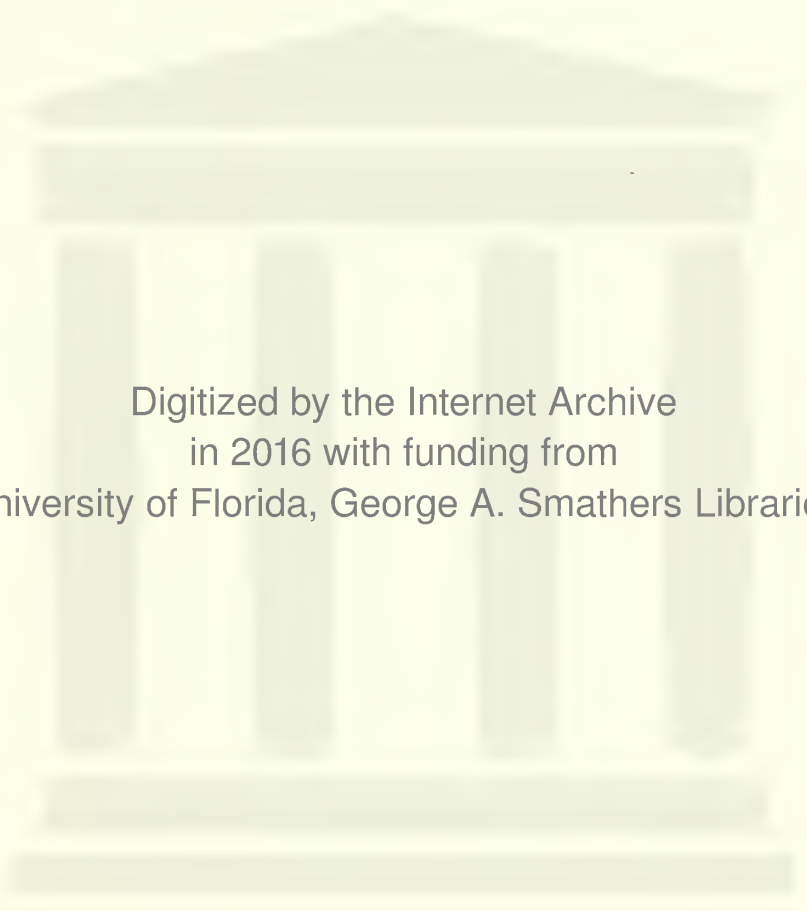


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DESCRIPTIVE NOTES

ON

The Irish Historical Atlas

(1609)

The Old Castles of County Tyrone

James Spottiswoode, Bishop of Clogher

(1621-1644)

The Old Enniskillen Vestry Book

(1666-1797)

With some Notes from the Parish Registers of St. Michan's, Dublin,
and of Derryvullan.

BY

THE EARL OF BELMORE, G.C.M.G.,

Author of

"Parliamentary Memoirs of Fermanagh and Tyrone," "Two Ulster Manors,"

"The History of the Corry Family of Castlecoole."

Lithographed by James H. Wilson, Belfast.



Belfast

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Preface.

IN arranging these four papers for publication, I have departed from the order in which I wrote the first three of them, and adopted a chronological one instead. The "IRISH HISTORICAL ATLAS (1609)" illustrates the state of Ulster just before the issue of the Plantation grants; "THE OLD CASTLES OF TYRONE" does the same about ten years later; whilst "BISHOP SPOTTISWOODE" carries on the story till the troubles of 1641. "THE OLD ENNIS-KILLEN VESTRY BOOK" takes it up again soon after the Restoration of 1660, and carries it down nearly to "the Union."

I hope that these papers, to which I have given much care in their preparation, may prove of interest to many readers of the *Ulster Journal of Archaeology* in the United Kingdom and in America—as I feel certain they will do to many of my fellow county people in Fermanagh and Tyrone—and will be the means of preserving the memory of many interesting incidents in local history, which, as time goes on, are increasingly in danger of being forgotten.

The Irish Historical Atlas
(1609)

The Irish Historical Atlas (1609).

THE collection of fac-similes of ancient Irish maps, published by the Ordnance Survey Department under Col. Sir Henry James, R.E., in 1861, and bound together in a single volume with some explanatory matter, consists of the following: 1st. "A Generale Description of Ulster," made at the end of Queen Elizabeth's reign, the period being approximately fixed *inter alia* by Mountjoy and Charlemont forts, which were commenced to be made in 1598, being shown on it. This map is in the British Museum.¹ 2nd. A map of the southern part of Ulster. This map extends north to the middle of Tyrone, and west to Maguire's country to the east of Lough Erne. 3rd. A map of "The Western Ocean," or more properly of Donegal Bay and the country adjacent, westward to include part of Mayo. 4th. Some of the baronial maps of the escheated counties in Ulster. It is explained in an introduction that the originals had been lost, but that duplicates of some of them, which had been made by direction of Sir Thomas Ridgeway, the Irish Treasurer,² for the Earl of Salisbury (the Lord Treasurer), had been recently discovered. These included the counties of Fermanagh, Cavan, Tyrone, Armagh, and that part of the newly-constituted county of Londonderry which is known as the barony of Lochinshollin, except that part of that district, as shown on the map, containing portions of the parishes of Lissan and Derry-loran and the site of the town of Cookstown, which were transferred to the precinct of Mountjoy and barony of Dungannon in Tyrone. The rest of Londonderry and the whole of Monaghan appear to have been lost.

The following is an extract from a letter written by Sir Josias Bodley to Lord High Treasurer Salisbury, dated 24 February, 1609-10, and explains the principle upon which the survey was made

"It was late in the year 'ere this service was set on foot, and the shortest way for dispatch that might be, was to be taken. *To have gone to work by the strict rules of survey, would have asked long time and drawn on a deep charge, and yet, save in matter of dimension only, but meanly have answered the points in charge.* For which [reason] we thought it our readiest course, that whilst the Lord Deputy and Commissioners in their Inquisition concerning the Bishops' claims, bestowed their time in those counties, we should

¹ All of the maps are said to be either in the British Museum or in the Public Record Office.

² M. P. for Tyrone; created Baron Gallen Ridgeway and Earl of Londonderry; and a Privy Councillor.

call unto us out of every barony, such persons, as, by their experience in the country, could give us the name and quality of every balibo, quarter, tathe, or other common measure in any the precincts of the same, with special notice how they butted, or meared interchangeably the one on the other. By which means, and other necessary helps, we contrived those maps, which are now transmitted to your Lordship. And therein the method we observed was such as might easily warrant us from any fraudulent dealings of our informers, whilst their least error or mistaking, by examination and conferring of the several parts, might presently be discovered."

Then follows a map made in connection with the siege of Maguire's Castle in Enniskillen Island by Sir John Dowdall, in February 1693-4, which has already been reproduced in vol. ii of the *Ulster Journal of Archaeology* with my paper on the "Ancient Maps of Enniskillen," together with specimens of the baronial maps. Lastly comes a map of Ireland, made before his death in 1576 by Dean Nowel of Lichfield. In the corner is a smaller map—intended, I suppose, to show the geographical position of Ireland with reference to Great Britain. A fac-simile of a letter to Lord Salisbury from Sir Thomas Ridgeway precedes all the maps; and one of a description of Ireland by Dean Nowel precedes his map. One occasionally meets with individual maps; but I have never seen a complete volume except my own. I give Sir Thomas Ridgeway's letter:

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP.

The Maps of the 6 escheated Countyes besides the Derry, being but now newly bound up in 6 severall Books for his Majestie's view & the light of the intended Plantation; I humbly send them here withall unto your Honour with like humble desire to receive some advice from your Lordship by Mr. Norton or otherwise whether I shall sett downe in the playne leaffe at the forefront of each Booke the Contents of the same shire in this very forme of the inclosed sumary Note of Calculation; or els leave it for a time unwritten to be afterward filled up according to such other forme as any alteraion upon the now course in hand may happen to produce. Also I humbly present unto your Lordship for your Honour's owne use and perusall, at your best pleasing, Halfe a dozen lyke Books of my owne which (Imitation only) I extracted in the Camp & at my owne house.

Forbearing to fyll up the very copliments with descriptions or the other blanck leafs with any notes; Tyll I receive some test from your Lordship in generall, what will best sort with the same Maps and with your Honour's lyking. Whereupon all shall be performed accordingly; In brief and yet particularly within 3 or 4 dayes at furdest.

The true copy of the L Dept [Lord Deputy's] remaining Advizes concerning the Plantation I have syshence your Lordship's voutsafed admittance and audience yesterday, (for which I rest humbly bound) selected and singled out from among other his Lordship's Remembrances both publyck and private the later impartable at your Lordship's better leasure.

The Heads and true State of all els requirable of me by your Honour (this of the plantation being the Hoc Age & first & principall part of my employment from Ireland hyther), I will not faile (God Willing) even in ipso puncto sincerely & sondly to sett downe & send about the midst of the next weeke for your Lordship's perusall at your owne best times.

My ever good God in Heaven continue & increase to your Lordship all Honour IIhealth & happynes even so forbearing your Honour furdur trouble I humbly & ever remaine

Your Lordship's wholly to dispose of

THO: RIDGEWAY.

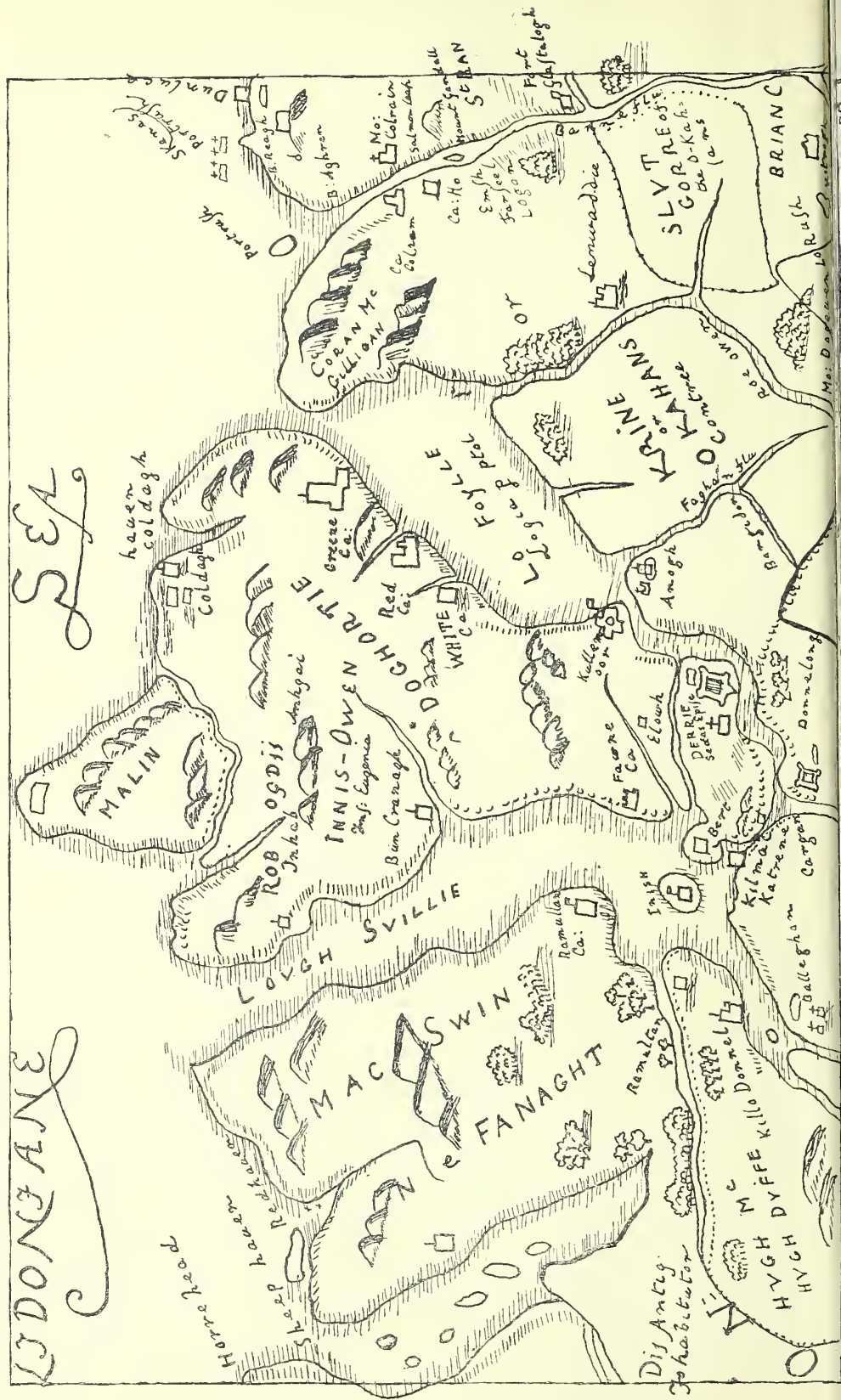
From my Lodging nigh Strand
March 17 1609.

I humbly forward also to your Lordship the Irish Conceaved Pedigrees of their great Lords,

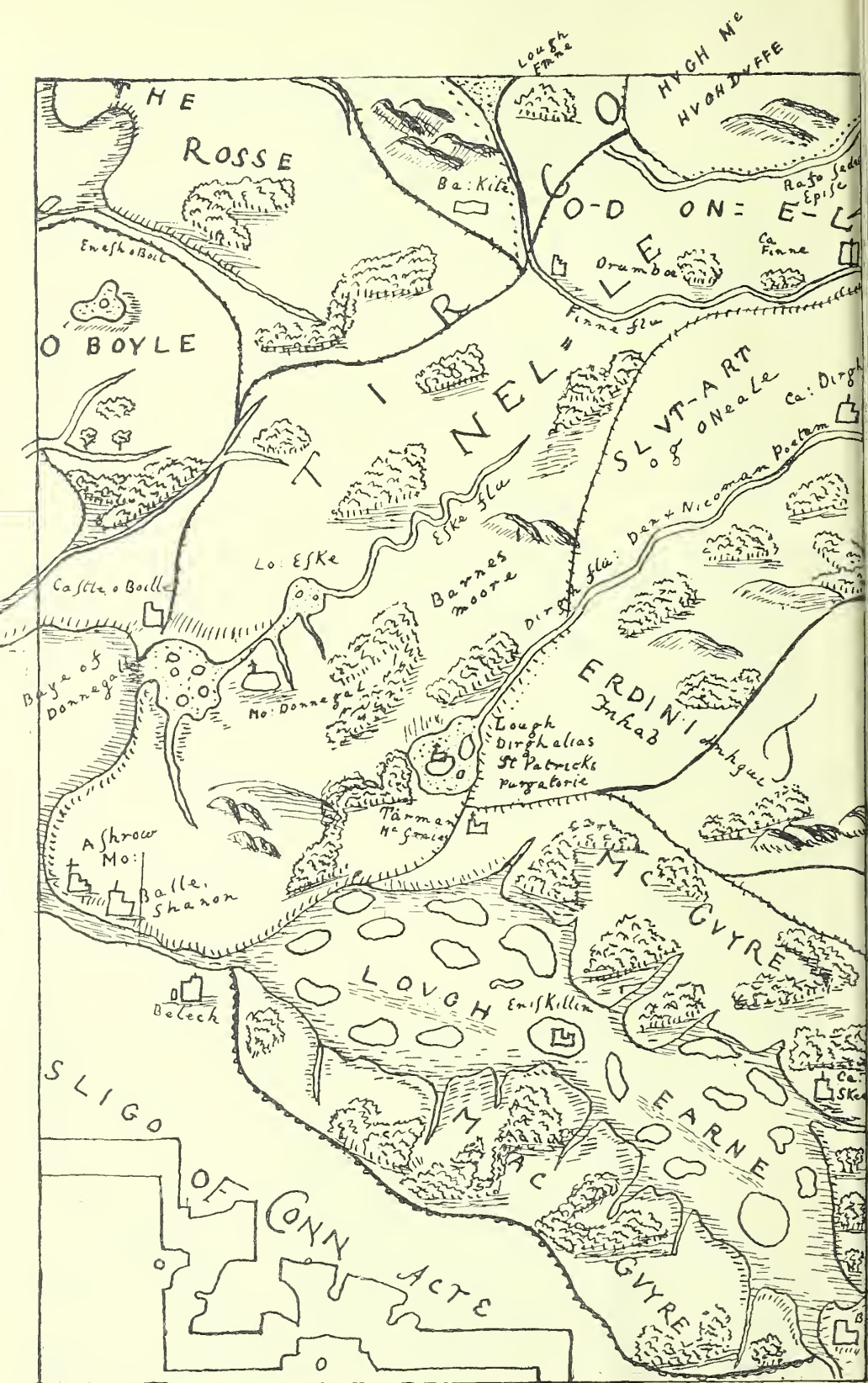
I now proceed to give specimens of the first map, which is entitled "A Generalle Description of Ulster." In the parts not traced are found the following castles, forts, churches, monasteries, etc., besides others which are better delineated on the map which follows :

1. In a yellow division called Brian Carrogh are Kitrogh (apparently a roofless church, though it has no cross), the churches of Temple Carcogh and Templegrang, and Castle Tuom (in Londonderry). 2. A large purple division, marked in different places McGuilin,¹ St. Randolph McSorley Bay, Rowte, and Darny, has on its northern coast the castles of Dunluce, Dunseck, Whithead, and Dunanene; whilst just inland is the castle of Ballyreagh, with Bally Aghren  Also there are the monastery of Colrain; Castle Ba Ianlogh; a nameless castle; Fort Glasterlogh; Balle Monorghie ; the churches of Termon, Mahaverserkm, Plokells, and Coner A Bishopsea; and two field-altars in a part called Skene. Off the coast, Portrush is marked as a small green island, and Skenes (Skerries), thus  There is another small green island—Ship Ins; and a large brown one some distance from the coast, called Raghlm Rigne (Rathlin). 3. A green hilly division marked Glinnes, next to the Irish Sea, contains the castles of Tor, Bally Terrain ("Here Shane Oneal was slaine"), Castle Redbaie, and the monastery of Glanaarm. 4. A yellow-edged division, with Lough Neagh on the west and the sea on the east, marked North Clandeboie, containing the castles of Glanarm, Crag Ba, Carrick-fergus or Knockfergus, Belfast, and Eden-duf-Carrick (Shane's Castle), on the shore of Lough Neagh. The churches of Tempel Antrim, Maghalin, White Abbye, Lambeg, and Monsteren  Off the coasts are some green islands called "The Maides." This district is bounded on the south-east by the bay of Knockfergus, which separates it from a yellow division named (5) Great Ardes (in County Down), containing the castles of Bancor (Bangor) and Castle Regh, and the churches and monasteries of "Holly" (Holywood) "Abbi," and "Newtown" (Newtownards); Monvil, Ballydone, Cumber, Blackabbie, and Graia. Off the coast are some green islands called Coyland Iles. Lough Conn (Strangford Lough) is an arm of the sea marked as running northwards into this division. On its eastern coast is a purple island (or peninsula) called Little Ards, containing the castles of Newcastle and Krone and the church of Arquin. South of Lough Conn is a green district—(6) Lecale—containing Dundrum Castle, Castle Bright, Ardglas Castle, Castle Welsh, Strangford and Killiffe, Clog Balleharnan  and Down, Sedes Episc. On the west of Lough Conn is a purple division—Dufirin (Dufferin)—containing the castles of Scaterik, Ranka, and Castle Inch. To the south of the map, in "Weast Brenie O'Aurourk," is Bally Nukerkie. In Easte Brenie O'Avrelie are Castle Cavan, the church of Killemoore; and in Fernie there is Dunemain 

"A GENERALE DESCRIPTION OF ULSTER."



"A GENERALLE DESCRIPTION OF ULSTER."



In the south part of the county of Louth are the castles of Louth, Ardee, Bally Rath, Bally Thomas, Drumshallan, and Glaspekel; the monastery of Mellifont, and the town of Drogheda. The next map—that of South Ulster—will show better what remains of the country included in this map, in addition to the tracings.

I now give extracts from the map of the south part of Ulster.

In addition to what is shown on the extracts, we find

At the extreme south of "*MacGuyre, County of Fermanagh*," is the castle of Belturbet (in Cavan). In a yellow-edged division without a name are Clogher Sedes Episcop, St. Mary Abby, and two tents; the latter probably indicating a British encampment. This division is south of one marked "Fentenagh¹ McNeale Art McHenrie, chiefe of this contrie," which has nothing but some woods in it. Further south are the Slewe Baghe Mountains, and beyond them a small district named Clongalle,² with only woods marked,³ and a large one—"The Dertrie"—containing Chloony's (Clones) Monastery.⁴ South-east of "The Dertrie" is a small division marked Owenagh Art McRowrie McBriane McMahon's land, which contains a castle on a hill. Further to the south-east, in a yellow division, are Castle Ross (Ówen McHugh's castle), on Lough Rosse, and a tent at Ballelurgan. In a district called the Fewes—"Terloghe McHenrie McPlmlomic Roe his contrie"—is a church in a part called the Cragan. Temple Muchno (at Castleblayney), "the 12-mile church," is to the north of this; and to the north-east is Ballene Moyerie, "the 8-mile church."

In Avriere, or "O'Hanlan's Contrie," there is a tent at a place called Camlogh. It also contains "6-mille bridge," over Owenduff Flumen; Fort Mont-Norris, and the temple and lough of Culia. A little north-west of Forte Mont-Norris are three tents. Another tent is near Lough Ballydirrie.

Temple Killemoore is in O'Nellan Arte McBaron. Forte Charlemont is in Ocuillen (O'Neilan), in the present county of Armagh. The northern part of "Evaghe McGenis his contrie, the anciant name thereof Maghra-yllie," contains two churches; one named "Sea St. Patrick," and the other without a name. "Dromore Sedes Episc" and two churches are in "Kilwarlin McRowrie McBriane of the McGenises, theis of theis woodes."

In the north of the map, in Clossogh (the precinct of Clogher), are marked the fort of Agher (Augher), with a tent near it; Ballydolle (Ballygawley), and the church of Erigall O'herog (Errigall Kerogue). There is a church of Teekillif, and a Fort and Lough O'Donallie.

There is a tent in Clonish, a district between the barony of Clogher and Dungannon, to the west of the latter barony.

The third map of the series is entitled "The Westernne Oceane." I give tracings from it; and, besides what is on them, we find what I add below. The map extends from a little north of Tellen Head in South Donegal to Eris in MacWilliams's country in County Mayo, and southwards to include St. Patrick's Purgatory, in Lough Derg, in the territory of Termonmagrath, and Lough Melvin, between Leitrim and Fermanagh.

On the west of the map is "parte of the Countie of Mayoe" and the castles of Killalow, Balle Sekarie, Rosacke, and Bellecke; also the monastery of Moye. West of this, and bounded on the north by the sea, is a district called

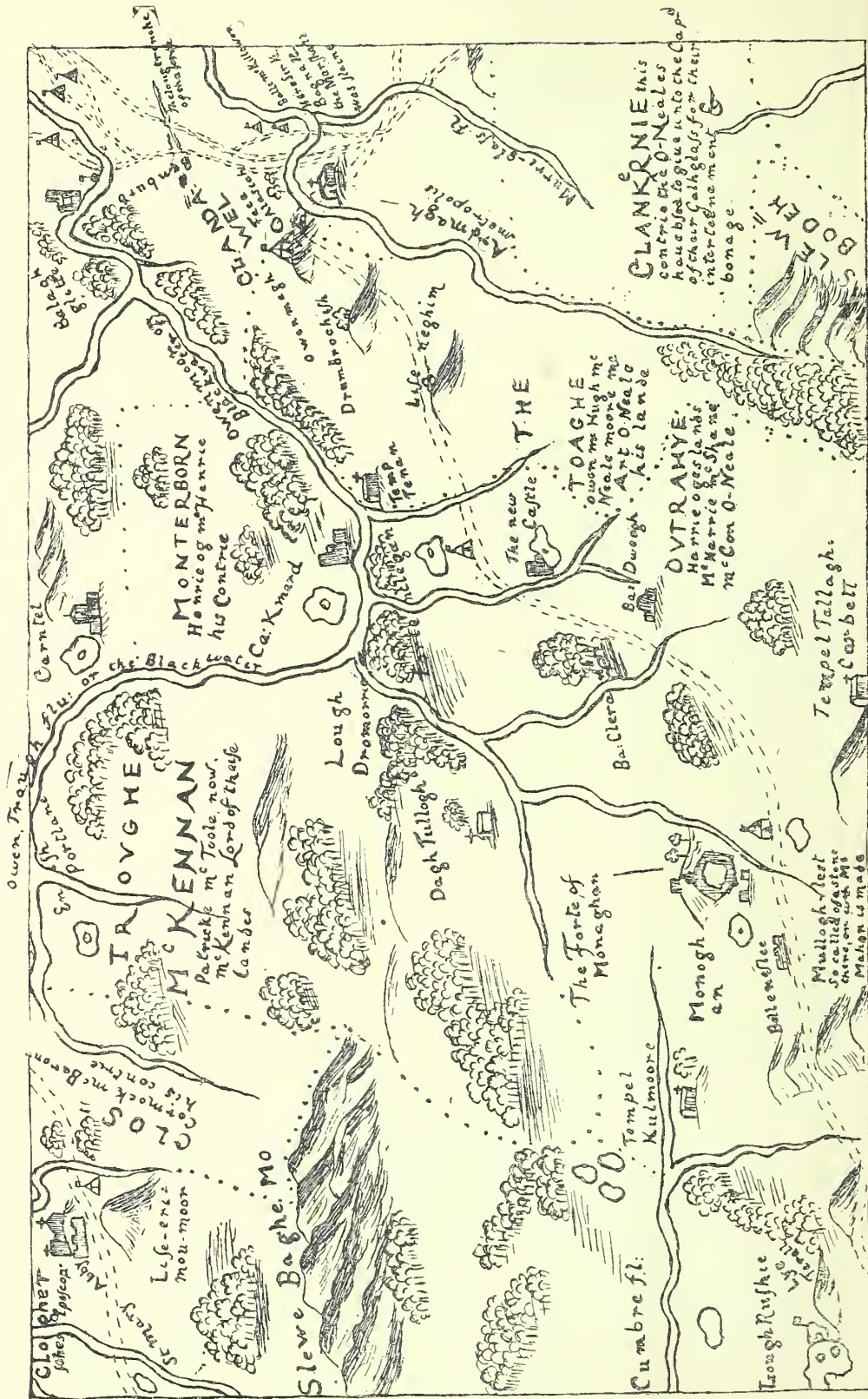
¹ Fair-coloured fields (*Joyce* and F. M.).

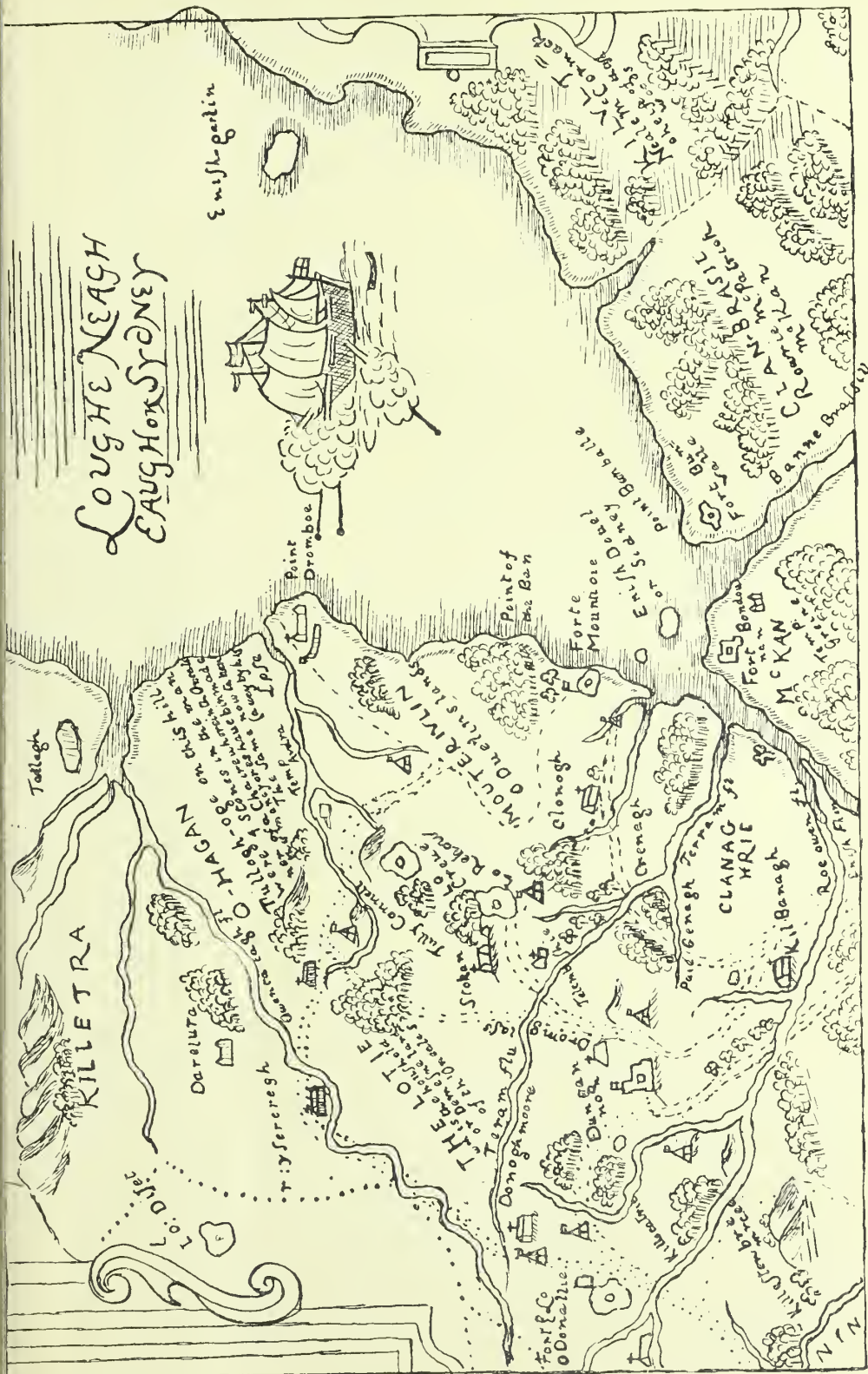
² Now the barony of Clancally.

³ It is said that if this district were let go out of cultivation, it would soon be covered again with natural ash woods.

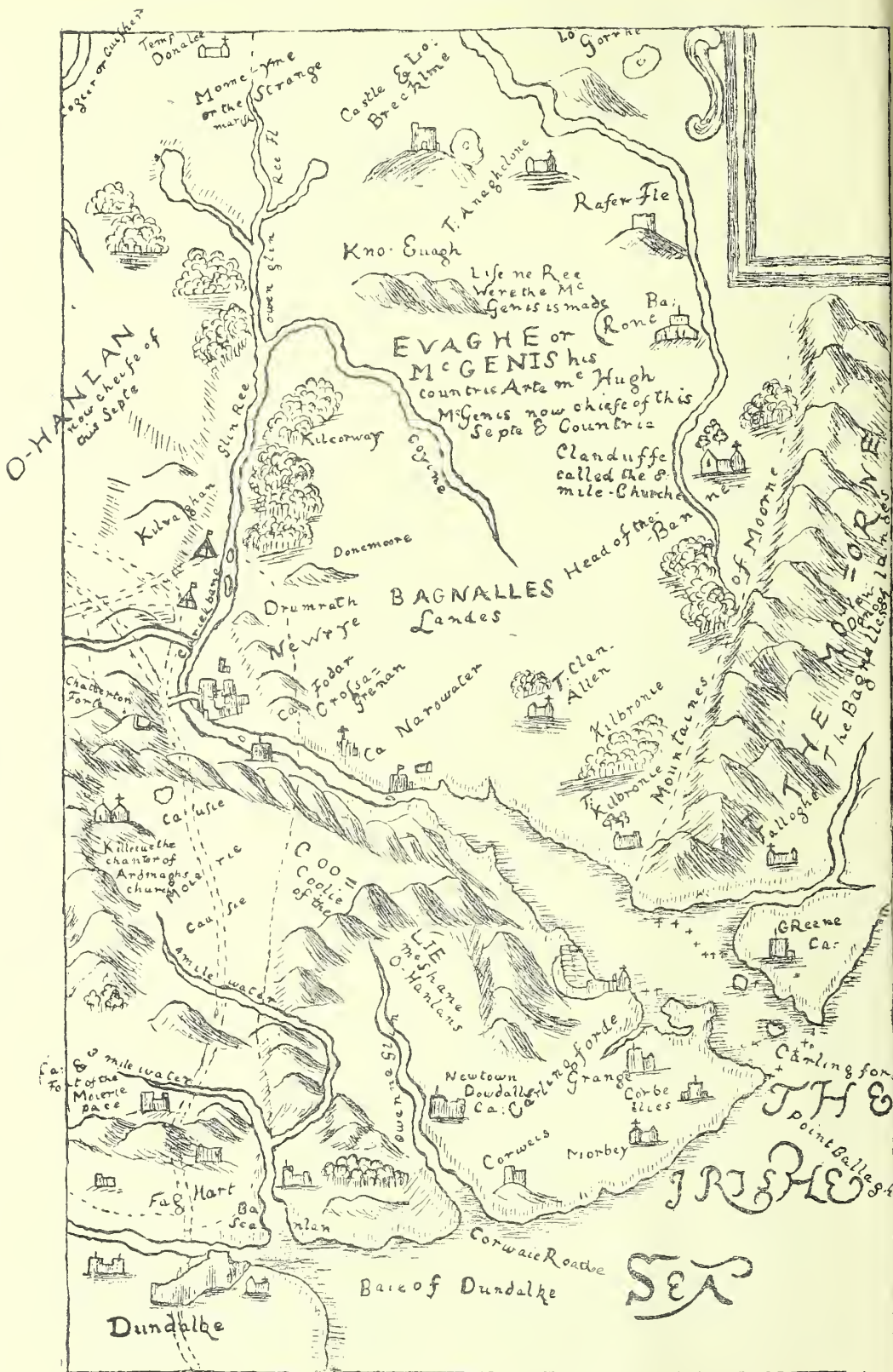
⁴ The Airgid Domnach was preserved in this monastery. It is one of the most ancient MSS. in Ireland.

MAP OF THE SOUTHERN PART OF ULSTER.





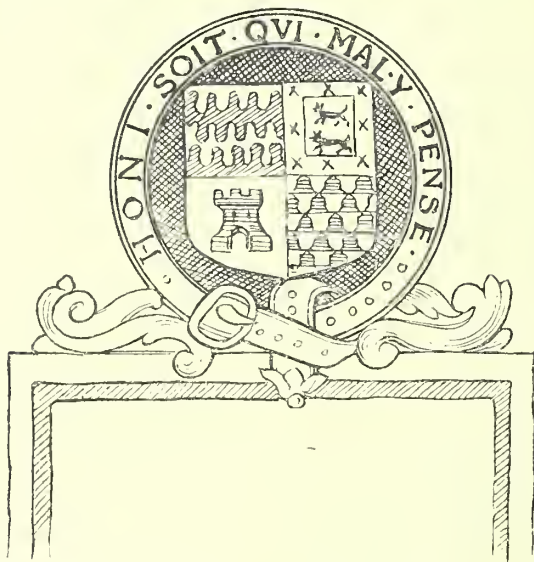
MAP OF THE SOUTHERN PART OF ULSTER.



MAP OF "THE WESTERNE OCEANE."



O'Coner Sligo, which has the castles of Conor, Donin, Uskarowen, Wohan, Polena Kennie, Ralegh, Bally Castlane, Caronnide, Ballenahornen, Roslee, Dundoby, Ducantroghan, Dunacoie, Dumekin, Aghares, Grangebegg, Grangemoore, Larras, Ardneglasse, Bonin, and Tonengone; also the monastery and castle of Ardnaree; and a church without a name to the south-east of Ralegh Castle. The next division (a green one) contains the castle of Knockemullm (on a hill).



THE ARMORIAL BEARINGS OF SIR CHARLES BLOUNT, K.G.; LORD MOUNTJOY, AND EARL OF DEVONSHIRE (D. APRIL 1606).

Traced by Lady Edith Lowry Corry from the Map of "The Westernne Oceanne."

On the east of the map is part of O'Donnelle, with the castle and monastery of Donegalle and the castles of Bally Shanon (Ballyshannon) and Beleeke, "St. Patrick's Monastery" and the monastery of Ashroe. In the north-east is part of Tirconnelle, containing (south of the Slew Ruhon Raghe) Castle Hugh Buoye, Calbeg, Castle McSwine, and Bally O'Boile; and a church in a peninsula called "The Rosse," on which Castle McSwine is situate. Between Tirconnelle and Donegalle is Lough Eske, "where Sir Neale Garbe chieflie resideth." Rosclogher Castle is in Lough Melvin,¹ and in the same part are Bundrois and Duncarbrie Castles.

PART II.—THE BARONIAL MAPS.

The baronial maps follow next. The existing county of Fermanagh consists of "Maguire's Countrie" and "Clancallie" of the old maps.

The first of these maps in the 1609 Atlas is (2-4) "Half y^e Barony of

¹ *Vide Ulster Journal of Archaeology*, vol. i, page 178, which see.

Knockninnie," now called the barony of Coole, from a precinct in it called Coolenerer. In this half-barony was built the town of "Newtowne" (Newtownbutler), and Sir Stephen Butler's house, called "Castlecoole."¹ I think that the half-barony changed its name somewhere about 1700. On the opposite side of Lough Erne was the remainder of Knockninny, which now forms the barony of that name: it is numbered (2-5). Then comes Clancallie (2-6). As shown on the baronial map, it is rather larger than the district of that name in map 1 in the atlas, or than the present barony. It is made to extend to Lough Erne, near, but north-west of Lisnaskea; and to include part of the existing barony of Magherastephana. Then comes (2-7) the barony of Clinawley or Clanawley, now called Glenawley. Crossing the lake we have the two half-baronies of Coole and Tircannada (now united since about 1700 as Tirkennedy), and Magherastephana, on one map (2-8), which latter barony, subject to the small addition near Lisnaskea, appears to have been as at present.² (2-9) is the barony of Magheraboy, sometimes formerly, in whole or in part, called "Terlagh." Lastly, (2-10) is the barony of Lurg and Coolemackernan. It roughly corresponds with the barony of Lurg. It now includes a piece of what is mapped as part of Tyrone, called "Ovara," including the site of the village of Lack; but does not now include part of Termon Magrath in County Donegal.

I will describe these maps more in detail as I proceed. As I have already given reproductions of parts of three of them in my article on the "Ancient Maps of Enniskillen," in vol. ii, part 4, of the *Ulster Journal of Archaeology*, I need not repeat them, but will proceed with a description of each.

COUNTY FERMANAGH.

In the half-barony of KNOCKNINNIE, now called Coole, and which included the precinct of Coolnerer, is "Castle Skea." Lord Balfour of Clanawley afterwards built a house hereabouts which was called Castle Balfour,³ and the village near it Lisnaskea. The Irish "Castle Skea" may or may not have been on the site of the "fort" or rath now above the village. The old church of Agherlurcher is shown in Moyclogh. Whether that built by Lord Balfour was on that site, or on that of the present church near the workhouse and the ruined castle, or on that of the old church, I am not sure, but I think the former. The Balfour family used to bury in the old churchyard, which is at some distance from Lisnaskea, near the Great Northern railway.⁴ The manor of Carrowshee extended to near Maguire's Bridge. Field-altars are

¹ The original predecessor of my house near Enniskillen was, I believe, called Castle Atkinson, after the Ulster Plantation took place.

² Possibly in making the grants the barony boundaries were somewhat modified.

³ Lord Erne has described this castle in *U.J.A.*, vol. ii, p. 79, which see.

⁴ I believe that the parish church of Aghalurcher is now considered to be that at Colebrooke, the parish of Lisnaskea having been separated from it by the Clogher Synod.

shown on green-coloured lands near Agherlurcher old church, in Killcruttin, Skeran, Tonnaboy, Coolebrackmoy, Ballyquillagh, Moyclogh, and Kilmore. In the part called Coolenerrer there is a divided rath between Kilskiman and Aghoicrgheh;¹ there are no field-altars. Towards County Cavan is a patch coloured green, in which are field-altars, in Ana Brocke, Dirndowan, Kiltbred, Dirnbeg, Clonchana, Odegoole, Gortacuarra (and a church—Drummully), and Armaghmullin; also a church on an island in Lough Erne (with a field-altar) called Kilraghe. There is a single rath in Dromcoo. Newtownbutler and Crom Castle are now in this barony.

In the other part of the barony of KNOCKNINNY—still known by that name—on the south-west side of Lough Erne, is shown in Foiglas a double rath; also a number of islands; viz., Inisherk, Cony, Blanish, Inis Tiurah, Trasna, Inisgreeuin, Innis Linue, and Innis Lught. In the other half-barony, now called Coole, are Inisturke, Inis Cortish, Tranish, Eunie, Trasna, Dirrinish, Dobcoroloe, Lenneneber, Killraghe, Dolcce, and Dirricharip. Some of these may now bear other names.

In map 2-7 is shown the barony of CLINAWLEY. A roofless church is shown at Coscladdy; another at Templenelafin (Mullaghfad) in Monterfodohan, under Belmore Mountain; and a fort []² near Lough McNeene. A roofless church is shown at Drombernie, in Killesher parish; also a field-altar. Two proportions are here included; in one is Coscaddy: this seems to have been granted to a number of Irish natives: it includes the present Florence Court demense. The other proportion includes Skeagh. Besides these are the lands of Cleenish (coloured green), with a roofless church on Cleenish Island.³ There are also a roofless church and a castle shown in Iniskeen Island. This island, however, is now in Tirkennedy barony. In the lands of Lisgoole are a roofless monastery and a little roofless church. In the lands of Sossurbir is the church of Rossory.⁴ Maguire's Castle, on Enniskillen Island, is shown on this as well as on the maps of Coole and Tircannada, and of Magheraboy. The islands in Lough Erne, Iniskillen, Iniskeen, Cleenish, and Inismore are shown on this map. Inismore, however, is in Tirkennedy. Field-altars are shown on Moylehide, Samsonnah, and Rosgallan (green), by the Sillies Water. There is a single rath in Carrowkeile.

In the barony of CLANCALLY and proportion of Slutmulrony, there is shown a field-altar, in the denomination (of, I think, the ballybetagh) of Aghfin (coloured green), and also a wood. In Slutdonoghy are a large and a small

¹ I suspect that this and some other words without many vowels are abbreviations.

² I think raths marked as this one is, means that they are single ones on the hill tops—as all the denominations have a red dot, which, I suppose, to mean the highest ground in them.

³ A few families still bury here; but the present church is on the mainland in Bellanaleck.

⁴ Rossory has been transferred to the barony of Magheraboy. The island of Enniskillen was in that barony and Tirkennedy, until made an urban district.

wood. A church is in Donaghmoychinny. Here are ten denominations, coloured green, to represent (as I suppose) church land. There is a large rath¹ in Dromsough in Slutdonoghy, and a single one in Gortgarvar in Slutdonnell. Roofless churches are shown on $\frac{2}{3}$ of Mollamore and on Magherimelicke, with a green patch adjoining it marked Magheryreigh. The Slewbagh Mountains are shown between Clancally and Magherastephana, and the barony is made to touch Lough Erne at Sheran, Kilcruttin, Kilmore, and Corragh. There are also four islands unnamed. The patentees in this barony were Robert Boggas, whose grant was soon transferred to Edward Hatton, from whose family it passed, by the marriage of his descendant, Jane Davys, with Bernard Ward (of County Down), to Bernard Smith Ward, their son, who willed it to an ancestor of Lord Erne, the present owner of Knockballymore; also John Sedborough, Robert Calvert, and Thomas Flowerdew, who got Lytessk, or the manor of Shanoke.

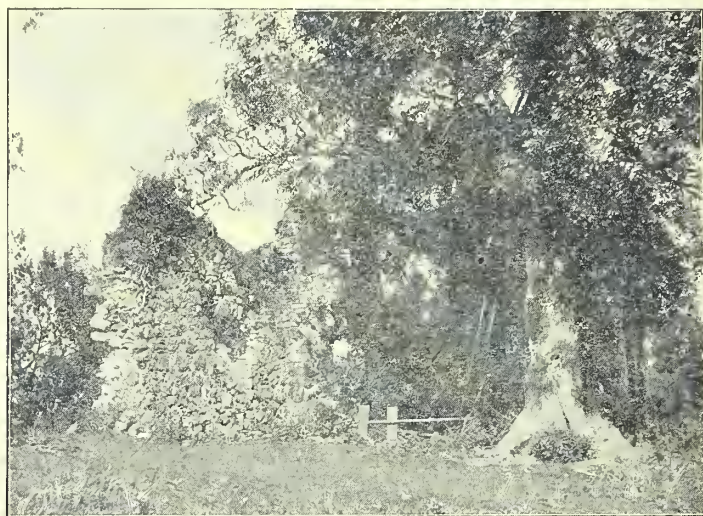
Pynnar mentions only three patentees in this barony; viz., Sir John Davys in Lisgoole, Captain Harrison (500 acres in Gurtin), and Pierce Mostion (300 acres in Moycrane). There were many small grants to natives; and Lord Balfour and Sir Wm. Cole had estates in it. Here also were the Grammar School lands.

In the half-baronies of COOLE and TIRCANNADA, and the barony of MAGHERASTEPHANA, there are shown the islands of Inishkellin, Iniskine, Inishmachonegan, Keilfgown, McManus (now Belleisle), Inish Glaurr, Nane, Inishmore, Inishleage, and Rusky. In the half-barony of Coole a chapel is shown in Maherynegross (Magheracross), then a chapelry of Derryvullen; and single raths in Farnagh and Ogtrinancrine. There are many raths which are not noticed in this map: in Coole, e.g., eight or nine near Castlecoole; viz., in Agharainy, Killynure, Gortgonnell, Sleas, Drumcrin, Lisdrombroske in Thomastown, and two in Carrowmacmea. In the island of Inishkine (Iniskeen) nothing is shown on this map. Keil In Acc (Killyhevlin, etc.), adjoining it, shows Lough Yoan in my demesne, in which is a crannoge. In Tircannada a single rath is shown in Letterbelly, next to Clogher Barony. Gowla Abbey appears under the name of Eclairé; Derrybrusk roofless church under the name of Nasebie; and that of Derryvullan as Carnarnana. A single rath and a roofless chapel (Pubble, near Tempo) are shown near Lough Eyes in Laghcarrowfabull, and another near Lough Eyes in Dromcagh, etc. In Magherastephana the church of Aghavea is shown near where Brookeborough now stands. The ballybetagh of Largie is not far off. One of Sir Douglas Brooke's deer parks is in this townland, and in it are the remains of Sir Connor Roe Maguire's and Lord Maguire's Plantation house (called originally Derryheny), of which I give an illustration. But nothing is shown in Largie on the map. A double rath is in Liemalour; a roofless church in Tollonagtrhnn; and a single rath is

¹ Single raths are marked ; divided ones ; double ones ; half raths ; half-divided raths 

shown at the junction of Innishmore (on mainland), Inishglanny, and Adergowle, not far from the existing Carry bridge into Inismore Island.

Coole and Tircannada were (besides the church lands and part of the town and town parks of Enniskillen) divided into six manors: the manor of Cornegrade (Sir Wm. Cole); the manor of Newporten (Lord Ffolliot), afterwards, in part at least, the Crawford estate, including Ballinamallard; the manor of Coole, or Manor Atkinson (Captain and Provost Marshal Atkinson's, M.P., estate, afterwards John Champion's, M.P., and now mostly my own); the manor of Carrick, or Manor Gore, including Lisbellaw (Sir Paul Gore's, now J. G. V. Porter's estate); the manor of Inishlaghguise (Maguire of Tempo's, now Mrs.



LORD MAGUIRE'S HOUSE IN LARGIE DEERPARK.

From a Photo by Mercer, Enniskillen.

Langham's estate); and the manor of Clabby (Constantine Maguire's estate—but soon divided up): this included Clabby, Toppid Mountain,¹ and Tyraltou. In Magherastephana the Brooke family appears to have acquired Lord Maguire's estate. The greater portion of it has been sold under the Land Act to the tenants.

In the barony of MAGHERABOY, a roofless church and a field-altar are shown in Killehaman (? Boho), and a field-altar in Leytrim (green). Enniskillen Castle (Maguire's, not Sir W. Cole's) and a small village by it are on the island; a half rath is shown in Dromskeagh. On Devenish Island the ecclesiastical buildings and round tower are shown. Opposite, on the

¹ Since I wrote my paper on the Ancient Maps of Enniskillen, the cairn on Toppid Mountain has been explored, as I understand, without much result, beyond spoiling its shape and appearance. See *U.J.A.*, vol. ii, part 4, page 238, which see.

mainland, are shown six field-altars in Monenargitt, Fanegrane, Maghery Drombar, Fintragh, Tullagh, and Dromgamh.

The following churches are also shown:—A church on an island (an island no longer) not far from Devenish; Inismacsaint, on its island; Monea (green), with a field-altar, now Devenish parish church; Cargimore; a field-altar in Claghana in Slutre; and a divided rath in Tullagarvie, and a double one in Tullagh.

Among the Plantation grants in this barony were Rossory to Jeremy Lindsay, sold by him to Sir Wm. Cole; and grants to Sir John Hume, Sir John Dunbar, and Robert Hamilton (Monea).¹

Field-altars are also shown in Clarragh, Magherigneh, Blanc, Fogher, Clonero, and Dromnescollig. The castle of Belleek is shown off the map, in County Donegal.

In the barony of Lurg and Coolemackernan are the “Mountaines of Tirconnel,” between “Termon Magrah” and Lough Erne. A church is shown in Tawlaghy (green), in Bannaghmore proportion; a church in Tollinaloge, and another near it in Kilterme. Also the islands in Lough Erne called Inish Kirah, Inish Towick, Loftiemore, Crong Inish, Baud, Dowish Baau (Boa Island), and two unnamed islands, one with a house on it. A single rath is in Dromchomey. A part of Donegal is wrongly mapped into Lurg, down to the Lough, between the Banagh river and another river running by the present village of Pettigo. In Coolemackernan, Tullannagh, the Castle Archdale property is shown. A church appears in Roskrme;² a single rath in Dromchnny; another in Drommackshis; and the islands in Lough Erne of Inis Claragh, Inis Nemen, Inish Dony, Gartwollan, Inis Countie, Inisbanare, Gaffrey, Inis More, and Inis Beg.

The following are the raths in Fermanagh, as shown on the baronial maps; the list, however, is incomplete, as I know of others:—In LURG, a single rath in Dromchomey. In COOLEMACKERNAN, single raths in Dromackhis and Dromchnny. In MAGHERABOY, a double rath in Tullagh, a divided one in Tullagarvie; and a half rath in Dromskeagh, near Enniskillen. In the half-barony of COOLE, single raths in Farnagh and Oghtirmanerine. In the half-barony of TIRCANNADA there is a rath in Iniskeen Island (not marked); a single rath between Carbdromoda, Carbbaghy, and Dromcagh; and single ones in Laghcarrowfabull and Letterbelly. In MAGHERASTEPHANA, a single rath between Inishmore (mainland), Inisglanny, and Adergowle (? Gowla); and a double rath in Liemalour. In CLINAWLEY, a single rath in Carrowkeile, between the Belmore and Rossinure Mountains; and one in Aghrim on Lough Macneen. In CLANCALLY, a single rath in Gortgarvar, and a divided one in Dromsough.

¹ Fully described in *Ulster Journal of Archaeology*, vol. i, parts 3 and 4. Sold to Malcome Hamilton (afterwards Archbishop of Cashel), and John Archdale (Drumragh). Ely Lodge is in this barony, in part of Hume's grant.

² This is in the parish of Derryvullan.

In KNOCKNINNIE, S.W., a double rath in Foiglas ; in Knockninnie, N.E. (now COOLE), a divided rath between Kilskiman and Aghoiagh, and a single one in Dromcoo.

Of the patentees in this barony,¹ Sir Edward Blennerhasset had the middle proportion of Bannaghmore, extending from Belleek to the River Bannagh, and half of Tolmackin (which had been originally granted to, or intended for, John Thurston). It included the islands of Lustymore, Croneinish, Inistowich, Boa Island, etc. He had the advowson of Magheraculmony. His son Francis, by his will of 1662, directed these estates to be sold ; and part of them passed into the hands of James Caldwell, afterwards the first Sir James Caldwell, baronet (so created 1683) ; and before



CASTLE CALDWELL.

From a Photo by Mercer, Enniskillen.

that, of Enniskillen. In the last century the Castle Caldwell part of the property of that family² passed, by the marriage of one of the coheirresses, into the Bloomfield family ; whilst the other daughter carried the rest of the Caldwell estate into the family of Hort, baronets. The later Caldwell baronets were Counts of Milan in the Holy Roman Empire, from military services rendered to the Empress—Queen Maria Theresa. I give an illustration of Castle Caldwell, showing two towers, which may be the remains of the Blennerhasset bawn (as they are loopholed for defence), as well as of the later

¹ A full account, compiled for me by the late Rev. Christopher Irvine of Lislanlinhan, will be found at page 96 of my *Parliamentary History of Fermanagh and Tyrone*.

² I gave a full account of this family in *Ulster Journal of Archaeology*, vol. v, part i, in my paper—"Gleanings for Former Fermanagh Articles."

house.¹ The village of Belleek belonged to this estate. It is in Fermanagh, though its castle is in Donegal, across the River Erne below the falls. In the Carew Papers we find—"A note how the Plantation goes forward in Fermanoch, and what the Undertakers have done there, and their proceedings."

"Barony of Lorge. First, Sir Edward Blennerhasset, whose son as agent for his father is there, and with him six persons, of which two have their wives, but whether they be leaseholders or freeholders he knoweth not, until his father's coming. They are all well armed. They have made one English house, with three rooms beneath, a chimney and an oven with a loft, and part of the house is already thatched: some boards are already sawn for the loft, and about fifteen trees felled and squared. For cattle they have 4 mares and a horse, and have bought a dozen head of cattle or thereabout. For lime and stone I see none."

Pynnar found here a strong bawn and a stone house; Francis Blennerhasset and his family resident; and near it a village of nine houses of cagework—22 families on the estate (4 of them freeholders), making 40 men, with a good store of arms. Arthur Young was full of admiration for this in place 1776.

Another patentee was Thomas Blennerhasset (of Co. Norfolk), who had Edernagh, or Ederney (and I suspect that "Ovara" in Tyrone adjoining, containing the present village of Lack, was transferred to Lurg and Fermanagh, and included in this grant; as well as the islands of Downinishbane, etc.) Thomas Blennerhasset was settled here in 1611 with a joiner, a carpenter, three other workmen, and one tenant.² He had built a boat; had broken stones for lime, and some burnt; had 30 trees felled, and some squared and sawed; had a fair large Irish house, with windows and rooms after the English manner, wherein was a new kitchen with a stone chimney and an oven. For cattle, 3 horses, a mare, and some 13 head of other cattle. He had begun a church or chapel at Crevenish Castle,³ his residence, and a village of six cagework houses (Kesh). He also had the other half of Tolmacken: and the Rev. Ch. Irvine thought that he soon became possessed of the whole of it. This property seems to have been divided in time. Thos. Blennerhasset had by his wife, Deborah Mervyn (who re-married Captain Rory Maguire, M.P., the leader of the 1641 rising in the county), two sons—Samuel, High Sheriff in 1622; and Sir Leonard, whose second son, Sir Henry Blennerhasset, M.P., left by his wife Phœbe, daughter of Sir George Hume, only daughters, the youngest of whom (Mary) was the ancestress of Lord Clanmorris, having married Major Bingham, who was killed at Aughrim. The eldest (Deborah), who inherited Crevenish Castle, married four times:—First, Christopher, eldest son of Sir Gerard Irvine, who died in 1689 in the camp at Dundalk, leaving her a childless widow of about 15. She married, secondly, Captain James, second son of Sir James Colquhoun, Bart., of Manor Cunningham, Co. Donegal, by

¹ I am told that there is now no trace of any other manor house or castle here. But there may be some other ruin on the farther point in the demesne.

² Cal. S.P., 1611-14, p. 105, No. 236.

³ Still the burying-place for a few families. An illustration of this castle is given in *U.J.A.*, vol. iii, p. 180, which see.

whom she had Lilius, who married Alex. Squire; and Deborah, who married Dr. James Irvine of Castle Irvine. She married, thirdly, William Hamilton, *s.p.*; and lastly, Capt. James Cochrane, by whom she had Martha, born 1709, and Henry (of Crevenish Castle), born 1712. She died at Crevenish, 1716.

These were the only grants in Lurg proper.

In Coolemacrenan, John Archdale had Tullana;¹ Henry Hunnings (or Honnyng) had Dourosse, which contains the village of Lisnarick—but by 1619–20 it had passed to Edward Sibthorpe and Henry Flower; Edward Ward had Nekarney (afterwards Necarne—the Castle Irvine estate): he, however, sold his grant, 7 June, 1611, within a month of getting his patent, to Edward, son and heir of Therrington (Harrington) Sutton of Kallam, Nottinghamshire, who sold it to Thomas Barton, who, in 1613, passed it to Gerard Lowther, a Judge of the Common Pleas, who died in 1624, and one of whose successors (Henry Lowther) sold it in 1667 to Sir Gerard Irvine.

Thomas Barton² was another patentee, having the proportion of Dromynshin, including the island of Inchclare, who, between 1613–18, sold Lettermore, etc., to Christopher Irvine; Rossfad, etc., to Lancelot Carleton, from whom it has descended by marriage to Col. Richardson; Rosscclare to Henry Flower, and from him to Gerard Lowther and to Christopher Irvine; Sydare, etc., to Lord Folliott; and the remainder to Gerard Lowther.

Thomas Flowerdew had Rossgwire, including the islands of Gorwullen, Inisdivane, and Inisdoney. He had cast a trench about an old rath, and began building a house; but soon sold his property to Gerard Lowther and Christopher Irvine.

COUNTY TYRONE.

I have already, in connection with the maps of Ulster, and also in a paper which will follow on the Old Castles of Tyrone, dealt with the churches and castles in this county. There remain a few field-altars and crosses, and a good many raths, which I will now enumerate.

There are no field-altars or crosses shown in the baronies of STRABANE (3, 15 and 16) and OMEY (3, 17).

In CLOGHER (3, 18) there are shown one field-altar in Lisboy, one in Lisbeg, one in Lisrallah, one in Lisardawley, and one in Freighmore; also in Tullagellm, Fordross, Nelcskit, Dromboskert, Tulloncrin, Rafragan, and Inish Intenie.

In DUNGANNON (3, 11 and 3, 12) field-altars are shown in Magherieneglas, Kildress, Gortnesbaly, Creaghan, Ardcomer, Braigh, Tulliederdaigh, Tarmagh, Liscondag, Nanibog, Dromicale, Mullansella, and Dirrie Intenie; and crosses in Aghanamagh, Moyegh, Dromlic, Dromcagh, and Dromdronan.

¹ Tullagh Annagh. An illustration of his castle is given in *U.J.A.*, vol. iii, page 181, which see.

² The names of Hunnings, Barton, and Sibthorpe are amongst those of the first burgesses of Enniskillen.

In STRABANE barony (3, 15, 16) a divided rath is shown in Gortnagarra and Ballymaigoicgh, near Omagh, and in Hrenemurtag and Quillan; single ones in Lislap; Shantassla, near Newtownstewart; and Derriwoon (Barons Court); a divided rath in Shean (now Sion); a double rath at the intersection of Teadan, Lesduffern, Magherirtogh, and Ballybin; a divided one in Cloghogvalb; a single one in Drome (Badony parish); and others in Teadanc (Eden) and Bouandan, near the Mourne river; and a half rath in Cloghogall.

In OMAGH barony a divided rath is shown in BRADE; single raths in Gravetagh, Carnuracan, Clonaghmore, and Rathkerlinn, in SLUT ART (og O'Neill); a half rath in Edergoule, in LOGHMUCK; a single rath in RARONE; a half rath in Tatereagh; and a double rath between Derryowre (Deroar), Dromgave, Ramacane, and Ballyculla (Sixmilecross). There is a rath, not shown on the map, in Nahany (Annagh), in Rarone.

In CLOHER barony there is a double rath in Luralessy and Tirrecbary in Loghmacguise; a single rath in Tullafuile, in Ballyneclog or Manor Cecil; a double rath in Aullamore and Ballygimott; and a single rath in Ballintimagh; a double rath in Garrowrie, and a single one in Garroroylagh, in Fentonagh; also between Corbagh and Agheronam, and in Cavanegarke.

In DUNGANNON barony there is a double rath in the proportion of Largie, between Tully and Clonckill; a divided one in Ferraghter, in Clonenis; and a single one in Killolevin, in Donelowtra; double raths between Donoghi and Cesscappog, and single raths in Tully and Risstcorr; a single rath in Tulliaran; a divided one in Moymore, in Lastiagh, and half raths in the same country in Galcasah and in Knocklirrie; and divided raths in Lisbane, in Doughrin; and in Dromshrahadd, in Munterany; a single one in Doonatade, in Munterany; and a divided one between Cavan, Coass, and Leighdeirge, in O'Carragan. A double rath in Faigh, in Ravelinowtra; and single ones in Mullaglas, in Ravelineightra; Adanadorg, in Ballyquin; a double one in Ballyroagh, in Ballyhagan; half raths in Gortroagh, and Dromfadda, in Rave-lineytra; and a single one in Tullologan.

COUNTY OF LONDONDERRY AND PART OF TYRONE.

The barony of LOUGHINSHOLLIN (3, 13, 14). In Tarrighter, in Keileightrah, a divided rath in Bally Ntgorrah; a single rath in Tirascan; a church in Tollachatampole (green); a single rath in Dromrott; a roofless church in Ballytauaght (green); and another in Ballyderry (green); a half single rath in Ballyomile; a single rath in Tirbiung; a roofless church and an old fort in Ballybolly; a divided rath in Aughervilly; and a single one in Ballyceroloven; a roofless church in Magherifetty; and in Moyalla, on Lough Neagh, "Castle Toime (Toome), decayed"; a divided rath in Keilfbarry, near Loughbeg. In Glanconkean, a church in Ballynebounreogh (green);

mountains of Coleraine, next Strabane; a single rath in Cohoire and in Moyeharin in a loop of a river; and others in Clome, Carro Saran, and Mouasaden. In Clandonel, the churches of Tollikerne, Ballycregmora, and Lishdrogot (all on green); a double rath in Gortconra; a single one in Galladon; and a church in Ballyaulagh.

COUNTY CAVAN.

In describing the maps of this county, I must confine myself pretty much to what I find on them. I have not the same local knowledge as of Fermanagh and Tyrone, and what I have is mostly in the northern parts of it; and besides, on looking over the list of names of the patentees, as given in the Carew Papers, I recognise hardly any of them as those of the present gentry of the county. Sir Stephen Butler is represented by his descendant, the Earl of Lanesborough; and on referring to the "Return of Owners of Land, 1876," I found the name of Rutledge as a small owner. Thirty years ago, however, there were two descendants of the patentee (I believe), who were rich "squatters," or station owners, in Australia—William Rutledge in Victoria, and his brother Edward in New South Wales.

In the barony of LOGHTIE (touching Lough Erne) we find a single rath in Cynaghan, a half rath in Kilfueshana Earen (Killeshandra), a church in Anagh, and a small castle in Kilstatybactur. Eight field altars are shown on a green-coloured patch of land between Lough Outre and the barony of Tollochconco, and another on Derry, a peninsula running in to Lough Outre. There is a castle on an island in that lough; a divided rath in Tolly (Tullagh); three field-altars on a green patch in Dremhore, Kilivally, and Blerochup; a castle and a church at Cavan,¹ in the ballybetagh of Tollomoan; a divided rath in Tolly; and a single rath in Lisdomse.

In the barony of TOLLAGHGARVIE are a single rath in Drumbarkan; field-altars in Dromgrass, Rackine, and Dromankilly; roofless churches in Farnekill and Defame, also a field-altar in Defame; a double rath in Aghabog; a roofless church in Leighbrety (green); a field-altar in Lisbegny; a roofless church in Drong; a single rath in Cavanarrany; a castle in Castle Carricke; a roofless church in Magherynetemple; a divided rath in Glastromen; and a roofless church in Killoughter; also a Castle Tulliaine.

In the barony of LOGHTIE also a single rath is shown near a large lough in Taugher; a church in Mallinasoul; a field-altar in Lawy; a single rath in Dromlinagh; a double rath in Coutanalla; a ruined church amongst the mountains in Kilnacrin. In Kilmore, between Lough Outre and Cavan, no church is shown; near which is written, "the rest of this great proportion is in Castlerahin."

In the barony of CLANCHY we find Lough Fillm. A single rath in

¹ Cavan = "the hollow place."

Drimnouce; a roofless church in Knockbreea (Knockbride); a roofless church in Kilian; a roofless church and a round tower in Moybolgo, and one in Dromdoon; a castle in Cordough; a roofless church in Iniskene, next County Meath; a double rath between Killagh, Corlattaglanan, Agherabog, and Ramore; and the Sleucorrie Mountains between this barony and TULLAGARVIE.

In CASTLE RAHAN barony we have Lough Rawre between it and County Meath. At Curraghdoan there is a bog; Raghardine Castle is shown on Lough Rawre; six field-altars on a green patch near the lake, and a cross ¹ in Lisliegh. Then follow Murrine, marked 2, *p.y.*; Dromhill and Lisreherty, *p.y.*; and Eadanburt, *p.p.* I do not know what these letters represent. Then come a cross and a castle in Claghballybege; a bog in Monuorogat; crosses in Molluch and Cornaglare; a divided rath in Cashil Selloge; a cross in Rauroierty; a double half rath in Agclachan; crosses in Tinernan, Carigagh Ishall, Clogagh, Keilnacrot, and Dromrorah; and Caslan (castle) Rahan. Crosses in Rafsan and Derylahin (uncoloured); a rath in Quiagher; a roofless church in Aghlismolin; a roofless church in Lisboy, across a river; crosses in Leuchary, Coulchiel, Dromogil, and a blank denomination, all uncoloured; and the Sleugory Mountains. At the S. is written "the rest of this proportion is in Clanky" (next Loghtie).

Adjoining Longford and Meath is the barony of CLONMAHOUN. In it are a single rath in Cashell; crosses in Dromenaddie, Drocro, Cumincad, Lisnolonge (in a dotted enclosure), Carnabangan, Dromly, Lisnenanagh, Garrimore, and Aghvolly; field-altars in Rabarurty and Cloggin (both green), and a roofless church in the latter; Ballintemple Church² (roofless, on green, with a field-altar); a divided rath in Drombilla; a field-altar and a roofless church in Kilbreidy; Castle Racknaum; and a single rath in Lissnaraf. On islands in Lough Shellon (green) are a castle and a roofless church; and a castle off the map is shown in Finnah, County Longford. Also a roofless church and a field-altar in Dromloman; and a half divided rath in Dome.

In the barony of TOLLAGHCONCO is Lough Gauna ypon Clanmahon; a roofless church in Clonuc (? or Clonclare or Manhan); Loughbreauchiel and Loughracoskry; single raths in Carontyry and Babora; a roofless church and field-altar in Keylatawne (Kildallon); field-altars in Shanehorehim, Barracboil, and Keildallon; Lough Outre (partly in Loughtie barony); a single rath in Croghan, Mackan, and Molloghdone; and a half rath in Corraghtmogh.

In the barony of TULLAGHAGHE we have part of Loughmacneen between Cavan and Fermanagh. There is marked "Largie and Domballie, being 3 ballybetaghs. This land is in controversy between this county and the

¹ I am not sure what the crosses are intended to represent.

² Ballintemple Church.

county of Leitrim." There are a roofless church and a rath (in Killinagh) in Largie (at Red Lion); a roofless church, a rath, and a round tower at Naclone—"beinge 24 polles." The "Shannon Pot" (the source of that river) is hereabouts, I think (but not shown). Cuileagh Mountain is depicted but not named. There is a field-altar in Kermagh, a church in Aghauanme (green), and roofless churches in Kilfart and Termogh; and another on an uncoloured island in a lough joining the Shannon. There is a single rath in Kilmuncrlagh, a half divided rath in Doone, a castle in Lissstownre, and the Slewbrugh Mountains.

NOTE.—It may assist identification of some of the above churches, etc., etc., if I give some names from the O. S. Index Map of Cavan (1832). In LOUGHTIE are Drumblane and Belturbet Churches, Castleterra Church and Ballyhaise, Cavan town, Castle Werney Church and Farnham demense, Kilmore Cathedral and Palace, Lough Outre.

In CASTLEMAHON, Kilmore parish, Castle Cosby, Crossdoney, and Bellanannagh; also Ballintemple Church, Crosserlough (partly in CLANMAHON, partly in CASTLE RAHAN), and a church.

In TULLYHUNCO, Scrabby Church and Lough Gowna, Ballymachugh, Arley Cottage, and Lough Sheelin (210 feet above the sea); Kilbride Church at Mount Nugent; Drumlumman; and part of Lough Kinale.

In CASTLE RAHAN, Ballyjamesduff, Lurgan, and Virginia Churches; Lough Ramore and a church; Munter Cerinaight; parts of Loughan or Castle. The Dublin road is in the west part, and Mullagh parish church.

In CLANKIE, part of Moyboyne; part of Enniskeen; Kingscourt; Castle Cabra, and church. Bailieborough, church, and castle; Lisgar Cottage; Shercock and Knockbride Churches. In the same barony are Cootehill and Bellamont House; also Drumgoon parish, adjoining Monaghan.

In TULLYGARVEY, Kildrumsherdan Church and Drung Church, adjoining County Monaghan; Castle Saunderson, Red Hill, and Clover Hill.

In UPPER LOGHTIE, Lagagh Church; Stradone House; Lavey, Derm, Annaghelliffe, and Castleterra Churches; and Ballyhaise House.

In LOWER LOGHTIE, Armagh Church and Belturbet town.

COUNTY OF ARMAGH.

In the barony of ORIER (5, 26), but off the map, standing on a hill, is Fagharn Church. Just below it is Castle Ballinescanlan. In ORIEROWTRA are divided raths between Monolawne and Patbirgedy, and another in Clarehill. A church and round tower are shown in Killevie (green). There are crosses in an unnamed townland, in Tiocrum, in Carrickbaradah, and in Oghillowtra. There is a castle in Carricknoone; a roofless church in Ferte (Fertagh); a double rath in Tleadan; a church in Maghericholin; a castle in Fadan, opposite Newry. Just off the map is the town of Newry, with a church on a hill and a cross on a large base. There are single raths in Recarbry, in Searfagh, and in Glastromer; an entrenched house in Tullyallen, and a church in Cornegralah (green). In ORIER EIGHTRA there is a divided rath in Callintra; single raths between Corronare and Raconwell, and in Ballinecros and Nederny; and in Ballysheales, and in Corramaght; a roofless church in Ballyhughloske (green), a castle in Tonregue, and a double rath in Balliskie.

In the barony of FUES (5, 27), in Clanconoghy, there are single raths in Edencucages, Kilruddan, and Mullabane; also the church of Mullabrack.¹

¹ I think that Lord Gosford's original estate is in this barony.

Single raths in Canckleban, between Fehakan and Cordromen, all in Clancarny. In Balliemoore is a church in Lisdromaude; in Fues is a church in Croggan (green).

In the barony of O'NEILAN (5, 29) there is shown a divided rath in Mullabane; a church in Leuallicglis (Loughgilly); a double rath in Balliuickerne; a single one in Dromully; a church in Monym^cmonierty, in Ballynekelly; single raths in Leggacorry, Mollalalish (? Mullaghglas), and Teemore; and a half rath in Noygardy. In Clancan, a roofless church in Tashtirugan (green); a little castle in Knockballynanbuy, on an island in the Banbrasil river; a double rath between Ballyvoran, Cornalecky, and Sousan; a church in Drumgose; a single rath in Kerbanan; a church in Ballyotrach Jgoun; a rath in Ballynemonney and Tolligalla; a church in Shankeile; a divided rath in Donebarron; a divided rath in Kannagolan; Tallagh bog, and part of Lough Neagh; a single rath in Achfuillan; a half rath in Dromonan; and a little building in Magherygreny, on Lough Neagh.



FROM THE BARONIAL MAP OF ARDMAGH.

Traced by Lady Violet Lowry Corry.

In the barony of ARMAGH is shown a large area called "The Lordship of Armagh," with the city, the cathedral, two castles, a cross on a large base, three roofless churches, and the Franciscan friary and its church in the present Palace demense. Bishop Reeves's paper on the Churches of Armagh (reprinted in vol. iii, page 195, etc.) appeared shortly before this map was published. Had he seen it before he wrote, it would be interesting to see how he would have accounted for the third roofless church. There is a church

in Ballintasse ; a single rath in Tullinemallagh, and two others in Knockraven and Kilcrevy ; and a divided one in Dartan, in Towaghie. Two green districts called Coswoy and Slutme, with nothing in them. In Couloure are Charlemont fort,¹ Tullagh bog, and the Blackwater fort in Fartamore.

In the barony of TOGHRANY, adjoining Muckno, in County Monaghan, on a white ground with a purple border, are the “eight townes of the Charauagh belonging to Toghrany”; there are also some hills. In Derenvse, a church in Lisrocatty. In Toghrany district, a castle in Crencherrin. A field-altar



CHARLEMONT FORT, MODERNIZED.
From a Photo by Roberts, Dungannon.

in Corbrinan. The Tinan district is mostly coloured green, but with the two ballibetags of Tochraine uncoloured ; no churches are shown in it. Clonavle is coloured green, with nothing in it, and lies along the Blackwater river.

The next map in order is that of Enniskillen, depicting the siege of Maguire's Castle by Captain John Dowdall in 1593-4. This very interesting map has been already given, with a full description, in *Ulster Journal of Archaeology*, vol. ii, part 4, facing p. 217, to which I refer the reader.

¹ Begun in 1598.

The last maps to be noticed are those of Dean Nowel, made in or before 1576. I give an extract from the larger one as a specimen.¹

Copy of a portion of an ancient manuscript book (Domitian, A. 18) in the British Museum, relating to Ireland, by Lawrence Nowel, Dean of Lichfield, who died in 1576.

“Sir Jhon Courcy under Henry 2 was cheefe conquerour of Ulster who therein fought 7 batayles wth the Irishmen wherof he has one 5 & lost 2. Never the lesse he gotte it & brought it to Englishe rule & order & so co^tinued about 20 yeares untill King Jhon, havi^g hi[’] in displeasure for certayne euile reportes that he shuld have made of hi[’] for killing his elder brother Geoffreys son: wrote into Irela^d to S. Walter de Lacie & to his brother S. Hugh to take the sayd Courcy & send hi[’] into England to execution wherefor Hugh we^t into Ulstir wth an armie & fought wth hi[’] in batayle at Downe where many were slayne & Courcy obeyned the Victorie w^{che} doone S. Hugh practysed with certayne of Courceyes men to betraye their mayster for money wherby on the good friday ensui^g he tooke the sayd Courcy going about the churchyard of Downe & payd the the traytours for their labour as he promised hangⁱg the[’] up in co^tinued “lie” according to the desertes. The King gave to S. Hugh for this service the erldome of Ulstir, who enioyed it duri^g his life & dyed leaving one onely doughter w^{che} was married to S. Walter de Burg lord of Connaught so that he was erl of Ulstir & lord of Connaght & enioyed the[’] both lo^g time in obedie^{ce}. His son S. Willm de Burg did also the like & likewise his so[’] S. Richard who might spend yearly therby 10000*l.* sterling & above. He had issue Willm “John” w^{che} Willm “John” had issue Willm w^{ch} Willm had yssue but one daughter & was traytoursly slayne by his owne men. His daughter was married to Lionel duke of Clarence who had the same in peace & obedie^{ce} so lo^g as he taried in Ireland w^{che} was not long. At his departure he left small defe^{ce} in bothe places so that in King Richards dayes certayne knightes of the Bourges brethern kinsmen of the lad Willm who during his life had the rule of Connaght in his absence co^fyderi^g the^selves farre fro[’] punishment and their lord out of the land uferped all the cou^trey to the^selves making dayly aliance & friendship wth Irishmen & felle to Irishe orders so that the duke being dead his heyre had never any revenue out of Connaught & so for lacke of looking to & defe^{ce} not only that but also Ulster before King Edward the fourth’s dayes who was true heyre theru^{to} was lost. So that at this day the King hath no profit at all there savi^g onely the manour of Carli^gford so thus are decaed for lacke of good defe^{ce} both Connaght & Ulster. Sume men be of opinion that the land is harder to be reformed than it was at the first to be co^quered co^fydering that Irishmen have more hardinesse & polycie in warre more harneys & artillerie than they had at the co^quest. To this may be shortly answered that surely Irishmen have not such wisdomne ne policie, but Englishmen selling the^selves theru^{to} will farre excede the[’] & as for harneys & artillerie therein we excede the[’] to farre & as for hardinesse I have had experie^{ce} that in all my dayes I never feared that 100 footemen or horsmen of Irish would abyde to fight with so many Englishe wherof I report me to the duke of Norfolk & others that have been there. Another adva^tage is that at the co^quest “there” were not in Ireland 5 castelles ne piles out of the cities & now therbe 500 castles & piles.

“The 4 saintes in Irelande St Patricke, St Columb, St Bragan, St Maling prophecied many hu^dreth yeares ago that Englishmen shuld co^queare Irela^d & keepe it in prosperitie so long as they shuld keepe there owne lawes but falli^g to Irishe order they shuld decaye. The begiⁿi^g of reformation shuld be in Leinster situate in an Angle betwixt Waterford & Dublin wherin now Irishmen shuld dwelle but the Kevenaghies of whom McMurghowes is capityne w^{che} cannot make 200 horse & the Birnes & Thohiles w^{che} make about 100 besides the Irishe inhabita^tes of the cou^treyes w^{che} be but naked men & Kerne.

* * * * *

¹ The Dean has made Ireland to be much more of an approach to a rectangular quadrilateral figure than it really is. It is a very rough approximation to the actual coast lines.

“ARCHIEPISCOPALUS IN HYBERNIA. 4.

“Ardmachan	Dublinensis
Casselle’sis	Thuomensis.

“Ardmachana sub: sunt episcopus Midia, Clomknos, Ardagh, Kilmore, Clogher, Rabo, Dirre, Comnre “Conernenses eps” Downe, Dromore

* * * * *

“HAVENS OF IRELAND

“Loughfovel, The Banne, Wolderfrith, Cragfergus, Strangford, Ardglafe, Loguen, Karlingford, Kilkele, Dundalke.

* * * * *

“A Batayle of Galoglas be 60 or 80 men harneysned on foot wth sparres everione wherof hath his knave to beare his harneys wherof sune have speares fume have bowes.

“Every Kerne hath a bowe a shriene or 3 speares a swerd & a skene wth out harneys & every two have a ladde to beare their geare.

“Every horsman hath two horses sune 3 a iack well harneysed for the more part a swerd a skene a great speare & a dart.

“Every horfs hath a Knave & their chefe horfs is ever ledde & one of his knaves ride always & beare his harneys & speares if he have harneys.

“They be for the most part good & hardie men of warre & can live hardly & suffer great miserie, they will adventure themselves greatly on their ennimies seing time to do it. Good watchers in the night, as good soldiers by night as others by daye.

“These Irishmen hate the Kinges lawes & subiectes mortally & notwithstanding all gifts & oth^{er} when they see time they doo their best for their adva’tage. They use alway to make the’selves stro’g & all the goodes of their subiectes they take when please the’ as their prop’ goodes. When a Lord dieth the stro’gest & best is made Lord after hi’ & capitayne & seldom dooth any of the sonnes succeedde his father.¹

“Their sonnes learne to be men of Warre fro’ the age of 16 yeares & to be co’tinually practysed in toyles therof. They provide for the benefices fro’ Rome tho’ they can skarcely reade, the profites wherof the’ spend against us. But God provided setti’g co’tinual dissension emost the’ & mortall warre.

* * * * *

“THE REVENUES OF IRELAND

“A batagh towne co’teyneth 960 acres of arable la’d besides woodes moores & pastures

“Leinster co’teyneth 31 Cantredes Batayle Townes

—————i. 930 bet

Ulster 35 Cant————i. 1050 bet

* * * * *

“Sume call the’selves fshages i dukes Englishmen became Irifshe be these

“Ulster

“Lord Savage of Lecayle

“Fz-howten of Tuskard

“Fz Jhon Lifsed of the chinnes Midth.”

I think that the great interest in the earlier maps, and in the baronial ones of the escheated counties, lies in showing what sort of country the north of Ireland was before the Ulster plantation of those counties. Down and Antrim had been more or less settled at a much earlier period. The maps of Londonderry (except Loughinshollin barony) and Donegal are missing.

¹ The Dean says that all the sons of a chief were considered to be “gentlemen,” and “their fathers landes purchase and fermes is equally divided amongst thē.”

The maps show that there were considerable woodlands in places, which have disappeared. There was hardly anything worthy of the name of a town or a village; and in fact these grew but slowly. Writing over 130 years after its constitution as a borough returning two members to Parliament, and after it had become a well known place from the events of the Revolution of 1688, *Harris* could find no better description of the county and assize town of Enniskillen than that it was chiefly "a town of one broad street, extended along the ridge of the hills from bridge to bridge; which at present does not contain above 150 indifferent houses or cabins."

The Old Castles of County Tyrone.

The Old Castles of County Tyrone.

By way of preface, I may be allowed a few observations in explanation of the method by which I have endeavoured to compress into a paper of moderate length an account of, and to awaken an interest in, the antiquities, other than ecclesiastical, of a county with which my family has long been connected—originally by residence from some undetermined date in the seventeenth century prior to 1669 down to 1779: at first at Ballymagorry,¹ near Strabane, and afterwards at Aghenis, near Caledon; and then also and later by ties of relationship or connection by marriage with resident families;² also, at different periods, with its official or parliamentary representation.

I have based my account mainly upon the "Irish Historical Atlas" (referred to as "the Atlas"), 1609, made in connection with Sir Josias Bodley's survey for the purposes of the proposed Plantation. In it the four ancient undivided baronies of Tyrone are shown (three of them are now subdivided), and Loughinsholin, most of which was transferred to Londonderry; and also a general map of Ulster,³ made quite at the end of the

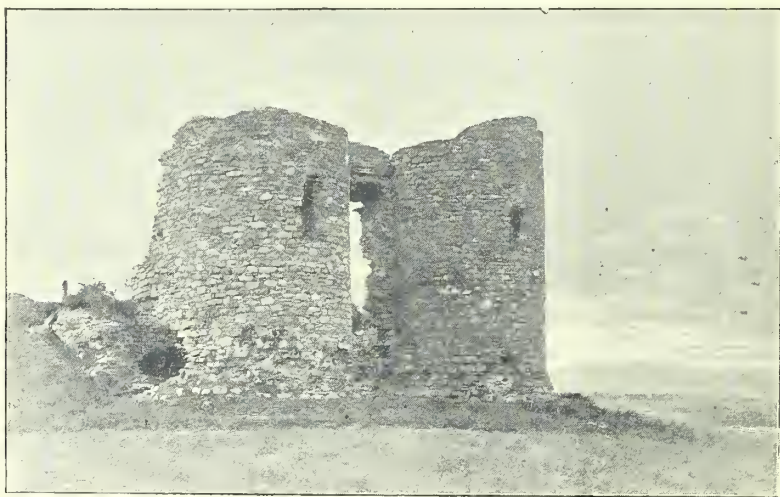
¹ Administration granted by the Archbishop of Armagh, Lord Chancellor (Boyle), of goods of James Lowry of Ballinagorry, to his son and heir John Lowry, 12 December, 1668. John died in the siege of Derry.

² Viz., Lowry of Pomeroy, Lowry of Drumreagh, Lowry of Rockdale, Eccles, Crawford, Galbraith, Hamilton of Caledon, McClintock, Perry, Moore of Drummond, and Sinclair; and by marriage, Hamilton of Ballyfatton, on the Lowry side; and Montgomery, Moutray, Auchinleck; and by marriage, Mervyn, on the Corry side. M.P.'s for the county—Galbraith Lowry (Corry), 1748-68; Armar Lowry-Corry (E. Belmore), 1769-81; Somerset, Viscount Corry, 1798-1802; Rt. Hon. Henry T. L. Corry, 1825-73; Hon. Henry W. L. Corry, 1873-80. High Sheriffs—Robert Lowry, 1708 and 1719; Robert Lowry, jun., 1726; Galbraith Lowry, 1733; Armar Lowry Corry, 1769; Armar, Viscount Corry, 1901. A Governor, Custos Rotulorum, and Colonel of Militia—Somerset (second E. Belmore). Lieutenant and C.R. from 1892; D.L. 1856-92—Somerset, Rd. (fourth E. Belmore).

³ This general map gives "Tyreone" divided, not into baronies, but into countries. In "Slut Arte Og O'Neale" are shown "Castle Dirgh," Newtown, and Omie Castles. In O'Gurmellee are depicted Strabane Castle, and a fort with a nondescript building near it at Donnelong. There are also churches at "Donohiddie" and "Templeboydonogh" (Badoney), in "VOLUNTY. antiq. inhab.". This district is included under the name of "Fentenagh," with parts of Omagh and Clogher baronies; and Clogher Cathedral, "Sedes Episcopi," is shown. In "Closoh," Augher Castle (Spur Royal) is shown; a ruined church at "Eugall O'Shrone" (Erigalkeerogue), and a church near it at "Ba: Dolle" (now Ballygawley). "Terman McGuirk" Church is north of Mullogh Agorte. North of the River "Owen ne Trough" is a large church on a spot marked "Lo: & Ba: Carntel" (Carntel). In "Monteborn" (Munterbyrne) the castle of Kenard is marked. At Benburb is a castle on the Blackwater; and in a loop of the river between that and Charlemont Fort is shown "Fort en Mulsin." East of "Roe Owen flu:" is the church of "Killemana." To the north-west is "Lo: & Fort O'Donnalie" and "Dono-more" Church. To the east is "Dunganon" (*sic*) Castle, and "Drumglass" Church (in ruins), in "LOTIE." To the east, in "Clanagher," is a roofless church (perhaps Desertcreat), to west of a hill on which stands "Tullogh-og" Castle

reign of Queen Elizabeth, in or after 1698; also upon Pynnar's *Survey of Ulster, 1618-19*; and the Ulster Inquisitions in the seventeenth century. In some cases I have referred to Lewis's *Topographical Dictionary* (1837). I have also in a few cases drawn upon Seward's *Topographia Hibernica* (1795), and upon *The Return of Owners of Land (Ireland), 1876*; and I have obtained a little local information, and some from the papers in the *Ulster Journal of Archaeology* on "The Estate of the Diocese of Derry," by the Rev. W. Reynell, B.D. The quotations from the Carew MSS. are taken from the summary in Hanna's *Scotch-Irish Families of America*, which contains a short but very interesting account of the Plantation in chapter 34, vol. i. Money was dear and commodities cheap; skilled labour commanding sixpence, and unskilled twopence a day.

The plan which I have followed is this. As to arrangement, I begin in the north of the county with the barony of Strabane, and work round by west, south, and east, through Omagh, Clogher, and Dungannon.



HARRY AVERY'S CASTLE.
From a Photo by Macfarlane, Omagh.

I have carefully examined the baronial maps in the atlas, and find marked (in Strabane) a large zigzag fort, close to the Foyle at Cloghenall. I do not know whether there are any traces of it. Pynnar found, in 1618-19, neither castle nor bawn on this grant. Of anteplantation castles I find one on an

or Fort; "Ardra" Church and "Killune" Church or Monastery (roofless). A ruined church at Drumboe; "Stokan" (Donaghenny) Church (roofless); "Clone" (Clonoe) Church (roofless); and Mountjoy Fort on Lough Neagh. On the Foyle, below Strabane, is "The Salmon fishing."

There is also another map in the atlas of the southern part of Ulster, which I have noticed in another paper. In "Hagan" is written on the map "Tullogh-oge: on this hill were 4 stones in the manner of a Charre wherin th' Oneales this manie yeares have bin made. The same are now taken away by his Lppe" (Lordship). The Lotie is described thus: "which is the Houshold or demesne Lands of th' Oneales." A building and Kildress and Derryloran Churches are shown under the names of "r:yseregregh" and "Darehura," and Tullynaskan as "Telenbshie."

island in the river above Leckpatrick Church ; another at Strabane ;¹ "Harry" Avery's castle, said to be Danish, near Newtownstewart (in ruins now) ; and a castle (marked on the O. S. "ruin") in Grange, not far off. There is a castle on an island, coloured green,² in Lake Catherine, at Barons Court demesne, of which I have heard there are some slight traces.³ In Omagh barony there is "Caslana Dirigein," "Slut Art" (I do not know whether there are any remains) ; also the "Fort of Omey," and a castle a little removed from it, which have now disappeared, both in "Camowan" (the crooked river).⁴ In Clogher barony is shown a castle at Augher ("Spur Royal"), in "Keiregeir," of which there are some remains. In the barony of Dungannon are Sir Phelim O'Neill's castle at Kenard (now Caledon), in Munterbime ; a castle at Benburb (I think the one now in ruins) ; the castle of Dungannon ; and a building in the denomination of Stange, or the Blackwater. There are also field-altars in Dungannon and Clogher baronies, and raths all over the county. There are also forty churches⁵ shown on the maps (twenty roofless).

¹ When I make no mention of remains, I know of none.

² Green denoted land to be reserved for church lands.

³ The Inquisition into this estate is dated from "Port" (? Fort) Island.

⁴ The Camowan and Drumrath rivers become the Strule from Omagh ; the Strule and the Genelly become the Mourne from Newtownstewart ; the Mourne and Finn form "the river of Lough Foyle." The Derg, having its rise in Lough Derg, in "Termon Magrath," flows into the Mourne, and the Feragh, or "Fairywater," into the Strule.

⁵ Viz., churches in good repair—

Denominations in which situate.	Now in	Denominations in which situate.	Now in
Kenard ...	par. Aghaloo.	Cushalsheny ...	par. East Longfield.
Cavaghi ...	par. Up. Badoney, near Barnes Gap.	Ballytemple ...	par. Drumragh.
Boynowen ...	par. Donaghbedy.	Derrycrigh ...	par. Clogherny.
Coirigg ...	par. Cappagh.	Inshintenic ...	par. Donacavey.
Grange ...	Leckpatrick.	Grange Moyard ...	Errigal Keerogue.
Canus ...	juxta Mourne.	Cavanballygallu ...	Errigal Keerogue.
Sostemple ...	par. Lr. Badony.	Tannagarrucg ...	Errigal Keerogue.
Garminkerm ...	par. Ardstraw.	Clogher Cathrucg ...	
Keildrom ...	par. Dromore.	Abbey of Clogher, and a church west of the cathedral.	

Churches unroofed—

Denominations in which situate.	Now in	Denominations in which situate.	Now in
Dungannon and Tannagh ...	Drumglass.	Tagherkragh ...	Arboe, <i>vide U.J.A.</i> , vol. iv, part i, p. 1, for acct. by F. J. Bigger and W. J. Fennell.
Leaghagh ...	Killyman.	Kilskeery ...	Kilskeery.
Knockloigh ...	par. Clonfeacle, near Battleford Bridge.	Nalinort ...	C. Dirge, skirts of Urncy.
Plaister ...	Carnteel.	Ballynecloyne ...	West Longfield.
Tannagh ...	Carnteel.	Keilnora ...	West Longfield.
Ballintemple ...	Carnteel.	Aghadulla ...	Dromore.
Parlagh ...	Tullyneskin.	Drominore ...	Dromore.
Hoskerrab ...	Killeeshill.	Aghinaharvy ...	T. maguirk.
Kiljshell (2) ...	Killeeshill.	Corballygallin ...	Errigal Keerogue.
Ballyresky ...	Drumglass.		

It is sometimes hard to distinguish whether a church is meant to be represented as unroofed or not, and some of the sites are not marked on O. S. "Derrycrigh," in Omagh barony, on which is shown on the map of 1609 Clogherny Church, appears to consist of the present townlands of Dervaghroy, Laragh, and Clogherny glebe. This church was then in Termonmaguirk parish (divided in 1733 by order in council), and was known in 1609 as "Templemoylneclogherny," or "the Bare or Bald Church," from its (sometime) roofless condition, or from having had no tower. It seems, however, by the map, to have been then in repair. The church of Donaghane ("the Church of the Horse"), in this parish, is not shown on the map. I think it probable that the two "Tannaghs" near Dungannon, and in the parish of Carnteel, respectively, were in connection with monastic foundations, and not parish churches, as they are close to others. In Strabane barony all the churches seem to have been in repair ; whilst in Dungannon, only Kenard (on O'Neill's estate) was so ; and twelve were roofless—showing, probably, where the troubles had most prevailed.

The Chichester Commission, 1611 (Carew MSS.), found (omitting cases specially mentioned further on) that at Omye was a good fort, fairly walled with lime and stone, about 30 feet above the ground, with a parapet, the river on one side and a large deep ditch on the other, and within had a fair house of timber after the English manner; begun by Captain Edmond Leigh, and finished by his brothers John and Daniel, at their own expense, upon the lands of the Abbye of Omye; and there were many families of English and Irish who had built good dwelling-houses, which was a safety and comfort for passengers between Dongannon and the Liffer. "The Fort is a place of good import, upon all occasions of service, and fit to be maintained."

In the precinct of Clogher, Sir Fras. Willoughby, Knt, 2,000 acres, has taken possession personally; Wm. Roules and Emmanuel Ley, in his absence, employed in providing materials for building; 200 trees felled and squared. Wm. Parsons, the King's surveyor, had 1,000 acres; took possession personally. His brother, Fenton Parsons, his agent, resident since March last, had provided materials for building; had 2 carpenters and a mason, and expected 4 English families to come over shortly; no work done. Wm. Clegge, 2,000 acres, had not appeared nor any for him. Was reported that he had passed his land to Sir Anthony Cope, whose son had come over to see it, and returned to England; nothing done. By his letter he desires to be excused, promising to go on thoroughly with his plantation next spring.

In the precinct of Mountjoy (part of Dungannon barony), Lord Uchelrie (Ochiltree, afterwards Lord Castlestewart), 3,000 acres, having been stayed by contrary winds in Scotland, had arrived whilst they were at Omagh, on their return home, accompanied by 33 followers, gent. of a sort, a minister, some tenants, freeholders, and artificers, unto whom he had passed estates; and had built for his present use 3 houses of oak timber, one of 50 foot long and 22 wide, and 2 of 40 foot long, within an old fort, about which he was building a bawn. He had sundry men at work, providing materials, and there were in readiness 240 great trees felled and some squared; and was preparing stone, brick, and lime, for building a castle, which he meant to finish next spring. There were 2 ploughs going upon his demesne, with some 50 cows and 3 score young heifers landed at Island Magy, in Clandeboy (that is, between Belfast and Strangford Loughs; perhaps at Portaferry or Donaghadee), which were coming to his proportion; and some 12 working mares; and he intended to begin residence upon his land the next spring. Sir Robert Hepburne, Knt., 1,500 acres, was resident; had 140 cows and 8 mares; 7 householders, being 20 persons; was resident, and had reaped 40 hogsheads of oats and barley; was building a stone house, 40 feet long and 20 wide, already a storey high. It was to be 3 storeys before the end of the season, and another storey to be added next spring. He had a good deal of timber felled and squared, and was providing materials to finish it.

The Laird Loch Norris (*sic*), 1,000 acres, being ill, had had his agent here, Robert O'Rorke; had some timber felled, and was preparing to build next spring. Bernard and Robt. Lendsey, 1,000 acres a-piece, had taken possession personally in the summer of 1610, and returned to Scotland; agent, Robt. Cowties, resident. A timber house was built on Robt. Lindsay's portion (Loughry), who had 3 householders, being 12 persons; 8 cows and calves; 5 oxen; and swine and other small cattle, with a competent portion of arms. Robt. Stewart of Haulton had 1,000 acres; had appeared in person, and had brought some people; timber felled, and providing building materials. Robt. Stewart of Robstone was doing the same, with tenants and cattle. The castle of Mountjoy was upon Lough Chichester (Neagh), beside the old fort. It had many inhabitants, both English and Irish, and, together with Sir Francis Roe's foot company, Sir Francis and his family dwelt in it. It was of stone and brick; begun in the late Queen's time, but finished by His Majesty; had a strong rampart of earth, well ditched and planted with bulwarks, and was covered with slate and tile. Sir Arthur Chichester, now Lord-Deputy, had 1,640 acres about Dongannon, as a servitor, where he intended to build a castle or strong house of lime and stone, environed with a good stone wall and a deep ditch with a counterscarp of stone to hold up the earth. He had then masons and workmen to take down the decayed ruins of the old castle. The town was to be made a corporation, and there were then families of English and other civil men, who for the present had built houses of copples, but were bound to build houses of cage-work or stone, after the English (fashion), and make enclosures about the town. Sir William Parsons, His Majesty's surveyor, had 1,000 acres, as a servitor (at Altedesert, Pomeroy), and was preparing to forward buildings next spring. Sir Francis Roe, as servitor, was preparing materials on his 1,000 acres in Desertcreat parish. Fras. Ansley, as servitor, on his 480 acres (I do not know where), had a bawn of earth and sods, with convenient ditch and flankers, and was preparing to build a convenient English house in it. Captain Tirlagh O'Neale had removed and dwelt on his land in the precinct of Dongannon, and had no preparation for building, but an Irish house. None of the other *natives* had removed or made preparation for building.

Pynnar in his Survey mentions Plantation castles and houses as follows: a castle at Strabane (now no remains); a castle building at Shean (Sion); a castle at Eden and Killiney. At Mounterlony nothing was built; but the Earl of Abercorn and Sir George Hamilton were bound in £1,000 to Sir William Stewart "to perform the building this summer." A castle at Newtowne, now more or less a ruin. At Ballymenagh¹ (near Omagh) Sir John Drommond had built and was living in a timber house of cage-work. All

¹ Mountjoy Forest estate.

these were in the barony of Strabane. In the barony of Omagh there were only Lord Castlehaven's house of three storeys on (Edergoole and) Carnen-rakan,¹ and a castle which Sir John Davys had built at Castle Dirge, and a second at Clonaghmore (Castle Curlews²). In the barony of Clogher there was a castle which Lord Ridgeway (Earl of Londonderry) had built at Portclare. On Moyenner and Ballygallin (Sir Gerrard Lowther) a Mr. Pringle was dwelling "in a poor cabin" on the land.³ A castle was begun at Laghmaguise, and there was a house within the bawn (in the Fivemiletown part of it). Sir Francis Willoughby was dwelling in a good stone house in the Clogher proportion of Fentonagh.⁴ Aghentain Castle (now a ruin) was building. Sir Anthony Cope had a little house at Derribard. (Sir) William



KIRLISH CASTLE, OR "CASTLE CURLEWS."

Parsons⁵ had a large stone house at Ballyneclogh ("Mannor Cecil"), now in part the estate of F. P. Gervais, D.L., and in part Fitzameline Anketill of Killyfaddy, and perhaps others. In the precinct of Mountjoy, in the barony of Dungannon, Sir Robert Heyborne, Knt. (Hepburne of Alderston, Haddingtonshire), had a small house on 1,800 acres in O'Carragan, in the parish of Arboe. This estate was sold and broken up by 1629 (Hanna). Lord

¹ Probably near Drumquin.

² O. S. No. 33 shows "Old Castle" a little over a mile distant from Drumquin on Kirlish townland; O. S. No. 34 shows a ruin on Claraghmore townland; but the former is evidently "Castle Curlews."

³ Probably Ballygawley Castle was built later by Archibald Hamilton (*vide* page 73).

⁴ There was another "Fentonagh" in Omagh barony.

⁵ Parsons had apparently also (perhaps jointly with Sir Pierce Crosby), in Omagh barony, "Raskoroye," "Cloghernagh" (now Clogherny Glebe Upper). *Vide* Inq. No. 7, Car. i, Arch. Hamilton's estate. "Raskoroye" (now Roscavey) was granted by John Ussher, 1672, to James Galbraith, in fee farm. T. C. Dickie, S.C.S., County Tyrone, is the present proprietor, subject to my head rent. "Cloghernagh" has been sold to the tenants.

Uchiltree (Lord Castlestewart) had a thatched castle, with a good many poor Irish houses inhabited by British families in Ravelinoutra and Ravelineightra. "Captain Sanderson Esq." had 1,000 acres and a good house of lime and stone at Tullyegan.¹ (This denomination is shown in Inq. No. 46, Car. i, as part of Lord Uchiltree's estate; in the atlas as being in "Clonagherie") Mrs. Lindsey, widow of Robert Lindsey, had a timber house on a 1,000-acre grant in Tullyhogue.² Alexander Richardson, ancestor of the Countess of Castlestuart, had a timber house and 1,000 acres in Creighballe, in the parish of Kildress. This now is the Drum Manor (formerly Oaklands) estate. Andrew Stewart, son of Lord Uchiltree, was building a small castle in Ballynekenan (Ballyquin adjoining also belonged to him). David Kennedy had a timber house at Gortevill (probably Gortavale, near The



RUINS ON CASTLE HILL, DUNGANNON, OF THOMAS HANNYNTON'S HOUSE (*circ.* 1790),
ON THE SITE OF CHICHESTER'S AND PROBABLY OF O'NEILL'S CASTLES.

From a Photo by W. Roberts.

Rock village). In the remainder of Dungannon barony, Lord Chichester (Baron of Belfast) had 1,140 acres (now, I suppose, part of the Ranfurly estate) and a stone fort 120 feet square, with four half bulwarks, and a deep ditch 20 feet broad and counterscarped at Dungannon. A castle was to be built and finished that summer by Captain Sandford.³

¹ Here is now the estate of F. Greer, J.P.

² Loughry demesne has recently been sold to John Fleming. This is difficult to locate on the baronial map in the old atlas. It is shown on the general map of Ulster. I find, on comparing maps, that parts of the parishes of Lissan and Derryloran, shown on "the Atlas," in the barony of Lough Insholin, transferred to Londonderry, are now in the Tyrone barony of Dungannon, and include Cookstown and the Staples estate.

³ Probably in command of the fort.

Lord Ridgwaie had a timber house at Largie.¹ This grant, on which is situate the present town of Aughnacloy, adjoined his grant of Portclare, in Clogher barony. Sir Toby Caulfeild had a "fair House or Castle" building at Ballydonnell or Alconecarry (Castle Caulfeild), now in ruins. Sir Francis Roe had a small house of brick and stone at Mannor Roe, in the middle of Desertcreat parish;² probably the Rockdale estate. William Parsons had "a Bawne of Stone and Lyme, 70 feet square, with two flankers and a House in it" at Altedesert³ (Pomeroy, &c.) Lastly, Lord Wingfield had a good house in each of two flankers of his bawn at Benburb; but there is no mention of building a new castle.⁴ Seward, 1795 (app.), has "Roughan Castle⁵ (in ruins), sit. about 1 mile from Coalisland, co. Tyrone." The ruins of Mountjoy Castle (or fort) are marked on O. S. No. 47, not far from Lough Neagh.

Whilst I give, pretty fully, the history of families which have passed away, I touch only lightly on those that remain. Of the planters themselves, I think that the only direct descendants owning the same estates, wholly or in part, are the Duke of Abercorn, Lord and Lady Castlestuart, and Lord Charlemont; and, through female descents, Lieut.-Col. Cole-Hamilton and Edward Archdale.⁶

I now proceed to describe the castles of which there are remains.

THE CASTLE OF NEWTOWNE.

In the Carew MSS. we find the Commission, of which Sir A. Chichester was the head, reporting that, in the summer of 1611, James Clapham had "1,000 acres; resident, prepares to people his land, competent store of arms in readiness."

In Pynnar's *Survey of Ulster, 1618-19*, we find, under the head of the "Precinct of Strabane allotted to Scottish Undertakers"—"CXXX, 2,000 acres—James Chapman⁷ was the first Patentee."

"Sir Robert Newcomen, Kt.,⁸ hath 2,000 acres called NEWTOWNE and Lislap. He is but newly come into it, and he hath rebuilt the Castle, which is now four stories high, ready to have the roof set up, and two sides of the Wall is finished, being sixteen feet high;

¹ General Sir A. Montgomery-Moore, K.C.B., D.L., has an estate in "Largie" of over 2,500 acres (*Return of Owners of Land, Ireland, 1876*), at "Garvey."

² From a note by Bishop Reeves.

³ There is a C.I. parish, but no townland of that name.

⁴ Tirlagh O'Neale (who was of Ardgonnell), according to Pynnar's Survey, had 4,000 acres in Dungannon barony, on which was only a piece of a bawn, five feet high. No locality is indicated; but as he had some land, including Martray, adjoining "Mayenner," in Clogher, he may have had "Clonenis" and part of "Balliereagh," on "the Atlas." Hanna (vol. i, p. 513) gives 3,330 acres in Dungannon barony to Tirlagh O'Neale of Caslane, Esq. This was probably the same estate.

⁵ O. S. No. 46. It is not mentioned by Pynnar or in "the Atlas."

⁶ Anketill Moutray, D.L., has a female descent from Sir James Ereskyn, who purchased very soon after Pynnar's survey; and Thomas Staples appears, by an Inq. 7, Car. ii, June 1661, as Knight and Bart., seized in his life-time of Ballyinlome or Ballynelog.

⁷ Chapman is obviously a misprint or clerical error for Claphame (*vide* the Inq. No. 5, Car. i).

⁸ R. Newcomen is mentioned at p. 221, vol. ii, p. 4, as writing from Cavan to the Lord-Deputy and Council about Captain Dowdall's assault on the castle at Enniskillen in 1593-4.

and other two sides are going up apace. There is a good town in building before the Castle, wherein is already fourteen Houses, all inhabited with English and Scottish Tenants.

"I find planted and estated upon this land of British Families,

"Freeholders four, viz.

"3 having 120 acres le piece.

"1 having 60 acres.

"Lessees for years, nine, viz.

"2 having 180 acres le piece.

"2 having 120 acres le piece.

"4 having 60 acres le piece.

"1 having 21 acres.

"Cottagers, twelve, viz.

"Each of these have a House and Garden Plott, and some Commons for greazing of Cows."

"Total twenty-five Families,
able to make Forty-
eight men with arms."

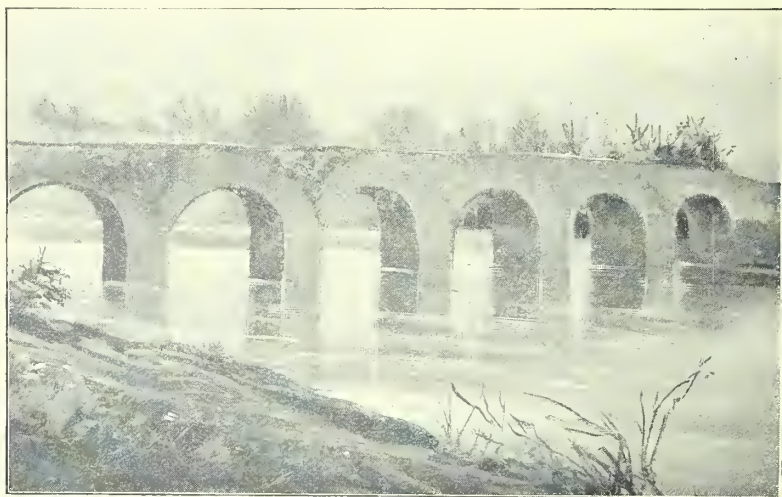


OLD CASTLE AT NEWTOWNSTEWART.

From a Photo by Macfarlane, Omagh.

The castle is now an old house at the corner of one of the streets in Newtown Stewart, near the picturesque old bridge over the Mourne; partly, I believe, unroofed, and partly occupied by George Marks, C.P.S. Some of the walls are five feet in thickness. King James II. is said to have lodged here for two nights on his return from the siege of Derry, in 1689; and to have ordered it to be burnt on leaving it. Near the town, to the left of the Barons Court road, is a ruin of a Danish castle on a hill, called Harry Avery's Castle, which used to have traditions connected with it, now nearly forgotten. Both castles are now the property of D. Maturin Baird. Lewis says that Sir Phelim O'Neill obtained possession of Newtowne Castle in 1641, cut off all communication with this part of Tyrone, and compelled the King's forces to retreat from every post they held in this part of the country.

James II. also ordered the town to be burnt after leaving it; and it remained in ruins till 1722. On the *Irish Historical Atlas, 1609*, a castle is shown on both maps 3, 15 and 16, which is, I conclude, meant for the Danish castle. There is another building shown in "Grang," nearer Barons Court. Newtown Stewart (in the parish of Ardstraw) is now a flourishing market, fair, and petty-sessions town of (in 1891) over 1,100 inhabitants. It has enjoyed two royal visits since James the Second's time: one in 1885, when their present Majesties visited Barons Court as Prince and Princess of Wales; the other, when the Duke and Duchess of York visited it in 1897: and when, as H.M.'s Lieutenant of Tyrone, the writer attended with Hugh Adair, J.P., the High Sheriff, to assist in receiving their Royal Highnesses at the railway station.



OLD BRIDGE AT NEWTOWNSTEWART.

From a Photo by Macfarlane, Omagh.

This estate passed, as will be seen, soon after the date of Pynnar's survey of it, into the hands of Sir William Stewart (Sir R. Newcomen's son-in-law). In *Ultonia*, Tyrone, No. 5, Car. i, we find that an Inquisition was held at "Newtowne, 9 Jan., ann. 4," at which it was found that King James I., by his letters patent, 29 May, 1612, did grant unto James Claphame, etc., all those two proportions of land called Newtowne and Lyslap, in the barony of Strabane and county of Tyrone; and also all the lands in the several towns and lands following, including Cloghogall, one townland; Newtowne, one townland; and Lyslap, one townland. Bessybell Mountain lies between Lislap (which is near the Great Northern railway) and Barons Court demesne. The late William Black, D.L., had his residence at Lislap. Mary Grey Mountain is on the other side of the Strule. The Inquisition goes on to

recite that [contrary to the conditions of his patent, and the King might therefore re-enter into possession] Newcomen did afterwards, on 1 June, 1612, at Newtowne, aforesaid, demise the said proportions unto the *meer Irish*, of whom there is a long list, with the names of the sub denominations each took.

"All the said lessees, on the 10th August, 1620, were in full lyfe and lyving; and they did not take the oathe according to the statute of the late (Queen Eliz', in that behalf enacted. The parcel of land called Tibbercheragh al' Abbereheragh, consisting of the 2 sessiagh of Aughnemoyle al' Augherehan and Soygillanever, since the granting of the said letters patents, have been and are occupied by Sir Daniel Leigh, baronett or his assigns; and the said Sir Daniel or his assigns did demyse the same two sessiagh unto Shane O'Doolan and Donnell O'Doolan being *meer Irish*. The said Sir William Stewart is tenant of the two proportions of Newtowne and Lislapp, and of all the lands before mentioned. The townlands of Dunteague, Tullymuck, Greagaghy al' Glassmullagh, Lisracreagh, Barrigh, Kalkilkarne, Gortnecreagh, Litterbanagher, the 2 sessiagh of Leglan, and the several mountains belonging to the several townlands known by the names of Slewtryn and Gallagher al' Escheeve, are most fitt and convenient of all the aforesaid lands of Newtowne and Lislapp, to be graunted and let to the inhabitants and *meere natives* of this countrey, for the fourth part of the same."¹

In another Inquisition held at Augher on 4 May, 1631 (No. 31, Car. i), into the estate of Sir William Hamilton (eldest son of Sir Claud), late of Munterlony,² there is found at the end—

"The baliboe called Lentany, in the proportion of Lyslap, barony of Strabane and county of Tyrone, being demised by the said Sir Wm. Stewart³ unto William Brysbane, Esq., and from the said William Brisbane set unto Thomas Grahame, is now pleughed, pastured and grazed upon by Manus O'Calenane, Art Moynagh and others, *meer Irish*, for which cause the rents and profits of the said balliboe are now become forfeited."

Sir William Stewart, besides these properties, also acquired others in the barony of Strabane. It appears, by an Inquisition, No. 4, Car. i, 9 January, 1629, that on 7 July, 1715, James I. granted him the middle proportion of Terenemuriertagh, in the barony of Strabane, 1,500 acres, on certain conditions, jointly with Sir Claud Hamilton. The Chichester Commission (1611) says: "James Hayge, 1,500 acres; has not appeared, nor any for him; nothing done." Pynnar (cxxxix) calls it "*Mounterlony*," and says that *James Haige* was the first patentee. Nothing was built on it; but Lord Abercorn and Sir George Hamilton were bound to Sir William Stewart in £1,000 "to perform the building this summer." Pynnar saw no *Brittish* tenants on the land, but was told that there were 8 *Brittish* families, and all the rest of the land was inhabited by *Irish* natives. On 1 June, 1717, he demised the whole proportion to John Flemynge, being a "*meer*" Irishman. Afterwards the lands were inhabited by a number of Irish, whose names, etc., are given. Then it is added, "Hen' Tichburne mil' est tenens de hereditat'" of the said proportion and of all the said lands with certain exceptions; and the premises were in possession of Sir Henry Tichbourne and his tenants. Sir William Stewart, therefore, did not long retain this grant, which (or part

¹ Probably it was only lawful to let one-fourth of the land to the Irish.

² Stewart had an interest in Munterlony, or Teremuriertagh, as joint grantee.

³ This is the first mention of him in this Inquisition.

of which at least) is now the Beltrim Castle estate of the Cole-Hamilton family (descended from Sir Claud Hamilton through an heiress), as I found by comparing the townlands in the Inquisition with those in the Irish Historical Atlas.

An Inquisition was held at Newtowne on 9 January, 1627 (No. 3, Car. i), at which it was found that, on 3 June, 1603, the King had granted to Sir John Dromond, Knt., the small proportion of Ballymagoeth, in the barony of Strabane, on the usual conditions of non-alienation to the *meer Irish* and of the oath of supremacy being taken. (The Commission of 1611 says: "Sir John Dumonde, Knt., 1,000 acres; appeared in person, took possession, has two garrons and a mare.") In 1618-19 Pynnar found him living in a timber house of cage-work. Sir John had, on 1 June, 1623, demised a large number of denominations to certain *meer Irishmen* therein named; and so the said Drummond had broken the conditions, and forfeited the lands. A third part of the balliboe called Tubberagh Erehell, known by the name of Bunynnebar, had, from the time of the completion of such letters, been occupied and "gavis"¹ by Daniel Leigh, baronet, and his assigns; and the said Daniel had afterwards demised the said third part to Donel O'Doolan, being a *meer Irishman*—Malcome Drummond, brother and heir of the said John, was then in possession of the said proportion, etc. The balliboes of land called Meaghan, Crosse, Tiriquin, and the half-sessiagh called Arvecullyn, part of Namullyn, and next adjoining the balliboe of land of the said Daniel Leigh, called Ardvillin, were the most fit to be granted to the natives of the country for cultivation.

This grant (at some time which I cannot determine) must have passed into the hands of Sir William Stewart or his heirs; for on it was made the renowned demesne of Mountjoy Forest, a little to the north of Omagh, on the east side of the River Strule, the residence of the Lords Mountjoy and Earls of Blesington. The estate was (in part at least) broken up under the operation of the Encumbered Estates Acts, and the elder branch of the family (in the female line) came to an end with Lady Harriet D'Orsay and her relative Charles Gardiner.²

I find in Burke's and Debrett's Peerages (1823 edition) that Sir William Stewart, Knt. and Bart., of Castle Wigg and Tonderghie, became an undertaker in Ulster, and was created an Irish baronet 2 May, 1623. He was a Privy Councillor to both James I. and Charles I., and served as a military officer in Ireland. He, with his brother Sir Robert, relieved the castle of Augher in 1641. He received, in satisfaction for arrears of pay before 1649, one debenture for £400 odd. He married Frances, second daughter of Sir Robert Newcomen (from whom he acquired the Newtownstewart estate), and

¹ I do not know what *gavis* means.

² In the Parliamentary Return of "Owners of Land (1876)" the representatives of Charles Gardiner (in Chancery) are entered as owners of 5,506 a. or. 30 p., worth £1,745 5s.

had, with other issue, two surviving sons—(1) Alexander, and (2) Thomas of Fort Stewart, County Donegal, ancestor of the present and eleventh baronet, Sir Harry Stewart, of that place. In Bishop Spottiswoode's "Life"¹ is mentioned "one Mr Hatton, Curat of Clogher and Schoolm^r to Sir William Stewarts children, and a man of a reasonable good guift in pulpitt, was appointed to be Preacher that daye [at the Enniskillen Assizes, 1626]; but he was advised to absent himself as he did."

In 1632 Sir William Stewart, by order of the Lords-Justices and Council, visited "St. Patrick's Purgatory," at Lough Derg (Donegal), with troops, to expel the monks; who, however, having had warning of his coming, dispersed before his arrival. He seems to have gone to "Saints' Island," the larger one mentioned in the Inquisition of 1603, and sent a party to "Station Island," which Bishop Spottiswoode visited in the following month, and destroyed the buildings on it.

His eldest son, Sir Alexander, received for his services a debenture for £2,599. He married Catherine, daughter of Sir Robert Newcomen by Anne Boleyn, and was killed (Burke) at the battle of the Boyne, of 3 Sept., 1653.

His son Sir William succeeded, and was made a peer of Ireland, as Baron Stewart of Ramelton, and Viscount Mountjoy in 1682, and at the same time Master-General of the Ordnance for life, and Colonel of a regiment of foot. He served in Hungary at the siege of Buda in 1686, and on his return was made Brigadier-General, with the pay of £497 10s. a year. He went on a mission with Lord Chief Baron Sir Stephen Rice in 1688, from Lord-Deputy Tirconnell to King James II. in Paris, and was thrown into the Bastille until 1692; when, having been released, he joined William III. in Flanders, and was killed at the battle of Steinkirk, 24 August, 1692. He married Mary, daughter of Richard, Lord Colooney, by whom he left six sons and four daughters. His second son, Alexander, Captain of Foot, married Mary, eldest daughter of William Tighe of Dublin; and, dying in 1701, left an only daughter (Anne), whose son carried the estate into the Gardiner family.

The eldest son, William, second Viscount Mountjoy, Lieutenant-General in the Army and Master-General of the Ordnance, married (1696) Anne Boyle, daughter and eventual heiress of Murrough, Viscount Blesington, by whom he had five sons and four daughters, all of whom died young except one son and one daughter (Mary), who married James, Lord Tyrawley. His son, William, third Viscount, succeeded in 1727, and was created Earl of Blesington in 1745. He married Eleanor, heiress of Robert Fitzgerald of Castle Dod, County Cork, and had two sons—William, born 1734, died *v.p.*, and Lionel Robert, born 1736, died young. On his death in 1769 the peerages became extinct: the baronetcy devolved on his cousin Annesley

¹ From a MS. in the Aughinleck Library, published 1811.

Stewart, as sixth baronet; whilst the estates went to his cousin Charles Gardiner, the son of Anne Stewart. She had married, in 1711, Luke Gardiner, M.P. for Tralee and Thomastown, a Privy Councillor and Deputy Vice-Treasurer of Ireland, who died in 1755. Their eldest son, Charles, was also a Privy Councillor, M.P. for Taghmon,¹ Surveyor-General of Customs, and Ranger of the Phoenix Park. He married (1741) Florinde, only daughter of Robert Norman of Lagore, County Meath, by Sarah, daughter of John Bolton, Dean of Derry. He had, with other issue (one of whom, William, born 1748, was a Lieutenant-General, Colonel of the 60th Foot, Minister Plenipotentiary at Brussels 1791 and Warsaw 1793, and Commander-in-Chief in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick; who married Harriet, daughter of Sir Richard Wrottesley and niece of the first Marquis of Stafford; and another, Anne, who married the first Earl of Clancarty, G.C.B.), Luke, born 1745, M.P. for Dublin County, a Privy Councillor, and Colonel of the Dublin Militia; who was created Baron Mountjoy 1789 and Viscount 1795. He married (1773) Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Montgomery of Mabiehill, Peebles, by whom he had eight children. He married, secondly (1793), Margaret Wallis, by whom he had two children. He was killed at the head of his regiment in an engagement at New Ross, 5 June, 1798, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Charles, second Viscount, created Earl of Blesington 1816.

Lord Blesington was born 1782, and married (first), in 1812, Mary Campbell, the widow of Major William Browne (she died 1814), and had by her a daughter, Lady Harriet Anne Frances, who married (1827) the notorious Count Alfred D'Orsay. She, I believe, succeeded to part of her father's estate, whilst another portion went to Charles Gardiner. Lord Blesington had also by her a son, Luke Wellington, Viscount Mountjoy, born 1813, who died *vitâ patris*. Lord Blesington married (secondly), in 1818, ? Margaret, daughter of Edmond Power of Curraghene, County Waterford, and widow of M. St. Leger Farmer. This lady was the well-known Countess of Blesington. Lord Blesington died in 1829, when all the honours became extinct. Under the operation of the Encumbered Estates Act, 1849, his magnificent demesne of Mountjoy Forest, and most of the estate which must have extended pretty nearly from Omagh to Newtownstewart, was broken up.

THE OLD CASTLE AT "DERRIWOONE" (BARONSCOURT).

Adjoining the grant of the small proportions of Lyslap and Newtowne, in County Tyrone and barony of Strabane, was one to Sir George Hamilton, Knt. (fourth son of Lord Paisley), which is thus described by Pynnar (1618-19), cxxvii, 1,000 acres :

¹ Debrett.

"Sir George Hamilton, Knt., hath 1,000 acres called Derriwoone. Upon this Proportion there is built a Bawne of Lyme and Stone, 60 feet square, 14 feet high, with 4 Flankers, whereof two of them hath very good lodgings in them; and near unto the Bawne there is a village, wherein are 10 houses inhabited with *Brittains*.

"I find planted and estated on this Land of *Brittish* Tenants,

"Freeholders, two, viz.

"2 having 120 acres le piece.

"Lessees for years, fourteen, viz.

"4 having 60 acres le piece.

"5 having 40 acres le piece.

"1 having 30 acres.

"4 having 15 acres le piece."

"Total 16 Families, who with their under Tenants, are able to make 43 men with Arms."

Sir George had another grant (cxxvi) of 1,500 acres, called Cloghogenall, otherwise Largie.

The report of the Chichester Commission, 1611, says :

"Sir George Hamilton, Knt., a Proportion of land, resident with his wife and family. Has built a good House of timber for the present, 62 foot long, and 30 foot wide. He brought over some families of Scots, who have built them a bawn and good timber houses, 80 cows, and 16 garrons among them."

This was probably at Ballymagorry. In another place —

"George Hamilton, 1,000 acres; has taken possession, is resident, making provisions for building."

This must have been at Derriwoone (Baronscourt).

Pynnar says of the former :

"Upon this there is no more done upon the Bawne and House, than was done when *Sir Josias Modely* [Bodley] did last survey it; but he hath made a Village, in which he hath built of Irish coupled Houses 30;¹ and this standeth in a Roadway, and in a convenient place.

"I find planted and estated on this land of *Brittish* Birth and Descent,

"Freeholders, four, viz.

"1 having 102 acres.

"3 having 60 acres le piece.

"Lessees for years 11, viz.

"1 having 120 acres.

"10 having 60 acres le piece.

"Townsmen, twelve.

"Each of these have a House and Garden Plott, with some small quantities of land to feed their Cows."

"These 27 Tenants are able to make 50 Men armed."

An Inquisition was held at Port Island,² 2 September, 1609, into both these grants together. It says :

"Balliola, being one balliboe of land doth lye betwixte the balliboe called Killenan, on the south side, and Fallasloye on the north. The two balliboes called Cavan-school and Foyfin,³ lying together, are bounded by the balliboe called Gortcrome on the north and

¹ Ballymagorry (B. McCorrigh in I. H. Atlas). In 1591 the barony of Strabane was divided into Langehence, Kilalmoyan, Minterlynnie, and Ballenchorry. *Vide Ultonia*, page xx. "Upstairs in Ballymagorry" was an old saying in the neighbourhood, signifying, sarcastically, anything that was lost.

² I think that this should be "Fort Island."

³ There are more townlands than one of this name in Strabane barony.

west side, and the balliboe called Barran and Tircarnen on the east and south syde. The 7 balliboes of land, and 2 sessioghies, commonly called by the names of Derrieowen, Ruskye, Dromlegagh, Townangrada, Latterbye, and Eunagh-Renan, with the 2 sessioghies of Caste and Clente being two parts of the balliboe of Cloghognall, as all the said lands are meared and bounded, with the quarter of Kilmartyn, one [*sic*] the south-east syde, Tirnerdart one the north east—the river of Ferragh¹ one the south west, the two balliboes of Rosse and Clogher² one the north syde, and Largybegge one the north east side. All the sayd pcells of lande, conteyning 10 balliboes and 2 sessioghies aforesaid, are pte of the middle pporcon of Cloghognall and the small pporcon of Derrieowene. The 10 balliboes and 2 sessioghies aforesaid, are not above the $\frac{1}{4}$ of Cloghognall and Derrieowene, and are most fitt to be sett to the *Irishe*; and the setting of the same to the *Irishe* is not disadvantageous to the *British* Freeholders or leaseholders of the sayd pporcons. There are no concealed lands within the two pporcons or either of them. Clogher al' Balleclogher, within the pporcon of Dirrwooen, in the fittest and most convenient place within the said pporcons to keep one weekly markt at; and the said markt may be upon thursday, weekly, without prejudice or hindrance to any of the neighbouring marketts. One faire maie be most conveniently houlden yerely at the said *Clogher* al' *Ballyclogher*, upon the 25th Aprill; and one other at *Ballymagorie* in the pporcon of Cloghognall on the 21st Oct' yerely, without damage to any of the neighbouring fairs."

Comparing the Inquisition with the Irish Historical Atlas, it will be found that Balliola, and Foyfyn and Cavanychoal (Cavan Jchah), and the village of Ballymagorie, are in a large block and a detached small block of land commencing with and including the site of Strabane (which town, however, according to Pynnar and the Inquisition, was in another grant), and running north on the east side of the Foyle river to a stream falling into it north of Ballymagorie, and eastwards to Foyfin, except for a small intervention;³ whilst Derrieowen and the rest are the eastern part of Baronscourt demense, and some land to the south of it. A lough (Lake Catherine) is shown with a castle (Irish or Danish) on it, of which I think that I have heard some slight traces still exist, though I have never seen them. The part of Baronscourt demense on the opposite side of this lake is coloured green on the map, which would indicate the church lands of Ardstraw. The present house at Baronscourt seems to be built on either Latterbye [beg] or Lattermore, and the old castle on one of them—probably the former. The southernmost lake is not marked on the map of 1609, and may perhaps be partly artificial, although it does not appear to be so.

The old castle is evidently of later date than Pynnar's survey, as he found nothing but lodgings in the flankers, which have disappeared. I understand that there is no record extant of its date. The fairs and markets of Clogher and Ballymagorie no longer exist. Cloghoge, marked on the O.S. No. 34, may be the remains of the village. The castle is built on an eminence to the east of the road leading from Newtownstewart to the present house at Barons

¹ Now the Fairy Water.

² Probably now Upper and Lower Cloghoge.

³ Balliola is to north-east of the large block. Foyfin and Cavanychoal make the small easterly block. Most of the names of the lands in the large block are omitted in the Inquisition. The old castle before mentioned as being on an island above Leckpatrick Church was in this grant, and Lord Abercorn's in Donalong.

Court. It is not far from Lake Catherine (O.S.), and probably commanded a good view of the lake before the intervening land was planted, which indeed it may do again since a heavy gale a few years ago, which did much damage. There are still considerable remains of the old house.

I need not give a very detailed account of this family, which in the last half-century has filled so leading a place in the public life of the country. According to Lodge [1789 ed.], Sir George Hamilton had by his first wife, Isabella Civico of Bruges, a daughter, Margaret, who married Sir Archibald Acheson. By his second wife, Mary, daughter of Walter, eleventh Earl of Ormonde [Burke], he had a son, James, who died *sine prole*; when probably his Tyrone estates may have passed to the then Earl of Abercorn, the head of the



DERRIWOONE CASTLE (BARONS COURT).

family. Burke, however, makes Lady Acheson to have been the only daughter of an elder brother, Sir John (second son of Lord Paisley), by Johanna Everard of Mechlin, who after his death re-married (1st) the fourth Lord Semphill, (2nd) Captain Patrick Crafford, and (3rd) Sir George Marbury. Lodge ignores Sir John Hamilton and James. Sir George was "of Roscrea," Tipperary.¹

The eldest brother, the Earl of Abercorn, received two grants in the barony of Strabane: one was called "Strabane." (Pynnar, cxiii, 1,000 acres.)² The Chichester Commission, 1611 (Carew MSS.) reported :

¹ His younger brother, Sir Frederick of Manor Hamilton, Leitrim, was father of Gustavus, first Viscount Boyne; so created in his old age by George I.

² Inq., Car. i, No. 45, 4 Sept., 1638. Pynnar (cxviii, 1,000 acres) had found here a very strong and fair Castle (which Lord Abercorn built), but no Bawn. A School House, a Church Building, which had been stopped since the Earl died; and 80 houses, some of Lyme and stone, and some of timber. There were 120 families, making 200 men armed. Also 3 Water Mills. In 1692 (Strabane, 16 Aug.) there was an Inquisition into the of the then Lord Abercorn's estate.

"The Earl of Abercorne, Chief Undertaker, has taken possession, resident with his lady and family, and built for the present near the town of Strabane, some large timber houses, with a court 116 foot in length, and 87 foot in breadth, the groundsell of oaken timber, and the rest of allor [alder] and birch, which is well thatched with heath and finished. Has built a great brew house without his court 46 foot long, and 25 foot wide. His followers and tenants have, since May last, built 28 houses of fair coples, and before May his tenants, who are all Scottishmen, the number of 32 houses of likegoodness. Is preparing materials for building a fair castle and bawn, which he means to put in hands for the next spring. There are 120 cows in stock for his own use."

In the Irish Historical Atlas (3, 16) of 1609, a village with a castle is shown here, at the junction of the rivers Mourne and Finn (which united make the Foyle), and opposite Lifford, Co. Donegal. Sir Phelim O'Neill besieged the castle of Strabane in 1641, which he destroyed. It was defended by Lady Strabane (Lady Jean Gordon¹), who had expended on it £1,000 and upwards, and who was the mother of the then owner, James, third Lord Strabane, who died in rebellion and a recusant, being drowned in the River Mourne at Ballyfatton, 16 June, 1655. He died *s.p.* His estates were forfeited (*vide* Inq., Strabane, 9 August, 1658) *temp. interregni*, but appear to have been restored to the family. His brother succeeded him, and was the father of Claud and Charles, fourth and fifth Earls of Abercorn, after the death of their uncle George, who died unmarried. Lady Strabane, the mother of James, third Lord, married Sir Phelim O'Neill, and had a son, (presumably) Colonel Gordon O'Neill, who was King James II.'s Lord Lieutenant of Tyrone, and M.P. for it in the Parliament of 1689. After Sir Phelim's execution she was reduced to poverty, accepting a grant of £5 from the State.

Lord Abercorn's other grant was called Donalong. On the Irish Historical Atlas (3, 16) a large enclosure is marked at Donalong. There was no early Inquisition into this grant, but Pynnar (cxiv) found here 2,000 acres, but no castle or bawn on the land. There were three or four good houses of lime and stone built by the tenants, who were 20 families, making 106 men with arms. Lord Abercorn also obtained a grant from Sir Thomas Boyde, next to Lifford, but across the Finn river. The second and third Earls of Abercorn do not seem to have had a residence on the estate until Sir George's house passed to the head of the family. No remains of Strabane Castle now exist. The first Earl further acquired, by conveyance from Sir Thomas Boyde, the middle proportion of Shean (now Sion, where are the Messrs. Herdman's mills). This went to Lord Strabane, with "Strabane."²

Sir Claud Hamilton (third son of Lord Paisley), Knt., deceased, had left 2,000 acres, called Eden and Killiney, in charge with his brother George. The Chichester Commission says: "Sir Claud Hamilton, Knt., 2,000 acres;

¹ Widow of Claud, Lord Strabane, second son of the first Earl of Abercorn.

² The Chichester Commission says (1611): "Sir Thomas Boyde, Knight, has a proportion of land; is resident with his wife and family. Is providing material for building." Pynnar found here (cxv, 1,500 acres) an unfinished Bawn of Lyme and Stone, 80 feet square, with four flankers, and a strong Castle begun. Also 13 families, making with their under tenants 100 men. See also Inq. No. 45, Car. i, 4 Sept., 1638. Late Lord Strabane.

has not appeared, nor any for him; nothing done." This included a mountain estate of 10,000 Irish acres, which was sold to Mr. Galbraith Lowry, M.P. (my great-great-grandfather), and Mr. Gledstanes of Fardross, jointly, about 1750, by William Hamilton.¹ Sir Claud's descendant, Lieut.-Col. Cole-Hamilton, owns the proportion granted to Sir William Stewart (*v.* p. 45), under the name of Terenemuriertagh. When this was transferred to Hamilton I do not know. Sir Claud was also ancestor of the Hamiltons, baronets (extinct), of Woodbrook, in the barony of, and about two miles from, Omagh. The Hamilton and Stewart families thus seemed to have acquired between them all the great barony of Strabane.

In conclusion, I may remark that the direct succession of the Earls of Abercorn has been four times broken. First, when George, the third Earl, was succeeded by his first cousin once removed, Claud, Lord Strabane. Second, on the latter's death on his voyage to France after the battle of the Boyne, in 1690. His estates were forfeited, and the barony (peerage) of Strabane was attained in 1691, after his death; but both were restored in 1693 to his brother Charles, who had already succeeded to the Scottish earldom on his death. Third, on Charles's death in 1701, when the earldom passed to his second cousin, James, sixth Earl, great-grandson of the first Earl, through his fourth son, George, created a baronet in 1662. James was created Baron of Mountcastle and Viscount Strabane by King William, from which latter title in the Irish peerage the late Duke of Abercorn was promoted, in 1868, to his dukedom. Fourth, on the death, in 1769, of James, eighth Earl (created Viscount Hamilton in Great Britain in 1786); when the honours passed to his nephew, John James, ninth Earl and first Marquis, grandfather of the second Marquis and first Duke. Failing other heirs, Sir Edward Archibald Hamilton, Bart., is in the remainder to the honours of the sixth Earl of Abercorn; and Viscount Boyne to the Scottish barony of Paisley.

CASTLE DIRGE AND CASTLE CURLEWS.

In the Carew MSS. we find in Onye :

"Sir John Davys, Knt., the King's Attorney General, 2,000 acres; possession taken by his agent, Wm. Bradley, resident, who is preparing materials for building a stone house or castle, with a bawn, which materials will be ready before Allhallowtide next; at this instant the walls of the castle are 22 foot high, and in breadth between the walls 19 foot, and

¹ At the date of the Inquisition No. 3 (Car. i, 4 May, 1621) this estate had passed to Claud's son, Sir William Hamilton. He is described as "late of Munterleny." The estate was divided about 100 years ago. Gledstanes' part had then passed to a Mr. Jacob, son of a rector of Templecarne. My part was sold in the Encumbered Estates Court about 50 years ago. I believe that the late Lord Dorchester acquired part of it for shooting purposes. He had a large estate in Tyrone. Pynnar (xxviii, 2,000 acres) found here a Bawne of Lyme and Stone, 70 feet square, 14 feet high, with a good Castle in it, both strong and beautiful; also near it, six small Houses, and divers others on the Land, all inhabited by British families. See also Inq. No. 9, Car. i, 9 Oct., 1608, at Strabane, which recites the grant of Eden and Killiney to Sir Claud Hamilton, and of Terenemuriertagh to Sir William Stewart, mentioning Hamilton as joint grantee.

in length 36 foot. Already 4 Fee farmers, one leaseholder, and a carpenter, with their families, are ready to be estated on portions, which they could not receive until now, for that 5 quarters of the best of the said lands were in controversy, and some of it not yet cleared. The said Sir John intends to finish his work next spring, and to plant and people his lands, according to the articles."

This castle may have been Castle Curlews, but the measurements should show whether it was so or not.

In Pynnar we find (cxxxvi, 2,000 acres):

"Sir John Davis, Kt., hath 2,000 acres, called Gavelagh and Clonamore, alias Castle Dirlge, and Castle Curlews. Upon this Proportion there is built, two strong and fair Castles of Lyme and Stone, but no Bawne to them.

"Here I find planted and estated of *Brittish* Nation, viz.

"Freeholders, four, viz.

"1 having 120 acres.

"3 having 60 acres le piece.

"Lessees for years 12, viz.

"3 having 60 acres le piece.

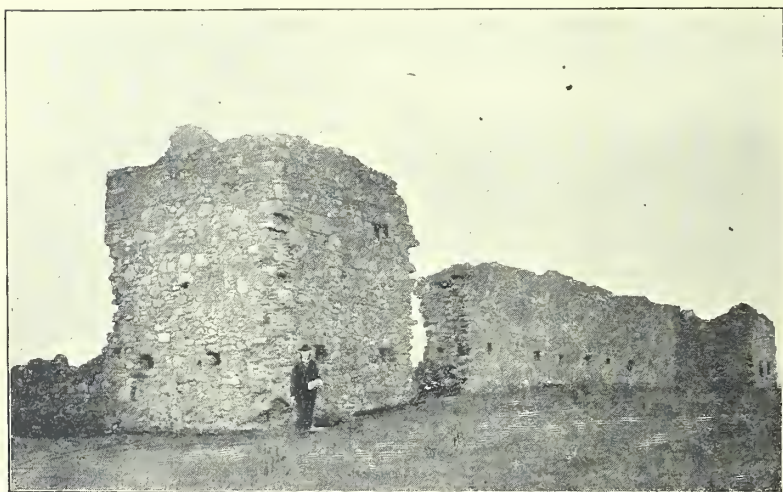
"2 having 60 acres jointly.

"2 having 60 acres jointly.

"3 having 30 acres le piece.

"2 having 60 acres jointly."

"These sixteen families are resident upon the Land, with some Tenants under them, which in all are able to make thirty men. The rest of the land is inhabited with *Irish*, which are in a great number."



CASTLE DERG.

Sir John Davys was successively Irish Solicitor and Attorney-General, and Speaker of the House of Commons, 1613, as M.P. for Fermanagh;¹ and also Sergeant-at-Law in England. He died in 1626, when on the point of being made Lord Chief Justice of England [his daughter said that he had purchased his robes], having been M.P. for Newcastle-under-Lyme from 1620.

¹ *V. Davies' Tracts*, p. xvii.

He was son-in-law of Lord Audley (Earl of Castlehaven), having married his daughter Eleanor, with whom he is said not to have lived happily. His father-in-law passed him a grant in Orior, Co. Armagh, called Cornechino; and he acquired also Lisgoole Abbey,¹ Co. Fermanagh (from Sir Henry Bruncker), as well as a neighbouring proportion called Moyeghvene. There was an Inquisition into the Castle Dirge estate, at Dungannon, 28 Sept., 1630, No. 16, Car. i. Sir John Davys had died four years before; and (his only son having died *v.p.*) his daughter and heiress, Lucia, wife of Ferdinand, Lord Hastings, was then seized of it. She was of full age at the time of her father's death. Another Inquisition was held 4 May, 1631, at Augher, Car. i, No. 32, when it was held by Sir William Undall, late of Clonaghmore, and Sir John Stanhope, Knt., who had obtained a re-grant. Castle Curlews, in Kirlish townland, and about an Irish mile from Drumquin, was in Clonaghmore; Castle Derg being in Garvelagh. Clonaghmore was in "the Manor of Hastings"; but I gather from Lewis that Castle Derg was in the manor of Ardstraw. On "the Atlas" the old castle is called "Caslanadirige." The Inquisition found that the grantees had assigned certain named balliboes to *meer Irish*.

"The aforesaid balliboes are within the proportions aforesaid, and are ploughed, pastured and grazed upon by the aforementioned persons being *meer Irish*, contrary to the conditions of the said Letters Patents; for which causes the rents and profits of the said balliboes have become forfeited."

I do not know the further history of this estate until it, or part of it, passed into the hands of the Fergusson family, of "The Farm, Londonderry."

On the death of Sir Robert Fergusson, H.M.L. for Co. Londonderry and M.P. for the city, his Castlederg estate was purchased for the late Earl of Caledon. W. King-Edwards, D.L., has also a considerable estate at or near Castlederg. The Danish or Irish castle shown on the Atlas is not noticed by Pynnar. Possibly it and its successor were on the same site, as on the O.S. map "Old Castle" is marked to west of the village. Lewis notices Castlederg, which he also calls Dergbridge, Castle Derrick, and Churchtown, in the parish of the Skirts of Urney and Ardstraw and barony of Omagh. He says that Sir John Davys built a castle, and a bridge adjoining it (over the Derg), which lasted to 1835, when it was rebuilt. Lewis also says that Davys built a castle called "Kerles," and made a causeway eight feet wide and seven miles long between the castles. (The O.S. map shows a long stretch of it perfectly straight.) He further says that Sir Phelim O'Neill besieged the castle of Derg in 1641; which, though he was driven away from it, he so greatly injured, that it remains a noble pile of ruins on the north bank of the river. He also destroyed the church which Davys had rebuilt in 1619. It was not again rebuilt until 1731, when Hugh Edwards of Castle Gore built

¹ See paper, *U.J.A.*, vol. iii, pp. 50 and 83, by Rev. J. E. McKenna, C.C.

the present one, which was improved in 1728. Castlederg is now best reached by the tramway from the Victoria Bridge station of the Great Northern railway. In 1891 it had a population of 769, with 147 houses. In June 1902 its Petty Sessions bench of seventeen magistrates had the distinction of the best average attendance out of twenty-two in County Tyrone.

TRILICK, OR CASTLE MERVYN.

The Earl of Castlehaven (then Lord Audley) and his eldest son, Mervyn Tuchett, obtained four grants in the barony of Omagh, which, except Sir John Davys' grant aforementioned, the church lands of Termonmaguirk (now principally Sir John W. Stewart's estate), and a few townlands in "Camoan," near Omagh fort, granted to Sir Daniel Leigh, comprised pretty well the remainder of the barony,¹ extending nearly across it, from the Termon lands called "Veruck" to the County Fermanagh. These grants were Finagh and Rarone, or Ballintackin, otherwise the two Fews (the manor of Finagh), 3,000 acres; which, having become forfeited as usual, were re-granted to the Countess (second wife) and her second husband, Sir Pierce Crosby.² After several subsequent transactions, the lands passed into the hands of Sir Wm. Ussher, Clerk of the Council, in 1637, whose successor retained them, notwithstanding a later award of them to the third Lord Castlehaven and his mother, as "innocent protestants," until he (John Ussher) sold them in 1672 for £3 400 to Hugh, Lord Hamilton of Glenawley (*U.F.A.*, vol. i, part 3, p. 202). After the death, in 1680, of the latter's minor son, William, second Lord, the larger part of the manor of Finagh went to his elder sister, Arabella Susanna, Lady Magill, who, having re-married Lord Dungannon, and having heavily mortgaged them, sold her lands in 1705 to my ancestor, Robert Lowry of Aghenis, for £5,615, of which £5,500 was to be paid by him to her mortgagee, Joseph Damer of Dublin. (This shows the rapid fall in those days in the value of money, which lasted till after the peace of 1815.) I retain about two-thirds of Robert Lowry's lands, having of late years sold a good deal under the Land Purchase Acts. The second grant to Lord Castlehaven was called Edergoole and Carneuracken³ (2,000 acres). They were situated south of Sir John

¹ A few balliboes coloured blue, and called OVARA, etc., and included on "the Atlas" as part of the proportion of "Brade," in Omagh barony, were, after 1609, transferred to the barony of Lurg, in Fermanagh. They appear to be in the parish of Lack (part of Magheraculmory). I am told that Edward Archdale, D.L., a descendant of Lord Castlehaven, owns some of the townlands in it.

² The original grant was to Lord and Lady Castlehaven jointly. Pynnar calls it "The Countess her jointure." Captain J. K. McClintock, D.L., and myself are now the principal proprietors.

³ In my *History of the Manor of Finagh* (1881) I stated, on the authority of the late Archdeacon Dixon of Armagh [following the Carew MSS.], that Edergoole, etc., was granted to his son-in-law, Edward Blount, and Fentonagh (Omagh barony) to his second son, Sir Ferdinando Tuchett. But Pynnar assigns all to the second Lord Castlehaven. I have the conveyance from Ussher to Glenawley, but have not seen the original grants.

Davys' grant, Edergoule, being the most southerly ; the house was apparently on Carneuracken, and at (or rather near) Drumquin, where Lord Castlehaven seems to have died in 1616 (*v. Inq. No. 48, Car. i, 5 Jan., 1618*). This was the "Mannor of Tuchett."

The third grant to Lord Castlehaven was one of 2,000 acres, called "Fentonagh,"¹ in the barony of Armagh, south-east of the Owenreagh river, and north-west of Fentonagh, in Clogher. The fourth grant was "Brade" (2,000 acres), and is said to have been granted to Sir Mervyn Tuchett, Lord Castlehaven's eldest son.

We find from the Carew MSS. that the Commissioners of 1611 found in the "Precinct of Omye, the Lord Audley, 3,000 acres ; has not appeared, nor any for him ; nothing done. Sir Marvyn Audley, Knt., 2,000 acres ; the like. Sir Ferdinando Audley, Knt., 2,000 acres ; the like." In another place it says : "The Lo. Audley and Mr. Blunte, undertaker, in the precinct of the Omye, came out of England, since our return from the North, and went to see their Proportions."

Pynnar, who assigns all four to the latter (as second Earl), found, in 1618-19, no building upon any of these grants except (Edergoole and) Carneuraken, when a large house had been begun, but had been pulled down, and made not half so great, three stories high and finished. Of "Brade"² he says (cxxxiii, 2,000 acres) : "The Earl hath 2,000 acres called Brede—upon this there is nothing built." There was no Inquisition into Brade nor Edergoolde, though the latter is mentioned as a townland in *Inq. 2, temp. interr.*, as will appear later on.

Whatever may have been the nature of the second Lord Castlehaven's interest in Brade, it appears, from Sir Wm. Drake's *Fasciculus Merviensis*, that the first Earl had settled Brade upon his son-in-law, Sir Henry Mervyn of Petersfield, Hants, M.P. for Wootton Bassett, and Admiral of the narrow seas ; who had married Christian Tuchett, his fourth daughter, and her husband's third cousin once removed. Sir Henry is called the "adopted son" of his maternal grandfather (as well as second cousin once removed), James Mervyn, M.P. for Hindon. Sir Henry's eldest son, Captain James, R.N.,³ settled in Ireland ; and we read of him in Bishop Spottiswoode's biography as follows :—After a description of the killing of Sir James Weymiss,⁴ High Sheriff of Fermanagh, and son-in-law of "the Lord Burleigh," by one Humphrey Galbraith, called a servant of the Bishop, who with others had rescued three mares and their colts belonging to the Bishop or his son, Sir Henry Spottiswoode, and which the Sheriff had seized a little before at Portora Castle

¹ Apparently part of the parish of Donacavey.

² Adjoining County Fermanagh, and in Kilskeery parish.

³ Sometime commanding H.M.S. "Claude."

⁴ Appointed H.S. 1625.

under a writ of Withernam, and driven off to some church lands which Lord Balfour held under the Bishop near Lisnakea (Castle Balfour), and declined to pay the rent of £36, whereupon the Bishop had seized 16 poor beasts, under a distress warrant, valued at £9, and sold them. The servants of the Bishop had driven the horses back to a point 7 miles or so from where they took them,¹ when they were overtaken by the Sheriff and a large party, and the scuffle took place in which Sir John Weymis and William Galbraith (brother of Hugh) were killed. This led to a lot of trouble to the Bishop, whose enemies tried to implicate him as an accessory after the act. Finally, he had to make compensation to Lady Weymis² (who re-married Archibald Hamilton, son of Malcome, Archbishop of Cashel, and of Monea Castle, Co. Fermanagh; and elder brother of Lord Glenawley), in the shape of £100 down, and a lease for 60 years of some church lands in Tyrone worth over £50 a year. The writer continues at page 61:

“One Captain James Mervin carrowing wth the Lord Balfour gave out, that Twoo of the Townelands leasid by the Bishopp of Clogher to his” (Balfour’s) “daughter, was his heritage; uppon this report the Ladye ranne again to the Lord Chauncellor [Viscount Loftus of Ely], and had another letter missive for the Bishopp. When he came uppon that letter to Dublyn, the Lord Chauncellor was verie briefe with him, accused him of ildealinge, that would lett lands to the Ladye which were questionable. The Bishopp then replied that the lands were found by the Distinguisynge Office, to be the Bishopp of Clogher’s heritage, and his Predecessor and himself had been in peacable possession of them above 27 years; and that it was tyme to complain, when they were evicted from him [them]. This was all that was done that Journeye. But soon after Captaine Mervin brought doune a Commission to enquire what lands belonged to the Earle of Castlchavens proportions in the Barony [of] Omagh, and so handled the busyness with the *Irishes* and Natives w^{ch} had relation to him, that they sware home bothe for those two Townelands he claymed of the Bishopp, and manie more Townes claymed by him of others. Now was the Lord Balfour and the Ladye his daughter gladd to have the occasion to trouble the Bishopp, and bring him againe to Dublyn. So the Lord Chauncellor sent another missive letter to call him up. There was no remedy, but eyther to reduce the Captaine’s office, or buye Captain Mervin his pretended right. The Bishopp choosed that which was lesse troublesome, though the other might have byn done wth lesse cost; So bought Capitaine Mervin’s Right of these Townes, annexed them to the Bishopp-rick for ever, and Leased them to the Ladye, ffor which the Capitaine had above fflower skore poundes. The Lord Chauncellor for all this, not contented that these same Lands were anewe secured to the Ladye, he ordered the Bishopp to pay her Twentie poundes for her charges, though all this while keeping house wth her ffather in Dublyn. Thus did the Lord Chauncellor make the Lord Bishopp of Clogher dance attendance Twoo yeares; and whereas both by the King’s order and the Ladyes owne consent, the Bishopp might have chosen to have given the Ladye and her children six hundred powndes in hand, or the Lease of ffiftie powndes for ffiftie yeares, the Lord Chauncellor, what by fayre, what by foule means, He forced him to paye seavenscore powndes readye moneye above the hundred powndes payd in London, and to secure the Ladye, of lands worthe an hundred powndes yearlie for 60 yeares.”

That Lord Balfour kept his daughter well up to the mark is shown by

¹ This must have been near “Tan House Water” and Derryvullan parsonage, between Lisbellaw and Enniskillen.

² Spelt “Wembes” in Spottiswoode’s Life.

“The coppie of a Letter written by the Lord Balfour from Dublyn to his Daughter, the Ladye Wimbcs, who was at London or Court.—Daughter—The eyes of all men are uppon you, and the Busines you have in hand; wherein God graunt you good successe. There was some as sharp sighted as Eagles, that are nowe become as blinde as Moalles: ffor since S^r James Areskin’s moneye came in, There is a busye Ladye letteth bribes flye, and this cannot otherwyse but blinde the eyes of Justice. You may addrefse yo^rself to Sir Henrye Holcroft, who is bound to me in manie respects.

“If our proofes fayle, and be narrowlye sifted wee may gett a smarting blowe; use all yo^r creditt, therefore, to gett some of the Commissioners changed, you knowe whom. Delyver my Letter written to the Kinge to David Ramsey, who will present it to his Matie, and give my Lord of Canterburye my Letter out of yo^r owne hand. Lett me knowe yf Burley and the Lord of Wimbcs be as forward as they promised. I heare the Bishopp is much comforted by his sonne S^r Henry Spottiswoode his returne; But though the busines doe not succeed at the fyrst as you desyre, be not dismaide, I keepe my best Gunnes till the last, and will make him and his singe a dririe Dirige before I have done.

“I have sett my rest alltogether uppon this busines, and thoughte it may coste me deare, yett I hope to bringe the Bishopp and all his to utter ruine, and then whether Riche or poore wee shall have content, w^{ch} is the greatest Riches.

“The Lord Deputie and the Chauncellour are sure myne, and yf you doe (as I have had experience of yo^r actions heeretofore), and as you can and maye doe there, I will not be behinde in doing my uttermost heere, and thus prayeing God to blesse you in this yo^r busyness, I rest, yo^r Lovinge ffather, Balfour. Dublyn the 2 of June 1627.”

The Bishop’s first recognizance for the appearance of his servants at the Fermanagh Assizes had been estreated “against law and equity,” and there was a second outstanding. He thought that the Lord Aungier (one of the judges and Master of the Rolls) and his son, S^r H. Holcroft, had arranged with Lady Wimbcs, who was going to Court to beg the forfeiture of the King (£3,000 in all), to divide the spoil between them; and “He wrote over to England to his sonne S^r Harrye Spottiswoode to stopp such courses, and to shewe his Majie the Injustice was done him heerein.” But one James Carmichael, and Carver to the King, had got the forfeiture by Patent, and ultimately the Bishop bought it from him for a “small composition.” The whole account is very curious, and would make an interesting article. Sir H. Spottiswoode obtained the King’s letter forbidding any indictment, until a Commission of nine joined to the Lord-Deputy (Falkland) had inquired into the matter before a Grand Jury summoned to Dublin from Fermanagh. In the end, notwithstanding the Attorney-General’s speech, this Grand Jury, after two days’ consultation, brought in a verdict of “Ignoramus.” Sir Thomas Carie had been a go-between with the Lord-Deputy to arrange for a pardon of the Bishop’s servants in case of conviction. The Lord-Deputy was to have £1,000 and Carie £100. This the Lord-Deputy, having quarrelled with Lord Balfour, afterwards denied; whereupon he showed him Carie’s letter to the Bishop’s servants, urging them to come up to Dublin; which, with the reply, Mr. Archibald Areskin, the Bishop’s son-in-law, had negligently lost in a tavern, whilst drinking with Sir John Wishard and Captaine Ramsaye.

In an Inquisition taken at Omagh, June 1, 1659, *temp. interr.*, I find :

"By virtue of a lease made by James late bishop of Clogher, for the tearme of sixty years, unto Archibald Hamilton and dame Ann his wife, for the use of James Weymys, Elizabeth Weymys, and Ann Weymys, children to Sir John Weymys; which lease bears date 14th july 1634, the said Archibald Hamilton hath holden, and his assignes doe still hold the ballyboes, townes or pcells of land called Cranye,¹ Edergoold, Kildrum, Mullana-crosse, Shanmullagh, and Drumconys in the Barony of Omagh and co' of Tyrone; the said lease and reversion thereof doth of right belong unto the children of Sir John Weymys, aforementioned."

Of the above lands, Keildrom and Shanmullagh (which included Drumconys on "the Atlas") are marked on the Atlas green, as church lands. Mullinacross is not on any map, but was probably Mullanagough, now Mullanboy, which adjoins the others, and with Cranye and Edergoold, which lie to the eastward, seems to have been undoubtedly Lord Castlehaven's land.



TRILICK CASTLE.

James Mervyn married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Philpot, and died *s.p.* He was succeeded by his brother Audley, captain in Sir H. Tichbourne's regiment, and resided at Trillick Castle, in Brade, of which some remains still exist. He became (1639) M.P. for Co. Tyrone, and as such conducted, in a pompous and inflammatory speech, the impeachment, which ultimately came to nothing, of Sir R. Bolton, the Lord Chancellor; of Bishop (afterwards Primate) Bramhall; of Sir Gerard Lowther, C.J.; and of Sir George Radcliffe, as Lord

¹ "Cramagh" in "the Atlas." Keildrum, Shanmullagh, Drumconys, and Mullanboy are near the present parish church of Dromore. The old church was in Kildrum in 1609; and ruins of old churches are shown on the map of 1609 in Dromore and Aghadulla in that parish. I think that Cranye is in Doncavey parish, whilst Edergoold is in Drumragh parish, diocese of Derry, and adjoined some church lands which may possibly have belonged to the abbey of Clogher. The present church of Drumragh is in the town of Omagh. All these lands were in "Slut Art," except Cranny (Cramagh), which is in "Fentonagh."

Strafford's councillors and assistants in high treason. He took an active part on the Puritan side during the troubles of 1641 and subsequently; though he kept up communications with the Irish party; his sister, Lady Blennerhasset, having re-married Captain Rory Maguire, M.P. for Fermanagh, and brother of the Lord Maguire who was executed for rebellion. He claimed, before the House of Commons Commission, to have partially succeeded in inducing Maguire "to repress for a little the fury of the fire and sword." Mervyn and Maguire had worked together in 1640-41 on the Committee of the House of Commons to draw up the impeachment; and Maguire now came to him at Trillick Castle, and told him that his party had resolved to send him to the King to explain why they had taken up arms, and upon what terms they would lay them down. He gave as reasons that the English Parliament had resolved on the extirpation of the Catholic religion, and invaded the King's prerogative, on which their greatest security reposed. Mervyn does not seem to have gone. He resided principally in Derry during the war, and became colonel of one of the six Ulster regiments called the Laggan forces. In 1641 he defended Augher Castle, till relieved by the brothers Sir William and Sir Robert Stewart. Lord Ormonde made him Governor of Londonderry in 1644. Next year, however, Sir Frederick Hamilton (who desired that post for himself) induced the Parliament of England to displace him; and they appointed Lord Folliott Governor. At first Mervyn forbade the Preaching Ministers of Scotland to bring the Covenant to Derry, but afterwards yielded to them and subscribed it himself. Drake calls him "a trimmer and an able one." Mervyn was taken prisoner with Sir Robert Stewart, by stratagem, at Derry; and by Col. Monck's orders both were sent from Derry, prisoners by sea, to London. In 1658 an entry in the "Black Book" at the King's Inns (Dublin), signed "Miles Corbett," shows that he was admitted a member of the Bar on 11 June. He assisted Coote and Lord Broghill in forwarding the restoration of Charles II., and was appointed Prime Sergeant. He was elected M.P. for Tyrone in the Parliament of 1611 (as of "Castle Mervyn"); and having been summoned by writ as Sergeant-at-Law to attend the House of Lords, some disputes arising between the Houses, respecting the attendance of himself, the Solicitor-General (Temple) and three Masters in Chancery (Loftus, Caulfield, and Cooke), they being members of the House of Commons, the Lords at first dispensed with the attendance of such one of the King's Counsel as might be chosen Speaker; and finally with that of all. The Commons, however, allowed the Masters in Chancery to attend the Lords, to bring down messages when the Judges had gone on circuit.

Sir Audley Mervyn was elected Speaker, and the King, who had, it is said, wished for another person (I think, Temple), agreed to his election. In the Commons Journals he is styled in the list of members, "Audleus Mervyn Miles—Primarius Serviens Domini Regis ad Leges, Prolocutor Domus Communium."

The signification of the approval of his appointment by the Lords-Justices fell to the lot of Primate Bramhall as Speaker of the Lords (the Chancellor being one of the Lords-Justices), whom he had impeached in 1643. Mervyn, on his return to the Lower House, made a long panegyric on the King, the Lords-Justices, and both Houses, full of quotations and similies from the Bible, applied in questionable taste, with a pun upon the King's name. He called the Lords "the Lyons which support Solomon's throne"; and the Commons, "a glittering constellation, though of lesser stars; the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses, the Representatives of the Commons of this kingdom. These are the Guards of *Charleswaine*, and move upon the poles of loyalty and love—these are no planets or erratic stars, but such as will fight in their order against every Sisera; and of these stars it may be said, 'Astra regunt homines'; of these stars it may be said, 'Sed regit astra Deus'" (*Commons Journals*). Imagine Lord Peel or Mr. Gully speaking like this from the Chair!

On 13 July the House of Commons nominated thirteen members to go to England, of whom Mervyn was one, in company with three lay Lords and the Bishop of Elphin, to wait on the King with regard to matters relating to the proposed Act of Settlement. He was to receive £400 at once for his expenses. Mr. John Temple, s.g., was elected acting Speaker in his absence. The agents were detained in England by this business till April 1662; and the Bill of Settlement was read (literally, apparently) in the Irish Parliament a first time on 6 May. Mervyn received £1,000 more for his services. The whole business seems to have cost the country £23,000, out of which the Clerk of the House of Commons (Mr. Fernley) was to get sixpence in the pound for distributing it.¹ This was the culminating point in Mervyn's career. On 13 February, 1662–63, the House waited on the Lord Lieutenant to ask that stricter rules than those imposed by the King's declaration might be laid down for the Commissioners under the Act of Settlement. Sir Audley made, or read, one of his orations, which occupies more than thirteen pages of the Journals, and was known as the "Puckan speech." The Duke of Ormonde was, no doubt, much annoyed and bored by it (and probably suspicious of the Speaker, having, as he thought, discovered a Protestant conspiracy to seize Dublin Castle), and received it very badly. The Dublin printer of the speech was prosecuted, and the London one arrested; and Mervyn received no more Court favour. After the dissolution in 1666, he had not received all his salary as Speaker (of £500 a year) and emoluments; and claimed £6,000 altogether, which it is doubtful if his heirs ever received.² He died in 1675. His family monopolized one county seat for Tyrone, whenever there was a Parliament, till 1747, when his great-grandson, Henry Mervyn, died, and was succeeded by Galbraith Lowry, whose descendants in four generations had

¹ A full list is given in *Parliamentary History of Tyrone*, page 207.

² *Id.*, pp. 214 and 349, for a full account.

their full share of the parliamentary representation till 1880. A good deal of the extensive Mervyn estates had been sold in his lifetime (I have a small portion of them). His sisters thought that they had a claim to the reversion, and commenced an unsuccessful action against one of the purchasers, Mr. Strong. He left the unsold portion in Brade, and near Omagh, to his cousin's husband, Nicholas Archdall,¹ M.P. for Fermanagh, or to her son, whose descendant still possesses it; passing over his nephew, Wm. Irvine, M.P., ancestor of the D'Arcy-Irvine family in Fermanagh. The Archdalls retained the seat for Fermanagh county in unbroken succession until 1885 (from 1733). There is a portrait of Sir Audley Mervyn at Castle Archdall.

AUGHENTAIN CASTLE.

I now proceed to notice the ruined Plantation castle at Aughentain, which I visited in 1894 or 1895, but took no measurements of. In that winter there was a correspondence, in which I took a part, in the columns of the *Tyrone Constitution*, as to whether a Plantation village called "Mountstewart" was identical with the modern Fivemiletown. It was shown that the latter, which was formerly called Ballynalurgan, and afterwards Blessingbourne, was a different place, situate upon an adjoining grant, called originally the proportion of Ballyloughmagniffe, of which it was the market town. The grant (15 Jan., 1611) was one of 1,500 acres to Walter Edney,² but held in 1618-19 by the Lord Burleigh.³ It was re-granted, under the title of the manor of Blessingbourne, 20 July, 1629, to Sir Henry Tichbourne, whose great grandson, Lord Ferrard, sold it by auction at Omagh, 16 April, 1731, to Margetson Armar of Castlecoole, for £5,900.

The latter rebuilt the church at Fivemiletown (which, I believe, is now the parish church of Aughentain), at a cost of nearly £400, including £3 for

¹ Wm. Archdall (H.S. of Fermanagh, 1667 and 1692) married Elizabeth, daughter of Henry and granddaughter of Sir Audley Mervyn. They had, with two sons who died *s.p.*, Angel Archdall, who married Nicholas Montgomery of Derrygonnelly, and on her succession to the Archdall estate in Fermanagh, assumed that name. The present Bishop of Killaloe, or one of his family, is, I believe, heir male of the Archdalls.

² In the Carew MSS. Walter Edney is reported to have had, on 29 July, 1611, "1,500 acres; took possession personally; his son-in-law resident since March last. Provision made for building a house; the foundation laid."

³ Michael, Lord Balfour of Burleigh, was the first patentee of Legan and Carrowskee, County Fermanagh. He sold his estate in 1614-15 to his brother, Sir James, who, in 1619, was created Lord Balfour of Clanawly in Ireland, and a Privy Councillor. This grant in Loughmacguise would appear to have belonged to Michael, who lived till 1619, and who, or whose heir, probably sold it to Sir Henry Tichbourne. The Rev. George Hill, in his work on the Plantation of Ulster, says that "On 26 July, 1626, William Stewart . . . had a grant of Ballyneconolly and Ballynarill in the Barony of Clogher, which were created into a manor called 'Mountstewart.' In addition to all the lands he had obtained by Plantation grants, he received a grant, in conjunction with Sir Henry Tichbourne, of all the rents, profits, and forfeitures of sundry lands in Ulster, which had been escheated to the Crown, because of being set by Planters to the native Irish, contrary to the conditions of their Patents, to be held during pleasure, towards satisfaction of all arrears of pay due to them and their soldiers by the Crown, since their employment in Ireland until Michaelmas 1629." This (and Lewis) evidently misled the original writer in the *Tyrone Constitution*, who thought that Hill included these grants, which his language clearly does not,

pulling down the old church. It was formerly a chapel of-ease of Clogher.¹ Colonel Armar, however, seems to have resided at Castlecoole, and not at Blessingbourne; which latter estate, situate in Tyrone and Fermanagh, he bequeathed at his death to his sister's son, Hugh Montgomery, great-grandfather of the present owner, Hugh de Fellenburg Montgomery, D.L.

Lewis, in his *Topographical Dictionary of Ireland* (1837), confounding Fivemiletown with Mountstewart, erroneously says :

"This place has been sometimes called Mountstewart, from the name of its founder, Sir Wm. Stewart, to whom James I. granted 2,000 acres of land called Ballenecooles. Prior to 1619, Sir Wm. built the Castle of Aughentaine, and commenced the village, which was occupied by British tenants. He afterwards obtained a charter for markets and fairs"—all of which seem to have disappeared.

Pynnar, in his *Survey of Ulster, 1618-19*, says:

"Precinct of Clogher . . . (cxlii.—2,000 acres).

"Edward Kingsmill, the first Patentee.²

"Sir Wm. Stewart Kt., hath 2,000 acres, called Ballenecooles and Balleranally.

"Upon this Proportion there is a strong Castle in building all of Lym and Stone, which is now three Stories high, and when it is finished will be the fairest Castle in the whole Precinct. He is making a Bawne 240 Feet in length, and 120 feet in breadth, with 4 Flankers, being of Clay and stone. He hath made a Village where are now 4 houses, and more are in building. There is good store of Tillage, and all the *Irish* put from the Land.

"I find planted and estated upon this land of *British* Tenants,

"Freeholders 5, viz.

"1 having 180 acres.

"2 having 120 acres le piece.

"2 having 130 acres le piece.

"Lessees for years, nine.

"1 having 160 acres.

"2 having 60 acres le piece.

"4 having 60 acres le piece.

"1 having 20 acres.

"1 having 40 acres.

"Cottagers, eight, viz.

"Each of these have a House and Garden Plott, with Commons for their cattle."

"Total 22 Families, who with their under Tenants, are able to make 64 Men armed."

An Inquisition³ into this estate was held about January 1628. It is, however, undated; No. 49, Car. i. No. 48 was in 1639 or 1640. It begins "James, King of England," etc., instead of with the name of "Stewart." In the *Index Nominum*, however, it is ascribed to him; and in the *Index Locorum* it is called *Mountstewarte*. After reciting that James I. had, in the eleventh year

¹ MS. account in my possession, and Report of Commission on the Irish Established Church, *circ.* 1868. In old times there was a (roofless) church over the border of Fermanagh, not far from Fivemiletown, marked in the O.S. (1832) at "Tulnagoran Burying-ground," in the parish of Augherlucher (see Irish Historical Atlas, 2, 8).

² From the Carew MSS. we find: "Edward Kingswell (*sic*), 2,000 acres; has appeared at Dublin, and taken possession personally; returned into England to bring over his wife and family; has freeholders, tenants, and workmen; his agent, William Roules, has money imprest, for providing materials to set forward all necessary works."

³ *Ultonia*, Tyrone, No. 49, Car. i.

of his reign (1615), granted to Edward Kinsmill (*sic*), etc., the small proportion of Ballenerill, and a number of towns and lands enumerated, it goes on to state that, on 10 May, 1618, Kingsmill had enfeoffed to Sir William Stewart, Knt. and Bart., of the aforesaid lands and premises. Then follows a list of devises made by Stewart at various dates out of the said proportion, for terms of years, not exceeding 21, to Herbert Maxwell¹ of Prolush, alias Mullynacorra, and $\frac{2}{3}$ of Killany; to one David Barclay, then Esq., and since Knt., of Ballyneskelleagh, Cavanegarte, and Tonagh, alias Lyssetonny; to Philomy O'Neill of Ballynemurly and Killengurden; to Alexr. Maxwell (for 19 years from 1 Novr., 1619) the baliboe called Aghentain—and to others. It thus concludes:

“Of the small Proportions of Ballenerill and Balleneconoly, the baliboes of Shantawney, Cleighlearn, Sianson alias Hianson, Carricknegatt, Ballinemurly, Kilnegneden, Ballynecollagh, Ayheesh *alias* Ashpatrick, Ballynenessa, and $\frac{2}{3}$ of Killany, with the mountains of Ballyramragh, Ballenecollagh and Mountstewart, are the most fit parts to be let to the



AUGHENTAIN CASTLE.

natives—which said baliboes do not exceed the $\frac{1}{4}$ part of the said Proportions. The said Proportions of Ballynerill and Ballynecollagh lie adjoining together betwix the church land of Clougher on the east and southeast, the corporation land of Ogher [Augher] and the church land of Clougher on the south and southwest, the proportion of Ballyloughmagniff and the county of Fermanagh upon the west and northwest, and the watercourse called Linnyloury, and the proportion of Fentonagh on the north. Since the time of the making the letters patent aforesaid, there is one castle or stone house erected upon the said proportion of Ballynarill which conteyneth in length 66 foote, in breadth in the middle part 40

¹ Possibly ancestor of the Maxwells of Killyfaddy in this neighbourhood.

foote, and in height 38 foote by the measure of the standard of England. There is from the said castle at either end thereof erected a stone building, which conteyneth in length 80 foote, in breadth 20 foote and in height 28 foote by the measure aforesaid. There is since the same tyme a bawn or stone wall erected rounde about the said castle and other building, which is 12 foote in height and in circuit 780 foote. There are not any lands, lying within or neare the said proportions of Ballyranilly and Ballyneconoly, to which the said late King was entitled, by the Inquisicon commonly called the Grand Office of the co' of Tirone, whereof noe graunte hath heretofore been made to anie pson or psons by the King's Matie that now is."

This property passed out of the hands of the Mountjoy family, into those of the present owners, in 1819.

Aghentain Castle is now included in the demesne lands of Lieut.-Col. John Hervey Knox-Browne, D.L. I have given the Stewart family history in connection with the castle of Newtownstewart.

AUGHER CASTLE.

We find from the Carew MSS. that, in 1611,

"Tyrone, Precinct of Clogher,

"Sir Thomas Ridgway, Vice-treasurer and treasurer at Wars in Ireland, undertaker for 2,000 acres, has appeared in person. His agent is Emmanuel Ley, resident this twelve month, who is to be made a freeholder under him. Sir Thos. brought from London and Devonshire, the 4th May 1610, 12 carpenters, mostly with wives and families, who have since been resident, employed in felling timber, brought by Patrick M'Kenna of the Trugh, Co. Monaghan, none being in any part of the Barony of Clogher, or elsewhere nearer him, viz., 700 trees, 400 boards and planks, besides a quantity of stone, timber for tenements, with timber ready for the setting up of a water mill. He is erecting a wardable Castle and houses, to be finished about the next Spring. 10 masons work upon the Castle, and 2 smiths. One Mr Farefax, Mr Laughton, Robert Williams, Henry Holland, and 3 of said carpenters are to be made freeholders. Other families are resident, wherewith he will perform all things answerable to his covenants."

This building must have been on the estate now known as "Favour Royal," and not "Spur Royal" or Augher Castle.

I find in Pynnar, under the head of the "Precinct of Clogher":

"CXXXVII, 20 acres. The Lord Ridgwaie hath 2,000 acres called Portclare and Ballykillgirie.

"Upon this Proportion there is a bawn of lyme and stone 14 feet square, with 4 Flankers, a Castle three stories high,¹ and an house besides; all, with the Bawn, being of Lyme and Stone.

¹ Lord Ridgway is shown by the Inq. No. 8, Car. x, 24 Jan., 1629, to have also had "the greate pporcon of Portclare and Ballykirgir"; so his house may have been built on the latter. His brother, George Ridgway, is shown by the Inq. No. 8, Car. i, 15 Sept., 1630, to have had, besides the small proportion of Ballyniackell, the denomination of "Lottri," in Moyenner, and "Cavanballygallin," "Ballyglass," "Clonctcoyle" (illegible, but shown on "the Atlas"), "Ballintin" ("B.jutin" on "the Atlas"), and "Session," in Ballygallin. These are now represented by the townlands of Letterty, Ballygawley, Greenhill demesne, and Sess.

"I find planted and estated upon this land of British Families,

"Freeholders 2, viz.

"1 having 120 acres.

"1 having 60 acres.

"Lessees for lives 9, viz.

"1 having 200 acres.

"1 having 180 acres.

"2 having 120 acres le piece.

"4 having 60 acres le piece.

"1 having 40 acres.

"Lessees for years 9, viz.

"2 having 86 acres le piece.

"7 having 60 acres le piece."

"These 20 Families, with
their under Tenants,
are able to make 56
men with arms."



"SPUR ROYAL" OR AUGHER CASTLE (EASTERN SIDE).

"The said Lord Ridgwaie hath 315 acres at the Agher, for which he is to build a town and hath performed, viz.

"There are 15 Houses whereof 2 of them are of Lyme and Stone, and the rest are all cage work and couples.

"Each of these have to their House, that be principal Burgesses, 2 acres, and to them that are single Burgesses, 1 acre, besides Commons for Cattle; the whole number of Burgesses must be twenty."

Augher Castle was burnt by the Enniskilleners in 1689.

Lewis, in 1837, says that

"In 1613 (April 6) the town and precincts, with the exception of a fort and bawn called Spur Royal castle, which had been erected, were created a borough.¹ [The estate, as will be shown further on, changed hands in 1622.] . . . On the breaking out of the war in 1641 a garrison was stationed here by Col. Chichester and Sir Arthur Tyringham, and the castle

¹ The first electors were Emanuel Lea (Boroughmaster), Fenton Parsons, Daniel Gray, Thomas Powell, John Regby, John Bennett, Thos. Pynney, Thos. Hetherington, Fras. Skott, Richard Skott, and Richard Tenor (Cal., Jac. L, p. 255a, and S.P., iv, p. 336). The first members were Ralph Birchensha (afterwards Knt.) and Edward Skoyre.

was gallantly defended against the insurgent forces, who in an attempt to take it by storm, were repulsed. This defeat so exasperated their leader Sir Phelim O'Neile, that in revenge he ordered his agent, M'Donnell, to massacre all the English Protestants in three adjacent parishes. Sir James Ereskine dying without male issue,¹ the extensive Manor of Portclare, which in 1665 was confirmed in the family by Chas. II., under its present name of Favour Royal, was divided between his two [grand] daughters, who married into the families of Richardson and Moutray; and the respective portions are still in possession of their descendants, of whom the present proprietor of Augher Castle has assumed the additional surname and arms of Bunbury. The Castle was finally dismantled by order of Parliament, and continued in a state of dilapidation and neglect till 1832, when it was restored, and a large and handsome mansion built adjoining it, built by Sir J. M. Richardson Bunbury,



"SPUR ROYAL" CASTLE (WESTERN SIDE).

Bunbury, bart. The ancient building consisting of a pentagonal tower surrounded by a wall 12 feet high, and flanked by 4 circular towers; the wall has been removed, but one of the round towers has been restored; and the entrance gateway has also been removed and rebuilt on an elevated situation commanding some fine views, in which the remains of the old castle form an interesting object: the mansion is situated in a well wooded demesne, of 220 acres, and upon the margin of a beautiful lake."

Augher Castle is now the residence of Captain Carmichael Ferrall, R.N. His son, Mr. T. Carmichael Ferrall, writing 27 August, 1902, says:

"I enclose two photographs of 'Spur Royal,' in which I am writing this letter; one with the lake showing the western side of the spur, and the other one with the arch, the

¹ This is incorrect. His third son, Archibald, who married Bishop Spottiswoode's daughter, succeeded him. In one of the Inquisitions (No. 19, Car. ii, 17 July, 1661) held after his death, he is styled "clericus." His father, by a trick, got him married in his own chamber, in Bishop Spottiswoode's house at Clogher, in or about 1621, to the Bishop's daughter, by "some Deboyed Minister," after the match had been broken off. The Inquisition of 1661 found that he had left a son and coheir, Mar' (? Marcus), then aged eighteen, and not married.

eastern side of the spur. The latter gives a closer view of the flanking tower, the only remaining one of the original four, which were at the corners of the bawn. It also shows the machicolation (above the arch) over the original door, now a window in the spur. The west view was taken by my sister-in-law, Miss Elrington, who writes a good deal on archaeological subjects, etc. . . . I understand that the ruin existing at Lismore bridge, between Favour Royal and Aughnacloy, near Garvey Spa, is that of the bawn built by Lord Ridgeway's brother, but I do not know of any castle."

As Garvey House (marked "in ruins" on the O.S.) was in "Largie," the bawn mentioned must have been built by Lord Ridgeway himself.

The town was a borough in the Irish Parliament, returning two members; and at the time of the Union, Lord Abercorn, as patron, received £15,000 in compensation for its disfranchisement.

There was an Inquisition into this estate, held at Dungannon, 16 Sept., 1639, Car. i. (No. 47). Sir James Areskin, Knt., late of Augher, was found to have been seized in his lifetime of the manor, castle, town, and lands of Augher, containing a number of balliboes set forth; also of a free market and some fairs. He had died 2 February, 1635. Archibald Areskin, his son and heir, was then of full age and married. The premises, except the markets and fairs, were held of the King in common socage, and the market and fairs at an annual rent.

There was another Inquisition at Dungannon 17 June, 1661, Car. ii (No. 10). Archibald was now dead; and the copious list of denominations is evidence of the vast consideration which changed hands in 1622—Favour Royal representing but a portion.¹ When he died in 1645, Mary, his daughter and coheir, was 18 years of age and unmarried (Inq., Car. ii, No. 19, Tyrone). Archibald had placed two mortgages on the estate, dated 1 Jan., 1639—one to Wm. Madden for £200 (Inq. No. 10, Car. ii), and the other for £240 to his son-in-law, William Richardson, and his wife Mary.

To return to the original patentee. Sir Thomas Ridgeway, Knt., with his colleague Sir Francis Roe, were the two first members for Tyrone county.² He was the eldest son of Thomas Ridgeway of Tor (Devon), by Mary Southcote, and grandson of John Ridgeway and Elizabeth Wentworth. Prince, in his *Worthies of Devon*, is uncertain whether he was born at Tor Wood, in the parish of Tor Mohun, or at Tor Abbey, about 1582. He was employed in a military capacity in Ireland by Queen Elizabeth. He was created a baronet of England in 1612; a peer of Ireland, as Baron of Gallen Ridgeway, 15 May, 1616; and Earl of Londonderry, 23 August, 1622. He married Cicely, sister and coheiress of Henry MacWilliam. His son and successor, Robert, married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Weston, Knt., of Lichfield, and had, with other children (Edward, MacWilliam, and Cassandra, wife of Sir Francis Willoughby), Sir Weston, third Earl, who married Martha, daughter of

¹ Ridgeway had another grant in the barony of Dungannon, adjoining this one, besides an estate in Queen's County.

² *Vide my Parliamentary Memoirs of Tyrone*, pp. 121-144, for a full account of both.

Sir Richard Temple, Bart., and left two sons, Robert and Thomas, besides daughters. The elder son, Sir Robert, fourth Earl, married Lucy, daughter of Sir William Jopson, Bart., and had two daughters—his coheirs, Lucy, Countess of Donegall, who died *s.p.* 10 July, 1736; and Frances, who married the Right Hon. Thomas Pitt. This Lord Londonderry died 7 March, 1714–15, when all his honours became extinct. His son-in-law, Thomas Pitt, was the second son of Thomas Pitt, Governor of Fort St. George, and grandfather of William Pitt (first Earl of Chatham), and great-grandfather of the Right Hon. William Pitt, both Prime Ministers of England. The Right Hon. Thomas Pitt was created Earl of Londonderry in 1719, and again, 8 Oct., 1726, Viscount Gallen Ridgway and Earl of Londonderry. He was subsequently Captain-General of the Leeward Islands, and died at St. Kitts 12 Sept., 1729. His eldest son, Thomas, second Earl, died unmarried, 25 August, 1735; and his second son, Ridgway, third Earl, died unmarried, 1764, when the honours again became extinct.¹

Sir Thomas Ridgway was Vice-Treasurer of Ireland, and Treasurer-at-War in 1605. He is often mentioned in the State Papers. In 1609 he obtained a patent of the whole of the territory of the Upper Trough, Co. Monaghan. In 1612 he acquired Sir Thomas Coach's (temporary) interest in the Stradbally estate, Queen's County. (Coach had married the widow of Alex. Cosby.) He had also acquired the Desert Gallen estate (Queen's County), where he was busy building his castle in 1611. Besides this, he had in the barony of Dungannon 2,000 acres called Largie, on which Pynnar found a bawn (with 3 families dwelling near it) of lyme and stone, 160 feet square, 14 feet high, with 4 Flankers and a House of timber in it. Ballynekill in Gallen Ridgway being incorporated into a borough in 1612, Ridgway and Arthur Brereton were the first members of it.² Besides the grants to Sir Thomas, the small proportion of Ballymakell, adjoining Portclare and the Moyenner and Ballygawley grants, was granted 12 July, 1611, to his next brother, George, and formed into the manor of Thomas Court.

Sir Thomas Ridgway is said to have been of the *Posse Comitatus* of Devon in the 32nd and 42nd of Elizabeth, and High Sheriff in 1600, when he was knighted. He was an Irish Privy Councillor in 1611. In 1613 he was one of the Officers-General, reckoned next to the Lord-Deputy Chichester, Baron of Belfast. In 1608 (15 September) Sir Thomas Ridgeway, Treasurer, is found in a list of "Foot—100—at Gallen in Leix"; and he was amongst the Captains. On the 15 October, writing to Lord Northangston, he commends the Chief-Justice and Attorney-General to his favour. He adds: "The small Colledge³ is progressing favourably. An Act for Commencement has been held,

¹ Leaving the title of Londonderry vacant for the Stewart family to assume in 1789.

² This would have been a double election for Ridgway.

³ Trinity College, Dublin.

and very laudably performed in all sorts—one Doctor and four Bachelors in Divinity having been created, and one Doctor in Civil Law, with nine Masters, and seven Bachelors of Arts. From the Treasury near Dublin.”¹ On October 9 the Lord-Deputy writes to Lord Salisbury: “For albeit Mr Treasurer (who is likewise Receiver) be a very worthy and most upright gentleman, yet seeing he cannot attend that service in person at all times, he cannot prevent and foresee the abuse and deceit of inferior officers, to which they have in this Kingdom, of long time been inured.” On 16 March, 1609, Ridgeway was made a Commissioner of Plantations. On 23 January, 1610, Miler Magrath, Archbishop of Cashel (then about 87), wrote to Ridgeway to procure for him the bishoprics of Killala and Achonry.² On 19 July, 1610, the Lord-Deputy advised Salisbury that Sir Thomas Ridgeway, their Treasurer, came over to Dublin on the 5th, in a small boat of six or seven tons: a vessel very unfit for him to adventure in, had not the consideration of H.M.’s service carried him beyond what was fitting.³

On 12 October, 1610, Ridgeway wrote to Salisbury that he had learned that an information had been made against him for defects of payment. He is deeply distressed. He prays to be judged by his books, by which he will stand or fall.⁴ On 14 October the Deputy writes to Salisbury that money is very scarce. Mr. Treasurer has given bills, and is much grieved and discontented. The fine paid by Ridgeway, 1609, on defective titles was £26 13s. 4d. In September 1602, amongst the pensions for Exchequer officers was that of Sir Thomas Ridgeway, Vice-Treasurer and Receiver-General—£66 13s. 4d. On the 19 September, 1610, he had written to Salisbury that he should be early in shipping the treasure for fear of storms. On 20 December, 1611, he wrote to thank him for payment.⁵ “He had better be in his grave than long continue a Treasurer here in a necessitous time, besides doubt of misconceiving or misreporting there, both which he knows will shorten his days.” He was returned M.P. for Tyrone 23 April, 1613, having received 34 votes, and Captain Tirlough O’Neill, “who cannot speak English,” 28 votes. Sir Francis Roe was at the head of the poll. O’Neill’s supporters claimed that he had been really elected, but that the Sheriff wrongly returned Ridgeway as second on it. On 18 May, 1613, he proposed Sir John Davys, A.G., as Speaker of the House of Commons, when a “scene” ensued (*vide Davys’ Tracts*).

In 1618, in the Muster Roll of the Co. Tyrone, we find:⁶ “The Lord Ridgeway, 2,000 [acres], 48 men, 6 markets, 10 culivers, 7 pistols, 3 halberts, 28 swords.”

The way in which Lord Ridgeway obtained his earldom is curious and interesting. We sometimes have heard rumours that large subscriptions to party

¹ State Papers, iii, pp. 69, 70.

⁴ S.P., iii, p. 515.

² S.P., iii, p. 353.

⁵ S.P., iv, p. 181.

³ S.P., iii, p. 480.

⁶ S.P., v, p. 221.

funds have formed an element in obtaining dignities ; but in James the First's time the process seems to have been both open and simple. It appears that Lord-Balfour (afterwards Lord Clanawly), who had a grant in Fermanagh, finding the Bishop of Clogher¹ to be weary of lending, he offered the Bishop a bargain he had of the Lord Ridgeway, who had mortgaged the castle and demesne of Augher (within a mile and a half of Clogher), to him. The Bishop, having then no demesne nor houses from his predecessors, agreed, and bought for £800. Sir James Areskin had come over to Ireland, with His Majesty's grant, *for making some nobleman an Earl*. He, being of the Bishop's old acquaintance, resorted often to the Bishop's house, craving his advice for making of the best profit of the King's said grant. "The honor was offered to manie upon verie easie termes," and seemingly refused. But at last Robert Barclay, Dean of Clogher, took in hand to make the bargain between Areskin and Ridgway, "upon advantageous conditions to the former, and much more than he ever expected." "So the Dean draweth the bargain thus : That Sir James Areskin should have the reversion of the Castle and demeanses of Agher and 2,500 acres lying adjacent thereto, in possession, and Sir James should assure him of the honour."² The case is stated in the Patent Rolls, 16 July, 1622, by which it appears that the names of certain Irish peers had been presented to the King for advancement in the peerage ; and for their deserts in his service, etc., he had resolved to make choice of one of them for the present, to confer on him the title of an earl. He therefore sends Areskin a note of the names of five lords of English birth and four of Irish ;³ viz., Viscounts Gormanston and Mountgarrett, and Lords Killeen and Howth, of Irish birth (and all Roman Catholics I think, except perhaps Howth) ; and of English birth, Viscounts Powerscourt and Moore, and Lords Ridgway, Folliott, and Caulfield. Having made his bargain, Ridgeway, with becoming modesty, wrote to the Lords-Justices:

"8 Aug., 1622. May it please your Lordships—A noble and careful proffer of the right and title of an Earl being made unto me by an honorable and loving friend, unexpectedly and unaymingly by me, I take God and him to witness, upon the grounds [] contents of the King's Majesty's letter or warrant, dated at Westminster, the 16th day of July last, 1622, I am now induced by his persuasion and his honorable dealings with me in this and other matters, for the more good of me and mine, to consent thereto, and do hereby desire your Lordships, honorably and favourably to sign your Lordships' warrant, and seal the Patent according to His Majesty's gracious intention expressed in the said letter, and according to like grants in like cases. Resting evermore, humbly ready at your Lordships' command. TOMAS RIDGEWAY, Ballynakill, August 8, 1622.

"To the Rt. Hon. my singular good Lords, the Lords Justices of Ireland."

Endorsed, "Let this letter be enrolled together with the King's letter, concerning the honour now to be conferred upon the Lord Ridgeway.

¹ James Spottiswoode.

² Life of Bishop Spottiswoode, p. 104 (Auchinleck MS).

³ Peerages now represented by the Viscounts Gormanston and Mountgarrett, Earls of Fingall and Howth, Viscount Powerscourt, Earl of Drogheda, and Viscount Charlemont ; Ridgway and Folliott having long been extinct.

(Signed) Adam Loftus, Chancellor." Enrolled upon 20 August, 1622, upon the requisition of Sir James Ereskyn, Knt. (*v. Inq. No. 8, Car. i, Tyrone*).

Lord Ridgeway and George Ridgeway, on 19 August, had assigned by deed to Areskin¹ the whole of their two proportions with the advowson of Erigal, with the rent also of the proportion of Ballyloughmagniffe² and seventeen other balliboes in the barony of Clogher for ever.

When Bishop Spottiswoode got into trouble about the death of Sir John Weymys in 1626, at the hand of one of his servants (Galbraith), Sir James Areskyn sent Archbishop Malcome Hamilton to him in Dublin to proffer his assistance to him, notwithstanding the strained relations between them.

"The Bishopp of Clogher desyred him to render S^r James thancks, assured him of a kinde welcome, never suspecting any other drift but that this ffreindshippe offered, proceeded of a generous mynde ; But after three or foure dayes, the Archbishop came againe and tould the Bishopp of Clogher, that yf he thought to make use of Sir James Areskin's ffreindshippe, he behoved to make S^r James a Righte to the Castle and Demeanses of Augher. The Bishopp annsweread, that all the Right was in S^r Henrye Spottiswoode, his Sonne, whome he neither could nor would wrong. Sir James Areskin perceavinge he spedd not by his fyrst invention, He tooke a quite contrarie course ; to send a Messenger to the Bishopp of Clogher, making it known that Sir John Wimbes, who was kilde, was his nearer kinsman than he had though uppon at ffirst, Discharged ffreindshippe therefore wth the Bishopp, and assured him he would help to avenge Sir John his Deathe, And heerin he was as good as his word ; ffor where ever he came, or in what companie soever, he spake hardlye of the Bishopp and his cause ; gave out that the Bishopp would surelie perishe, as he justlie deserved."

Notwithstanding, the Augher estate of the Bishop passed in time into the Areskin family, possibly through the Bishop's daughter, Beatrice Areskyn, after the death of her brother, who only left a daughter, Jean, who married two Scotchmen—first, George Hay, and second, James Sinclair of Rosslin. Lady Weymiss re-married the Archbishop's son, Archibald Hamilton.

Lord Londonderry died 24 Jan., 1631, his successor being then 36 years of age.

BALLYGAWLEY CASTLE.

There are (I have read)³ still some remains of this castle, which was of great strength, and which was destroyed by the Irish under Sir Phelim O'Neill in 1642. Lewis (*Top. Dict., 1837*) found the walls, with two towers of the bawn, and with part of the castle walls, still remaining. A modern house had been recently erected on the site. I do not remember to have seen the ruins.

¹ In the Carew MSS. is found, in July 1611, "George Ridgway, 1,000 acres; took possession in person; his agent is resident since March last; some materials ready in place. Intends to go forward in building his bawn. Some freeholders and tenants to inhabit, but no work done."

² As Lord Burleigh, and afterwards Sir H. Tichbourne, had a grant of 1,500 acres in Loughmagniffe, Ridgeway could only have assigned part of it. The *Inq. No. 8, Car. i*, says: "Supporcon ter' vocat Ballyloughmagniffe, sive maner' de Ridgway, in dict' co." *Inq. No. 6* speaks of Edney's (Burleigh's) grant as "the middle proportion of Loughmagniffe."

³ "Ulud," M.R.S.I.A. (*Tyrone Constitution*), 9 November, 1896.

William Turvin was the first patentee; but failing to comply with the conditions of the Plantation, it passed to Sir Gerrard Lowther.

The 1611 Commission says: "Wm Turven, 1,000 acres; took possession in person; his brother resident since March last; has provided materials for buildings. Agreed with 4 families to come out of England the next spring to plant, who promised to bring other 5 families. Intends to go shortly in hand with building a bawn and house, but nothing done yet." These good resolutions came to nothing, as will be seen.

Pynnar found (cxxxix) Sir George Lowther with 1,000 acres called Moyenner and Ballygallin. This could not have included all Ballygallin, as George Ridgway had part of it. "Upon this there is a Bawn of clay and stone with 2 Flankers, being 8 feet high. This is let to one Mr Pringle, who is dwelling on the land in a poor cabbin; but what tenants he hath I know not; for he refused to show them unto me; but he brought after me a list of just 20 tenants; but I know not whether they have any estates—for the list doth not make any mention what they hold. As I passed over the land I saw divers ploughing, and this is all I can say of him." Ballygawley—now a petty-sessions village and a station on the Clogher Valley railway—was at this time in part of George Ridgeway's grant of Ballymackell or the manor of Thomas Court; but it passed, at some time, probably into the hands of Archibald Hamilton, the owner of Moyenner. It is called Cavanballygalln on map 3, 18 of the atlas, and went with Tulliglass and Clonc'coyle.

There was an Inquisition into this grant, 4 January, 4 Car. i (No. 7), at Ballygawley, when it had passed from Lowther into the hands of Archibald Hamilton, eldest son of Archbishop Malcome, and second husband of Anna, daughter of Lord Balfour (Lady Weymys). Another was held at Dungannon, 17 June, 1662 (13, Car. ii, No. 13), into the estate of Archibald Hamilton, "late of Ballygally," when it was found in the hands of his brother, Hugh Hamilton, Lord Hamilton (of Glenawley), who was of age and not married (that is, a widower).¹ At his son's death (*v. U.J.A.*, vol. i, p. 202) it passed to his daughter, Nicola Sophia, Lady Beresford, who bequeathed it to her second husband, Lieutenant-General Gorges, from whose family it passed by sale to the ancestor of Sir John Stewart, Bart., the present owner.

CASTLE CAULFEILD.

I now come to Castle Caulfeild, in the barony of Dungannon, of which there are considerable remains, which I have seen, I think, only from the road entering the village. These are not far from Colonel Burges' demesne at Parkanaur.

¹ I have given his history in *U.J.A.*, vol. i, part 3, and vol. v, part 3, sub title "The Hamiltons and Monea Castle." He soon after married his cousin, Susanna Balfour (daughter of Sir William of Mountwhany and Pitcullo), who remarried Henry Mervyn, M.P., eldest son of Sir Audley Mervyn.

The Chichester Commission, 1611, says :

"Sir Toby Calfeild, Knt., 1,000 acres, as servitor, is providing materials for building [detailed]. Will be ready to build next spring."

Pynnar says (clv, 2,000 acres) :

"Sir Toby Caufeild hath 1,000 acres called Ballidonell, whercunto is added, beside what was certified by Sir Josias Bodely, a fair House or Castle, the front whereof is 80 feet in length, and 28 feet in breadth from outside to outside—two cross ends 50 feet in length, and 28 feet in breadth: the walls are 5 feet thick in the bottom, and 4 at the top; very good Cellars underground, and all the windows of hewn stone. Between the two cross-ends there goeth a Wall, which is 18 feet high, and maketh a small court within the building. This work at this time is but 13 feet high; and a number of men at work for the sudden finishing of it.

"There is also a strong bridge over the river, which is of lime and stone, with strong Butterises [*sic*] for the supporting of it.

"And to this is joined a good water mill for corn, all built of lime and stone. This is at this time, the fairest building that I have seen. Near unto this Bawne there is built a town, in which there are 16 English families, who are able to make 20 men with arms."



CASTLE CAULFEILD.

Photo by W. Roberts.

Lewis says that the second Lord Caulfeild added a gate-house with towers, and a keep or donjon. I learn from the *Rev. W. T. Latimer* that the stables of this castle were repaired by the Presbyterians about the end of the eighteenth century, so as to form their first church in that locality. The *Rev. John Bridge* was ordained minister of Castle Caulfeild *circa* 1794. Afterwards a new church was built in the village. The old one has been demolished.

There was an Inquisition, No. 2, Jac. i, at Dungannon, 16 Sept., 1614, into the estate of the late Abbot of St. Peter and St. Paul of Armagh (James O'Donelly). This had been vested in the Crown in Queen Elizabeth's time,

on the suppression of the monasteries. There are many denominations. King James I. had demised them all to Sir John Davys by letters patents, 5 December, anno 7 (1610). The Inquisition continues: "Tempore capcon' istius inquis', Toby, Calfield, Mil.' seis' est, in dnico suo et de feod' de sibz pmiss' cu ptin, virtute lras' paten' dict' Regis nunc. Pd Toby Calfield, mil' seis' est, ut de feod' de sepal' balliboes, vil' et ter sequent' viz. Stackernagh al' Sessioghmore cual' parv' pcell' ter," etc. Here follows a shorter list of names, most of the main denominations of which I have identified on the map of 1609 as lying west of Dungannon, in Doneloutra, in the direction of Ballygawley. Some of the denominations in the long list included the grange of Tullyhogue—the grange of Dromgenif extending from the ford of Bealabrooderig to the little marsh or the Aske at Bealakeppoge, and then to the middle of the marsh or bog at the wood called Fortromane, and to the wood of Drumfingh or Dromony (? Heyborne's grant), and so on to the River Rowan, and returning to the Bealabrooderig. Also the grange of Clonarbe (? Clonoe now), from the Blackwater river to the River Guybealakipp, etc. The balliboes of Keiave and Boyaghan, and the grange of Moyanner (? Moy) and the grange of Newtown. These, as I read the Inquisition, are separate from the Castle Caulfeild denominations. Another Inquisition, No. 7, Car. i, into Archibald Hamilton's estate at Moyenner, describes it as being bounded towards the east by the lands of the Lord Caulfeild and Terence O'Neill. This must have been "Ballyreagh" in Dungannon, map 3, 11. On 19 Aug., 1620, another Inquisition, No. 4, Car. i, was held into Sir Toby Caulfeild's¹ estate. This includes the town and lands Castle Caulfeild, alias Alconecarry, and other lands, most of which I recognise as part of this estate. This proportion is called DONELOWTRA² on the Irish Historical Atlas. Sir Toby Caulfeild also was seized of a number of further denominations; and he acquired estates in Armagh; viz., a grant called "Cornechino," of 500 acres, from Sir John Davis, and one called Camlogh, which Pynnar found had been the property of the Henry McShane O'Neill, of 1,000 acres. Both of these were in the barony of Orier. Another Inquisition, undated, but No. 30, Car. i, was held at Dungannon (18 Feb., 1640 [Lodge].) From the number of blanks, even of parts of names, the original document must be in a bad condition. It recites a number of denominations, which probably constitute the same estates as the earlier ones, and includes the townland and land of Castle Caulfeild, alias Alte [], and ends thus: "jacen' and existen' in co. Tyrone, and contin', p estimacon 2,200 acr'; et de vil' ter de Moyagh³ [now Moy], Lisdrum, Venan and Drumheuste, spectar' ad castr', al' 'the forte de Charlemount,' contin', p estimacon, 2 vil ter. P^d Wil' dom Caul-

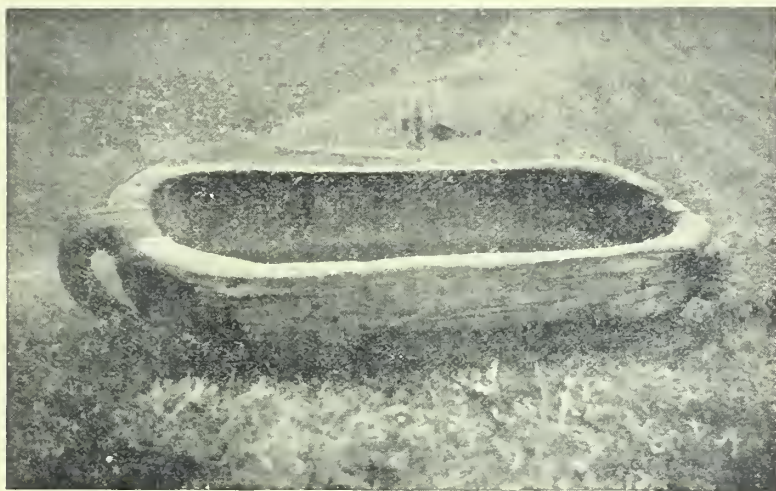
¹ Spelt in this instance as at present.

² This had been O'Donell's country.

³ Sic in Irish Historical Atlas. This is shown in a small proposed proportion, in which is the letter M of Munteramyne, which marks the adjoining proportion.

field, sic seis' existen' de pmiss' in dnico suo ut de feod' [] 6 die Nov' ult' pterit' ante capcon' hujus inquis [] ult' voluntat' sua in forma ut sequit' in orig'." Close to Moy, Roxborough Castle, the principal residence of the Charlemont family, now stands. Charlemont Fort was, and is, on the opposite side of the Blackwater, and until modern times was an Artillery station.

Sir Toby Caulfeild, of whom Lodge (1789) gives a full account, was made a peer of Ireland as Lord Caulfield, Baron of Charlemount, 22 Dec., 1620; and dying 17 Aug., 1627, unmarried, was buried in Christ Church Cathedral, Dublin. His nephew, William Caulfield, succeeded under a special remainder. He had been made (17 June, 1621) Governor of Charlemount Fort for life,



ANCIENT CANOE FOUND IN CROSSDERMOT BOG, NEAR CASTLE CAULFIELD, 1901.

Photo by W. Roberts.

with a garrison of 150 men; and he was for a time Master-General of the Ordnance. He died in 1640. He had seven sons and three daughters. His sons Toby, Robert, and William were successive Barons of Charlemount. Toby was Governor of Charlemount Fort in 1641, when Sir Phelim O'Neill went to dine with him. Sir Phelim's followers having assembled, he took Lord Charlemount prisoner, and kept him and his family so at the fort for fifteen weeks; and from there sent him to Killenane; and next day he was taken to Sir Phelim's own castle at Kenard,¹ where, on entering it, he was shot in the back by Edmund Boy O'Hugh, foster brother of Sir Phelim; and so died. Sir Phelim held Charlemount Fort for some time, and was joined

¹ Kenard is now called Caledon. After the Restoration it was granted to Capt. W. Hamilton, whose great-granddaughter (Margaret Hamilton, Countess of Cork and Ossory) sold it to the ancestor of the Earl of Caledon.

there for a short time by Lord Strabane, whose widow (Lady Jane Gordon) he ultimately married, as before related, in 1649. Seward, in his *Topographia Hibernica* (1795), says that Castle Caulfield village was then a complete ruin, having been burnt by the Irish in 1641. Lewis (1837) found here a village of 212 inhabitants, and a large and perfect fort near Parkanaur. Castle Caulfield is in the old parish of Donaghmore. The church here is the parish church. "Donoghmore Upper" parish has been separated from the original parish.

BENBURE CASTLE.

The last castle with which I have to deal is that of Benburb, situate on the River Blackwater, in the parish of Clonfeacle, barony of Dungannon, and must, I think, be on the site of the Irish castle. *The Rev. W. T. Latimer* informs me that the castle consisted of at least three towers, and there may



BENBURE CASTLE.

Photo by W. Roberts, Dungannon.

have been four. One tower still stands to a height of 20 feet above the ground. Another tower is greatly broken away, and but little remains of it. A third tower is the one shown in the illustration.

The 1611 Commission says :

"Sir Richard Wingfield, Knt., Marshal of the Army, 2,000 acres as Servitor, has great store of timber for buildings, and will have other materials ready by beginning of spring."

Pynnar says (clix, 2,000 acres) :

“The Lord Wingfield hath 2,000 acres called *Benburb*. Upon this there is built a Bawn of Lyme and stone 120 feet square, 14 feet high, with 2 Flankers, in which there is built in each a good house, 3 stories high, and is inhabited with an English gentleman, with his wife and family. There is also a Church in building 70 feet long, and 24 feet broad, with 8 large Windows, and is now ready to have the roof set up. There are also 20 English families dwelling on the lands, which are able to make 30 men with arms.”

There was an Inquisition into this estate, No. 44, Car. i, at Dungannon, 18 June, 1638, which found that Sir Edward Wingfield had in his lifetime been seized of the lands, town, and castle of *Benburb*, in the barony of Dungannon, containing 2,000 acres, of a town (lands) called *Feunellagh*, and [] duffe, [] alias *Moleboy*, etc., excepting ecclesiastical land lying in the said barony, and of the town of *Cnockelogh*, consisting of two baliboes; and that he had by deed (probably a trust deed) granted (*concessit*) all the premises to (Sir) Nicholas White for a term of 1,100 years, etc. There had been a memorable battle here in 1597 between the Earl of Kildare and Sir Henry Bagenal, and the Earls of Tyrone and O'Donnell of Tyrconnell, of which the Rev. W. T. Latimer has written elsewhere. Sir Phelim O'Neill had ordered the castle to be surprised in 1641, and the whole of the inmates were put to death. Seward says that a battle was fought here in 1646 (between Sir Phelim O'Neill and General Monroe (*Lewis*), in which the English were defeated with great loss). The castle was dismantled soon after the battle of 1646, and has since remained in ruins. I have seen it more than once: the first time on the occasion of the festivities to celebrate the coming of age of Lord Powerscourt, the descendant of Sir Robert Wingfield, first patentee. Lord Powerscourt sold the estate nearly thirty years ago. James Bruce, D.L., is the present owner. The village of *Benburb*, which in 1891 had a population of 241, dwelling in 55 houses, had originally, according to Lewis, 20 houses. He calls it the largest of the ruined castles in Tyrone, and says that it stands on the top of a limestone rock rising 120 feet above the Blackwater. I believe that Mr. Bruce has erected a mansion near the ruins of the old castle since I last saw it.

James Spottiswoode, Bishop of Clogher
(1621-1644)

James Spottiswoode, Bishop of Clogher (1621-1644).

THE See of Clogher—which comprises parts of the counties of Donegal, Fermanagh, Tyrone, Louth, and the whole of Monaghan; and which formerly extended to the Irish Sea in the latter county, until a Primate, who desired a quieter and more secure place of residence than Armagh, annexed a strip of its parishes on the seaboard, down to Drogheda, and perhaps a little of County Meath, below it—was founded in the fifth century. “Clogher, situated on the River Laung [? now the head of the Blackwater], takes its name from a golden stone, from which, in the times of Paganism, the Devil used to pronounce juggling answers, like the Oracles of Apollo Pythius, as is said in the Register of Clogher” (Ware: *Antiquities*, page 175). Its first bishop, according to the registry of the See, was Saint Macarten, who gives its name to the cathedral church at Clogher, in Tyrone (Colgan, however, makes St. Patrick the first bishop as founder); its second, St. Tigernach, whose name is perpetuated in the parish church of Derryvullan (“*Ecclesia de Yridmælan*”—the Church of Maelan’s Point).¹ The chapter anciently consisted of a dean, an archdeacon, and twelve prebendaries; to whom Bishop Montgomery added, without warrant, a chanter, or precentor, and a chancellor of the cathedral. Ware was doubtful whether the latter offices had not been suppressed. At the Disestablishment, however, the four offices still existed; whilst the prebends had been reduced to five. Since that time two paid canonries have been added, with a small emolument from the Diocesan scheme. The holders, I believe, act as examining chaplains

¹ This parish originally began with the larger half of Inishmore island, and with the Knock island, in upper Lough Erne; then after a break caused by part of the parish of Derrybrusk (“*de Yrid Broska*” [F.M.I.]), was continued, and comprised a large block of land beginning with the townland of Derryvullan, and extending north-eastwards in the direction of Tiraltan, adjoining Toppid Mountain. Another short break occurred by the intervention of parts of Derrybrusk and Enniskillen (Enniskillen) parishes; and then came another block of Derryvullan, mainly in what is now Castlecoole demesne. Then a single townland called Killyvilly, in Enniskillen parish, intervened, between the present G.N.I.R. and a point a short distance to the left of the Enniskillen and Tempo road, a little up “Garvary Hill.” The parish of Derryvullan then resumed in Shankill—part of its own glebe—and continued uninterruptedly to Castle Archdale, at the entrance of Kesh Bay, at Lough Erne. In early Reformation times the parish of Magheracross—originally a chapelry of it—was constituted a separate parish. In 1856 a considerable rearrangement of townlands was made between Enniskillen, Derryvullan, and Derrybrusk, by order in council. Lastly, after the Disestablishment, the C.I. parish of Derryvullan became, for ecclesiastical, not for civil purposes, three entirely distinct parishes, now called Derryvullan, Derryvullan N. (Irvinestown), and Castle Archdale. In the R.C. Church the generic name of the parish would seem, by the directory in Thom’s Almanac, to have disappeared, and the parish to have been incorporated in other parishes—a great part being under the parish priest of Enniskillen.

to the bishop, but are not members of the chapter as such. The dean and archdeacon receive moderate stipends from the scheme. The prebends are honorary, but are tenable with the paid canonries. At present all the members of the chapter, with one exception, are incumbents of parishes. The diocese sends one honorary canon to St. Patrick's Cathedral, who is at present the Dean of Clogher (Very Rev. George Tottenham, M.A.); on the death of whose father (the Right Rev. Lord Robert Tottenham), in 1851, the diocese was united to that of Armagh, under the Church Temporalities Act; the greater part of its income being handed over at once to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for Ireland; and the whole of it on the death, in 1862, of Primate Lord John Beresford, who had twice filled the See. On the death of Primate M. G. Beresford in 1885, the Sees were again separated by the General Synod at its meeting in 1886; and the Venerable Charles Maurice Stack, Archdeacon of Clogher, was elected Bishop of Clogher by a two-thirds majority of the votes of both orders over the Very Rev. Dean Kennedy of the same diocese.

Bishop Miler Magrath,¹ of whom I have already written, having been consecrated Bishop of Down and Connor (although Ware doubts if he ever enjoyed the temporalities), and having conformed, and acknowledged Queen Elizabeth's supremacy, was translated to Clogher, as its first Protestant bishop, in 1570; his estate in Termon Magrath being situate in that diocese. In 1570-71 he was translated to Cashel as its archbishop. As Clogher was not filled for many years, he may have for a time continued to hold it also.² When James I. came to the throne, Montgomery, a Scotchman, who was also Bishop of Derry, was appointed to Clogher, holding both Sees until 1622. Miler Magrath and Montgomery both dying in 1622, Malcome Hamilton of Monea Castle, a Scotch Fermanagh landlord, and rector of the parish of Devenish, in Clogher diocese, was appointed Archbishop of Cashel;³ and James Spottiswoode, a Scotch Norfolk rector, was appointed by King James as Bishop of Clogher.

Bishop Montgomery's tenure of the See is notable for two reasons. The great landed estate of the See was, after his appointment, in part assigned to it by King James I., in the fifteenth year of whose reign the See was rated in the King's books at £350 a year for taxation purposes—probably it may have been worth from £700 a year upwards to the Bishop. We learn from an Inquisition taken at Enniskillen⁴ in 1610, that at that time the Bishop's income was derived partly from one-fourth of the tithes of the parishes and

¹ It does not seem possible to say what number in the succession of bishops to this See Magrath was.

² I do not think that his patent would have lapsed except by his death or the issue of a further patent. The Queen may, however, have taken the revenues, such as they were.

³ See *U.F.A.*, vol. i, p. 196: "Monea Castle and the Hamiltons."

⁴ *Inq.*, Jac. i, 18 Sept., 1610; Fermanagh. Taken at Enniskillen to distinguish the ecclesiastical lands from the lands belonging to the Crown.

partly from other payments by the clergy. The other thing that marked Bishop Montgomery's regime was the introduction by him, as his agent, of a kinsman of the family of Montgomery, who at first settled on the Bishop's lands in the parish of Derrybrusk, within the old ruined church of which is a tombstone with their armorial bearings; which family became so numerous, that, on the occasion of the marriage of Sir James Montgomery with Margaret, Sir William Cole's daughter, the bridegroom was attended from Hugh Montgomery's house to the wedding at Enniskillen by many horsemen of the name of Montgomery, all well mounted; and William Montgomery, the narrator, adds: "Of we^h surname I saw neare 100 living within the 12 tates of Derrybrosk (the s^d Mr Nich: his land from y^e Church), when I was ther looking for a troublesome reprisal."¹ The family is now represented in Fermanagh by Archdale of Castle Archdale and Montgomery of Blessingbourne (County Tyrone), who divide the once united Montgomery and Dunbar estates in the neighbourhood of Derrygonnelly, in Fermanagh.

My sources of information about Bishop James Spottiswoode are partly *The Auchinleck MS.*, in the Auchinleck Library in Scotland, which, published in 1811 in London and Edinburgh, was probably written mainly by the Bishop himself, or by some friend under his inspiration, and completed in another handwriting after his death.² My other source is two letters and an order in council which I found in Canon O'Connor's³ *St. Patrick's Purgatory at Lough Derg*, which I will refer to again later on.

James Spottiswoode was the second son of John Spottiswoode, a prominent person at the time of the Reformation in Scotland, and one of the first provincial superintendents, having Lothian, Merce, Teviotdale, etc., under him. An elder son was the well-known Archbishop of St. Andrew's. It is stated that both brothers were distinguished for early and uncommon acquirements; both afterwards became favourites at Court; both were driven at the close of life, during troublous times, to seek refuge in London; and they lie buried side by side in Westminster Abbey. James was born 7 September, 1567, at Calder, eight miles west of Edinburgh. His mother was a Creighton, of the house of Lugton, by Dalkeith. He was at first under a tutor, William Strange, successively minister of Kirkliston and Irwin; and after the tutor married, he was sent to the Grammar School at Edinburgh, and thence to Linlithgow. When twelve years of age he was sent to the University of Glasgow, "where he profitted above his elders"; and in August 1583 took

¹ Hill's *Montgomery Manuscripts*, p. 389 of the 1869 edition.

² I understand that in the 1844 edition reasons are given for thinking that the main portion of the MS. was by Sir Henry Spottiswoode, and the concluding part by Father Hay, the Bishop's great-grandson.

³ Canon O'Connor, P.P., of Newtownbutler, very obligingly allowed me to see some documents in his custody relating to the Termon Magrath estate and "The Purgatory." He could not give me the exact reference to the letters, which appear not to be found under the dates given in the Cal. of S.P.; but he told me where he had quoted them from. I do not know where the originals are.

the degree of "Maister of Arts." From Glasgow he returned home to Calder to his aged father, till December 1585, when the latter died, aged 77. His father advised him to travel in France; gave him his solemn blessing and the key of his desk, where he would find means to bear "his charges in his Travaile." But though willing to follow his father's advice, a pension granted to him out of the abbacy of Deere having been revoked, he waited at Court, still hoping for a recognizance; and for this purpose entered the King's service in 1588. When the King, in 1589, went to Denmark to find his Queen (Ann), James Spottiswoode went with him as Gentleman Usher. He continued in that service on the King's return to Scotland, and grew daily in His Majesty's favour.

Upon St. John's Day, whilst in charge of some letters which the King was writing to Queen Elizabeth, as well as some other papers, he heard the Earl of Bothwell and some armed men breaking into the palace at Edinburgh at supper-time, and gave the King timely warning. The King acknowledged that he had done him good service, which made him hope for a restoration of his pension and a greater reward; so he lingered at Court till 1598, when the King sent him as Secretary with an Embassy to Denmark and Germany. He continued to go now and then to Court, till Queen Elizabeth died. James Spottiswoode was then commanded to stay with the Queen as her "Almowr." Immediately after harvest, Queen Ann sent James with letters to Croydon, to the Archbishop of Canterbury, who told him that men employed in services such as his were in holy orders. He showed him further that he had taken especial notice of him, and of his good affection to the Church of England, "by some speeches he had one day at Hampton Court at dinner with Mr. Gallawaye; that he had done both them and himself right. So, after much discourse, he advised James to enter Holy Orders," promising that if the King or Queen should fail in providing for him, he himself would not fail to do so. "James Spottiswoode takeing the offer of that most Reverend ffather in God, Archbyschopp Whitgift, to be an outward calling to that holye service he had long before had a desyer unto, he entered into holye Orders"; and so, on 16 December, in the first year of the King and Queen, he was, by their means, beneficed in Norfolk, at Welles-juxta-mare. Here he brought his wife and family soon after the next Easter, having become naturalized, under the Privy Seal, on the 24th of November previously; and notwithstanding he had many allurements to follow the Court, and promises of Her Majesty's self and her Vice-Chamberlain, the Lord Carew, to be provided to plurality of benefices and some dignity in the Church, yet he preferred attending to his flock until 1616,¹ when he was persuaded to accompany Dr. Young, the new Dean of Winchester, who was

¹ I have to some extent followed the language, but not generally, except in the way of quotation, the seventeenth-century spelling of the MS.

sent to visit and reform the University of St. Andrew's. That University had discontinued giving degrees in divinity for more than fifty-three years, but the King directed them to be renewed; and James Spottiswoode preached his sermon "ad clerum" and "ad populum," kept the Act, and took the degree of a doctor. He then returned home.

About Christmas 1620 a Scottish ship of Kirkadye was cast away upon the Norfolk coast near the harbour of Welles. Spottiswoode buried the dead and refreshed the living the best way he could. The seamen recovered part of their goods themselves after the next tide, but part was seized by the servants of the Vice-Admiral, Sir Thomas Southwell. The latter, on the "moane" of the "poore men" to Dr. Spottiswoode, refused to give them up; so the Doctor went up to London, and prevailed with the Chief-Admiral, the Duke of Buckingham, to order their restoration.

Whilst he was in London, Dr. Montgomerie, the Bishop of Meath and Clogher, who was Chief-Agent for the Irish Church at Court, died; whereupon some of Spottiswoode's "old Acquaintance at Court," and "namelie" the Earl of Desmond, pressed him to apply for one of those bishoprics. He at first did not care to do so; but being further pressed, and assured that the revenues were double what they actually were,¹ he wrote a Latin letter (in the

TYRONE.

¹ It appears by Inquisitions taken at Dungannon, Liffier, and Enniskillen in 1609, that "The said jurors find and present upon oath, that the Lord Bishop of Clogher is lawfully seised in his demesne, as of fee, in right of his said bishopric of Clogher, of and in the four hills or tullaghes known by the names of Lisbeg, Tullanareagh, Ballidiffin and Eneskillen, and of and in five other daies or acres of land, viz. Tyrone Lamagyek, the Ayetragh, the Ayehoutragh, and the Disert, as his mensall lands, in the parish and barony of Clogher—and further, of and in several rents, services and customs issuing out of sundry parcels of Erenagh land ensuing, viz. out of the 8 quarters of Erenagh land in the parish of Clogher, three pounds, eighteen shillings per ann. yearly refecons upon every several quarter, or in lieu thereof the value of the rents, together with fines for bloodshed, as well within the said eight quarters as within the said mensall lands, and also eight gallons of ale out of every brewing, viz. seven to the said Lord Bishop and one to his senechal—and that the parsonage of this parish (Clogher) is impropriated and doth belong to the said bishopric. Two third parts of the tithes of five ballibetaghs, namcly of Mongeh, containing one ballibet and a half, the balliboe of Ballineglogh, thirteen balliboes parcel of the ballibetagh of Currier, and of two other ballibetaghs in Clogher are paid to the Bishop of Clogher as well as one third part of the tithes of three other ballibets within this parish.

"The jurors also find and present that the Bishop is seised, as of fee, of several rents, services and customs undernamed, issuing out of certain other parcels of land in the Barony of Omagh, viz. out of the Erenagh land of Kilskeny, containing four balliboes (whereof the Herenagh had one free) the rent of ten shillings per ann with a yearly cosherie in his visitation and not else and also fines for bloodshed, and also out of the Erenagh land of Ballinlinny containing four sessiaghs, the yearly rents of 2 shillings 6 pence per ann, parcel of the parish of Urine. The fourth part of the tithes of the parish of Dromore are paid to the Bishop of Clogher."

FERMANAGH.

"The jurors say and present that in the half barony of Lurg, the Lord Bishop of Clogher is seised in fee of the rent, refecons and duties following, issuing out of the Herenagh land of Maghericoolmanny, containing 2 quarters and 8 acres of the new measure making four quarters one acre and a half of the old measure, 2 marks (26 groats each) and 2 white groats, 4 nights refecs: four shillings for want of flesh, wine or aquabile and at Hallontide half a beef or $\frac{3}{4}$ and 30 sroghans of bread or 5/-.

"The jurors further say that one fourth of the tithes of the parish of Maghericoolmanny are paid to the Bishop, and that in the parish there is a chapel named Ballioconnel, and O'Connelly is the Herenagh of the land belonging to it, and pays the Bishop two shillings and eight pence per annum.

"The parish of Termonmograth is partly in the county of Fermanagh, but the jurors do not know in what county the Herenagh is from which the Bishop claims his rent.

"The chapel and grange of Ballinmteggart, in the half barony of CoolmKerman, pays the Bishop two shillings per annum.

"The Bishop is also seised in fee, of rents, duties and custom out of parcels of land in the

usual flattering style)¹ to King James, and sent it by James Maxwell, a Groom of the Bedchamber, and in favour with the King and the Duke of Bucking-

Barony of Magheriboy and Twora as followeth out of the Herenagh land of Enismisagh, containing one quarter of land of the new measure, one mark, making as before, and two nights refecons in his visitation and not else, and also out of the Herenagh land of Boghae, containing 2 quarters of 2 tates of the new measure, one mark per ann. making as before, and a cosherie of 12 meters of butter, and half a beofe or six groats and one white groat in lieu of the said beof per annum.

"In the parish of Enismisagh the parson payeth yearly to the said Bishop of Clogher eight shillings, and the vicar four shillings proxies, per ann, and the fourth part of the tithes of the parish are paid in kind to the Bishop. In the parish there is also another chapel called Ballihanny with a quarter of Herenagh land of the old measure belonging to it of which McGockquin is Herenagh, who pay 3 shillings and four pence yearly to the Bishop.

"In the parish of Boghae, one fourth of the tithes is paid to the Bishop. In the parish of Devenish the Bishop receives one fourth of the tithes in kind and 8 shillings from the parson and four from the vicar for proxy.

"In the parish of Rosserierie, the moiety of one fourth part of the tithes of Ballinebort belong to the Bishop of Clogher. Out of the late Abbey of Devenish the Bishop had yearly a refecon for a day or ten shillings in lieu thereof in his visitation and not else, but not to stay all night.

"Out of the late priory of Collidea the Bishop had a beof per ann, or twenty groats in lieu thereof.

"The jurors go on to say, that the Bishop is seised in fee of several rents and duties in certain parcels of Herenagh land within the half barony of Cuyle and Tircannada, viz. out of the Herenagh land of Eniskine, containing 8 quarters and a half tate of the new measure, 2 marks per ann, every mark making as before, and also cosherie and refecons as in Maghericoolmanny aforesaid. The same in Derrymoylan containing 4½ quarters of the new measure.

"The half quarter called Carribanan and Ardyhrnyn is not chargeable with the rest, but yearly yields to the Bishop three shillings per annum. He gets 3 shillings and four pence out of two other tates of Herenagh land in Farrenarioght, and out of the Herenagh land of Derrivoruske containing 1½ quarter of the new measure six shillings and eight pence per ann, and certain sroaghans of bread or four shillings in lieu thereof and a quarter of beof or twenty pence in lieu thereof at allhallontide yearly.

"In Eniskine the tithes are paid in kind and the Bishop receives yearly from the parson 8 and the vicar 4 shillings. He has 2 shillings per ann from a chapel of ease in the parish called Puble. In the parish of Dirrimoylan, the parson pays the Bishop eight, and the vicar four, shillings. In this parish is the chapel of Magherincrosse in Farrenarioght, with two small tates of land, the duoghasa whereof pays yearly to the Bishop 3 shillings and 4 pence, and he receives one fourth of the tithes of Ballivarroll and Farrenarioght. In the parish of Derivoruske the parson pays the Bishop two shillings and 8 pence and the vicar 16 pence.

"The jurors continue, that the Bishop is seised in fee of the yearly rent of one mark per ann and of some other duties from the herenagh land of Aghiveghit. One fourth of the tithes of the parish of that name is paid to the Bishop.

"The Bishop is seised in fee, out of the herenagh land of Aghalurger, of a yearly rent of one mark per ann and a cosherie in his visitacon, and 30 sroaghans of bread and half a beofe or ten groats in lieu of the said bread at Alhallontide.

"The Bishop is paid one fourth of the tithes of the two quarters of land of Castleskeagh, and the rest of the parcels of land next after the two quarters named, amounting in all to two ballibetags and two tates.

"The chapel of Magherivelekc with half a tate of land is part of the parish of Clomeys in the county of Monaghan, and O'Corrigan the duoghasa of the said land pays the Bishop ten white groats per ann.

"The chapel of Clontiverin with 2 tates of land is part of the parish of Clonys, and O'Quigley the duoghasa pays yearly to the Bishop of Clogher 20 groats.

"The Bishop is seised in fee of several rents and duties in the half barony of Cuylnaine, viz. out of the Herenagh land of Goaloane, two marks per ann. and such like cosherie and duties as are issuing out of the Herenagh land of Maghericoolmanny, and out of the Herenagh land of Drumalchy, twenty groats per ann.

"In the barony of Cuylnanar are the several parishes ensuing: 1. Goaloane, partly in Monaghan and partly in Fermanagh. One fourth of the tithes are paid (in kind) to the Bishop, and he receives 8 shillings from the parson and 4 from the vicar yearly. 2. Drumalchy, where the tithes are paid as in Maghericoolmanny, and in which is a chapel of ease, Donoghmoynline, with half a tate of land, the duoghasa of which pays the Bishop ten white groats per ann.

"The Bishop has a rent of 2 marks and other duties out of the herenagh land of Clenys and 2 shillings per ann out of the Chapel and 2 tates of land at Templemoillin. He has one fourth of the tithes of Clenys, 8 shillings from the parson and 4 from the vicar.

"Out of the late Abbey of Lisgoole is issuing to the Bishop of Clogher one meal per ann. if he come, and 6 shillings and eight pence proxies for the impropriation of Rosserierie."

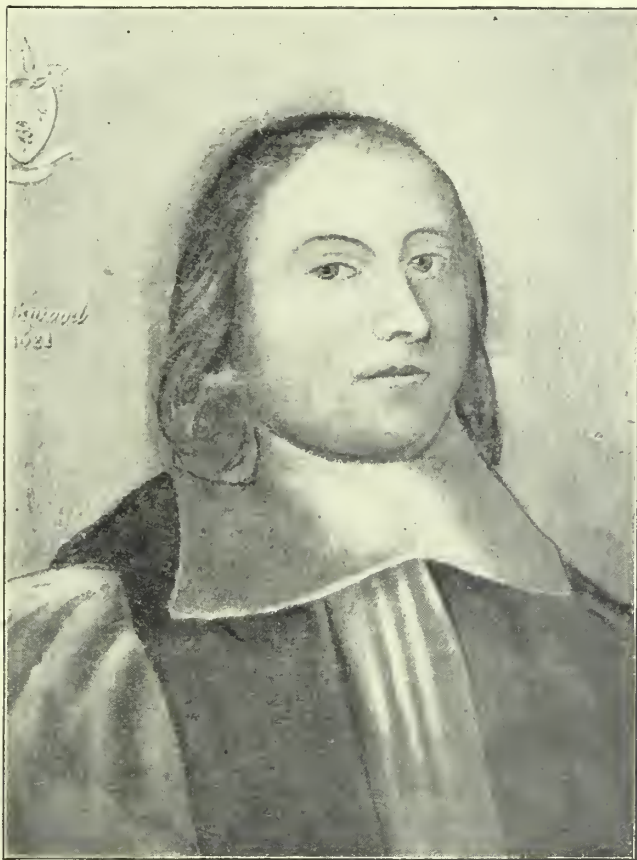
DONEGAL.

"Out of the parish of Enismisagh he has divers tithes and duties, a fourth part of the tithes and 3 shillings and four pence, from the herenagh of Ballym^gockquin. Part of the tithes of the Ballyshannon fisheries belong to the Bishop."

¹ I do not give the Latin letter, which is quoted in full.

ham ; and “without whose especiall favour nothinge past in Ireland in those days.”

The King asked Maxwell what Spottiswoode aimed at ; but when the King was informed, he professed to be rejoiced that Spottiswoode was willing to accept the bishopric of Clogher. The news reached Welles before the Doctor returned home, “wherewith his loving Parishioners were nothing glad.” He had bought the advowson from the Earl of Northampton, and so



BISHOP SPOTTISWOODE, 1621.

entreated the King for “a Commendam ” to enable him to make the best of it, which was granted. But the Dean of Winchester sent to Cambridge for his countryman, George Ramsay, and made such friends at Court that he got the grant of Welles for Ramsay, “to Doctor Spottiswoode his great loss.”¹

When Spottiswoode went to take leave of the King, His Majesty offered to

¹ James Ussher became Bishop of Meath at the same time, and was promoted to the Primacy in 1624.

make him a member of the Irish Privy Council, and also of a Commission which he purposed to send over to reform the state of Ireland; but Spottiswoode declined both. He landed in Dublin in April 1621, being then 54 years of age; and was welcomed by his old acquaintances, and by none more so than by the newly-created Lord Balfour of Clanawley, who had been one of his fellow-servants in King James's chamber. He assumed jurisdiction in his diocese at once, which was resisted by Primate Hampton. What the result was the editor of the MS. did not know. He was consecrated by the Primate at Drogheda in November 1621. About this time Lord Balfour, though "an ancient man of great age," was suitor to Lord Blayney's eldest daughter, a girl of 15; and though her father was informed that Balfour had a wife still living in Scotland, yet affirming that he was divorced from her, Primate Hampton advised Lord Blayney, who was doubtful what he might do, that there was no danger; and went himself to Castleblaney to perform the marriage ceremony. Lord Blayney said that the portion that he had promised with his daughter was only £1,200; and that though Balfour had needs have £2,000 named, yet he had promised to give a discharge for £800. But when the discharge was demanded after the marriage was celebrated, which was done on both sides with more haste than good speed, Balfour refused it. He quarrelled with Robert Blayney, who urged it, and brought charges against his wife and him. Her friends alleged that she was forced to confess what Balfour pleased, or was bewitched; complained to the Lord-Deputy and "the Estate," and got the young lady "sequestrat from her Lord." Whereupon Lord Balfour complained to the King that "the Estate" was partial to Lord Blayney, and got a Commission from His Majesty to inquire into the cause, and so certify the truth of all things. The Bishop was named on the Commission, which made Balfour resort unto his house, and being short of money, borrow from him a little at first; "but by degrees screwed himself in more and more." But the Bishop growing weary of lending, he offered him a bargain he had had of Lord Ridgeway, who had mortgaged the castle and demesnes of Augher to him. Augher is within a mile and a half of Clogher, and the Bishop having no demesne there, he bought it of Balfour for £800.¹ The Bishop having but two children—a son and a daughter—both marriageable, Balfour advised Sir James Areskyn (who had desired the reversion of Augher, and had bought (with the earldom of Londonderry, which the King had authorized him to sell for his own advan-

¹ I have already described in *Ulster Journal of Archaeology* the very curious arrangement by which Sir James Areskyn sold the earldom of Londonderry to Lord Ridgeway, in connection with this bargain. The Bishop when he went to Ireland had two children; viz., Henry, knighted 13 September, 1623, and married about that time to the daughter of Tristram Bulkeley of Castlebarnhill, in Anglesea, and niece of Lady Valentia and the Archbishop of Dublin, Lancelot Bulkeley; and Beatrice, the first wife of Archibald Areskin (afterwards *Clerk*). Later on there is mention of three further "hopeful children"—James, to whom he bequeathed his interest in a mortgage; Mary, who married Col. Abraham Creighton, and took Crom into Lord Erne's family; and Elizabeth, who married Thomas Golborne, son of William, Bishop of Kildare; but in the probate of the Bishop's will she is described as Elizabeth Spottiswoode, alias Hierome,

tage to the highest bidder of nine Irish peers,¹ most of whom declined the honour at the price demanded), whatever interest Lord Ridgeway and his brother George had to sell in the precinct of Clogher) to try and make up a match between Areskyn's son—a Master of Arts; afterwards the Rev. Archibald Areskyn—and the Bishop's daughter, in the expectation that the Bishop's son, Sir Henry Spottiswoode (knighted by Lord Falkland 13 Sept., 1623, and afterwards M.P. for Clogher), would not live long. The Bishop, not knowing how needy Sir James Areskyn was at the time, at first entertained the idea (although he had far better matches offered to him), at the persuasion of the Dean (Barclay), the Archdeacon (James Hygate),² and many others of his countrymen. Sir James then brought his son to the Bishop's house, "and brought the younge Maide [Beatrice Spottiswoode] by mainie Golden promises to a foolishe paradise." Sir James then tried to hurry on the wedding, for he longed to finger the Bishop's money; but when the Bishop's learned counsel met to put the contract into form, Sir James made new propositions, so unreasonable, that the Bishop broke off the meetings, desired his daughter to estrange herself from their company, and requested the Areskyns to forbear his house. Hereupon Lord Balfour advised the parties to make the match between themselves; saying that the Bishop would doubtless be offended at first, but he was a kind man, and they would get his good-will when he knew that they could not be parted. It was concluded by Sir James and his three sons that his counsel should be followed; so one day, when the Bishop had much company to dinner, and his wife was attending her only son, who was sick, they bribed a serving-woman of the house to bring Beatrice to "the Streete,"³ and so enticed her to Sir James's chamber, "where the marriage was made up by some Deboyssed Minister." The Bishop did not suspect Balfour's share in this business, "who yet had a further fetch." For seeing how grieved the Bishop was, he made a proposal to him how to defeat the Areskyns' evil intentions. He discoursed the Bishop as to Sir James's poverty, and his intention to enrich himself by the Bishop's means. "He perceiveth your son," said he, "to be sickly, and assureth himself to get all you have in [the] end. But if you will be advised by me, I will teach you how to defeat them of their purpose, and how to strengthen yourself with a better friendship in this kingdom. There is a mayd, a niece of the Viscountess of Valentia, both wise and virtuous, and like to be a great match. For my neighbour, Sir Stephen Butler, was offered to have £1,500 with her, and greater matters in hope. I will find the way," said he, "to make Sir Stephen leave off the Suite. If your son then can

¹ Viz., Lords Gormanstown, Mountgarrett, Wingfield, Moore, Killeen, Howth, Caulfeild, Ridgeway, and Folliott.

² A native of Glasgow; Rector of Clones, Clontibret, Derryvullan, and Tydavnet; Bishop of Kilfenora.

³ Meaning, I suppose, the front of the house. This expression is still in use in Tyrone and Fermanagh.

compass the mayd's good will, you may make up a fair estate for your son ; let your daughter drink as she has brewed. The Bishop replied that he had already consented to another motion made unto him by Sir Stephen Butler, for his brother's daughter, a beautiful gentlewoman, and well bred, with whom he offered security for £1,200 portion." Lord Balfour said that the gentlewoman had confessed to himself that she was hand-fast before she came from England ; and that the Sir Stephen made this offer only to hinder the match, and so renew his old suit ; so never rested till he made up the match with Lady Valentia's niece. Balfour soon after fell into open enmity with the Bishop (who had given him the patronage of the parish of Drumully and other benefits), because he would not countenance a wicked design he had. The King had set out lands to the value of £240 a year for a free grammar school for Fermanagh.¹ They were surrounded by Lord Balfour's lands, "and his eyes were set upon them, to swallow them." To this end he obtained a King's letter, to translate the school from Enniskillen to Lisnaskea, his own village ; and "he made his chaplaine Jeffery Middleton, and Schoolmaster, to petition the King to have the said lands in Fee Farm." The latter pretended to the King that they were much encroached on by trespassers, and that the only way to preserve them was to let them in fee-farm to someone who would suffer no more such doings, who should build a school-house, and be answerable to prosecute His Majesty's pious intentions. This petition being referred to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and Jeffery Middleton being admitted to his presence, he acted his part cunningly. For being asked by His Grace if there was anyone in the city who knew the estate of the school lands, he did not say that he was Lord Balfour's chaplain, but commended his (Balfour's) zeal both to Church and Commonwealth. He showed His Grace that he was building a church in his own town,² had got a warrant from the King to keep a school also ; and would be loath that any should swallow or encroach on the lands ; and was now with the King at Court. The Archbishop, not suspecting fraud, desired that Balfour should come and inform him of the true state of Middleton's petition. The latter was not slow to do so ; with the result that a King's letter was sent to Ireland, to pass a patent to Jeffery Middleton and his heirs of the school lands in Fermanagh, for [on] payment of £50 a year to the schoolmasters succeeding. The Bishop, on learning this, went to the Lord-Deputy, showed him that the King and the Archbishop had been deceived, and obtained a delay. But Balfour, by bribing Lady Falkland, got a promise to have the benefit of the King's letter. So he insulted over the Bishop, and told him that the patent should be passed "in spite of his teeth." The Bishop got leave from the Lord-Deputy to go to England to await the King's pleasure. Balfour went before him, and told the

¹ On the south side of Lough Erne ; now, I believe, sold to the tenants.

² In the parish of Augherlurcher. Lisnaskea was the town.

Archbishop that the Bishop had crossed his order, spoken disdainfully of him, and was coming over to pass a patent of the lands for himself. The result was that, when he came, the Archbishop refused to speak to him. Balfour tried means to terrify the Bishop, and had forged letters dropped about the Court, or sent to his lodgings near St. Paul's, purporting to come from his well-wishers. He also invented and accused him to Lady Valentia, that he had cousined her niece of her jointure; that he had put Sir James Areskyn in possession of the castle and demesnes of Augher; and that he kept Mr. Archibald Areskyn in his house, on purpose to vex her niece. Lady Valentia charged the Bishop with this; but he cleared himself. One day, both being at her house, she desired to know the cause of the heart-burning between them. The Bishop averred that Balfour had invented many calumnies and slanders against him, but that his innocency would bear him out, and that the other's counterfeit letters and lies would not make him desist from what belonged to his place. Balfour, not liking the word "lies," offered violence to the Bishop. The Bishop addressing the lady, told her that he thought that her lodging and her presence had been a sanctuary; and that his coat should have protected him from blows. The lady tried to pacify them; but Balfour again assaulting him, the Bishop was forced in self defence to lay hold on him, and throw him on his back in the chimney; at the noise whereof the lady's servants came up and parted them. The Bishop would have complained to the King, but the lady dissuaded him; and Lord Valentia and the Earl of Arundel tried to reconcile them. The Bishop thanked them, and assured them that they should find him subject to their advice and all reason; but he could not betray his trust concerning the school,¹ and the building of the church in Augherlucher, for which Balfour had received £1,500. The Lords did their best to make them friends, but Balfour was too subtle for them. He was ordered by them to acknowledge in the hearing of some of his friends that he had wronged the Bishop, and that he should return to him some bonds and writings which were already satisfied, etc., and that the Bishop should take back a bond for £100 he had assigned to Lord Balfour, which was due to himself from Sir William Irwin, and pay so much money himself when they met in Ireland. As soon as the Bishop had left Court, Balfour drew "a decrete arbitrall" to please himself, and got the Lords to sign it, ordering the Bishop to do what was before mentioned, but omitting what he himself was to do. He put this decree in suit in Chancery in Ireland, and the Bishop filed a cross bill against him for his writings. This increased the ill-feeling, which Balfour expressed on all public occasions. This the Bishop "contemned." Nor was he much moved by a combination made against him by Sir Wm. Cole and Balfour,

¹ The MS. does not say what was the result as regarded the school. It was, however, long ago moved back to Enniskillen, to a site below and east of the church, in School House Lane. From this place it was transferred to its present site at Portora, in the latter part of the eighteenth century, the authorities having exchanged that townland for about four times as many acres of less value of the school lands adjoining Florence Court.

first begun and motioned by Baron Lowther on circuit, and afterwards confirmed by a drunken health at Belturbet, of which he was informed by Sir Stephen Butler. In the meantime [i.e., about 1625]¹ Sir John Wishard, Laird of Pittaro, had begged some escheated lands in Fermanagh, and had become the tenant of 24 of the Bishop's townlands adjoining his own, at a rent of £36 a year, which he neglected to pay; and when he had been sent to for it many times, returned an uncivil letter. The Bishop's servants² coming to a knowledge of its contents, asked leave to distrain for the rent. So he directed them to go to his dwelling-place at Clanteverin, and they brought away 16 poor beasts, cows and heifers, valued at £9. Sir John did not like this, and, by Balfour's advice, Wishard took out from the Sheriff a writ of Replevin, to bring back the beasts upon security. No formality was observed, and Sir John scorned to redeem his goods; so the Bishop's bailiff sold the cattle. Balfour saw his opportunity, and sent for Wishard and the High Sheriff; and persuaded his son-in-law, Sir John Wimbess (Wemyss), who by his means had been Sheriff two years running, to grant Wishard a writ of Withernam, to take as much of the Bishop's goods as the latter's servants had taken of his. This was done; for during the Bishop's absence in Dublin, on the King's service, six or seven Balfours, the Sheriff, and Sir William Wishard, came to Portora, adjoining Enniskillen, where the Bishop lived in Sir William Cole's Plantation castle³—the ruins of which bear Bishop Spottiswoode's armorial bearings to this day—and drove away between 30 and 40 English cows belonging to the Bishop's son, Sir Henry Spottiswoode. Sir Henry's and some of the Bishop's servants being informed of this, pursued to the bridge of Enniskillen, and when the captors would not show their warrant, rescued the cattle; and when one of Sir John Wishard's men offered violence, they gave him a little knock on the head. Next day came the Sheriff and 30 or 40 of Balfour's tenants and servants, and drove away all the goods about the Bishop's house; "and though there was good surety offered him that the goods should be forth cominge, and the Bishopp should aunsweare what could be iustlye demanded of him, yet the Sheriff would not render Three

¹ The dates are rather wanting here in the MS. But Sir John Wemyss was High Sheriff in 1625, and perhaps part of 1626, which approximately fixes the date.

² "Servants" does not probably mean here domestic servants. Bishop Reeves had some idea that one of them—Humphrey Galbraith—might have been in holy orders. This was probably from the circumstance of Isabella, daughter of Sir Paul Gore of Ballymacmanus (now Belleisle), having married the Rev. Humphrey Galbraith. If so, he probably took holy orders later, and was the same person as Archdeacon Humphrey Galbraith. But I am not certain as to his identity.

³ Sir William Cole probably lived in his house adjoining the Government Castle of Enniskillen, of which he was Governor, and had a lease of for 21 years. His second son, Sir John Cole, succeeded him as Governor of it. Sir William's successor and grandson, Sir Michael Cole, seems to have lived a good deal in his younger days in Dublin—his first wife and some of their seven children, four of whom died within six months of each other in 1666, being buried in St. Michan's Church there—and in his latter days at Egham, in Surrey. The Florence Court estate was purchased by Sir John Cole, and settled on his eldest daughter, Elizabeth, who married her cousin Sir Michael, as his second wife, at the age of 14, and had 16 children. The demesne of Florence Court seems to have been mostly made by their son, John Cole, M.P., and called after his first wife, Florence Wray, an English heiress, daughter of Sir Bouchier Wray.

fayre Stood Mares and theire Coltes : They were so lovely beasts He tooke them awaye wth hym." The Bishop heard of this riot on his coming home with the Archdeacon. He requested the latter to go with him to Lisnaskea, where the Sheriff dwelt, to persuade him and Wishard to restore his goods. The Archdeacon did so, and spoke to them, and made the Bishop hope for a compliance next day. But Balfour, coming home that night from the other side of Lough Erne, made them alter their resolution. So they sent one Captain Ramsay to the Bishop next morning, saying that they would meet him when Balfour should go up to Dublin ; but meanwhile they could do nothing. The Bishop then sent one of his servants to Dublin for advice what was best to be done. The answer was, that the Bishop had best bring the rioters to answer in the Star Chamber, and apply to the Coroner of the county for a writ of Withernam. No sooner was the writ brought down than the High Sheriff and Ramsay, hearing this, made the Archdeacon write to the Bishop, that if he would meet them at Clones or Newtown, they would offer him all reason. The Bishop fixed a day to meet them at Newtownbutler ; and they and the Archdeacon arrived there on it, a little before him. Sir John Weymiss hearing the latter alighting from his horse, made haste and met him at the entry without any words. The Bishop saluted him, and said "That he little thought Sir John, of all men, would have been of counsel to do him wrong." Sir John answered not a word ; but Ramsay and the Archdeacon welcomed him to the town. The Bishop said that the days were short, and he had to reach Cavan that night ; and he wanted to know what they would do. Ramsay said they had done nothing but what they could well answer. The Bishop replied that then their meeting was in vain ; and he had expected to get the mares and colts and a year's rent. After much talking to no purpose, the Bishop went on to Dublin. The Archdeacon went with him, and both by the way, and at table in Dublin, talked to the Bishop of the power the sheriffs had in their counties ; and what advantage they had over those who contended with them. The Bishop, not suspecting his drift, talked freely, according to his custom, alleging that the High Sheriff might be resisted if he were doing wrong and not executing his office. For himself, he would respect the meanest of his bailiffs if he were executing his office ; but if it should cost him £500 "he would be repaid of the wronge he had done him by Sir John Wimbes, the Sheriff of ffermannagh." These words were afterwards construed in the worst sense. The first and last parts of the speech were insisted on ; the middle part was forgotten by Ramsay and the Archdeacon when they came to give evidence about the unhappy accident which followed. After the Bishop had returned from Dublin, where he and the other bishops had been summoned by the Lord-Deputy Falkland, he found one Layton, one of the coroners of the county, at his house, to execute the writ of Withernam. The Coroner excused himself from going personally,

but sent deputies, who went with the Bishop's servants to Lisnaskea, where they found three or four of Sir John's horses, which they brought away and priced at Enniskillen. Two days after December 2, five of the Bishop's servants went out again to distrain for Wishard's rent; who, as they were passing Lisnaskea, saw Lord Balfour's stud of mares to be pasturing on the Bishop's lands for which Balfour refused to pay rent. They went no further, but seized part of the stud, and returned about seven miles towards Enniskillen, and were overtaken at some point, probably on the old Dublin road, between Lisbellaw and Castlecoole, when the Sheriff, with above 60 of Balfour's people, overtook them. Sir John, without any words, thrust William Galbraith through the shoulder with a pike; and two or three others wounded him. Humphrey Galbraith, William's brother, called to Sir John to forbear, "and he should have all content," who answered with an execration, as the servants said; whereupon Humphrey "grasled" with Sir John, and whilst they were wrestling in a dirty bog—probably at the crossing place of one of the brooks at or near Tan House Water—one David Balfour wounded Humphrey Galbraith in divers places. Humphrey then gave Sir John a deadly wound with a long sheane, which he had picked up. They then parted. The Bishop's men had lost much blood, and got home with difficulty. They did not tell the Bishop, who knew nothing of the matter till Sir William Cole came to Portora, and said that Sir John was deadly hurt; and he demanded the Bishop's recognizance in £1,000 for the appearance of his servants at the assizes. The Bishop did not believe it, and refused. "If my men (sayd he) have done what they cannot aunswear, there you have them, Doe what you thincke good; But it were as fitt (sayd he) to prease the Lord Balfour, and them [who had] accompanied Sr John Wimbes, to enter in bonds to aunswear the killing of these my servants, who (you see) is souninge and Dyenge." Sir William said that it would be great cruelty to let them go to gaol; neither could he take them there lest they should be murdered on the way. The Bishop still refused, notwithstanding this, and the persuasions of his wife, children, and servants, till they told him that Thomas Wallace had sent word that Balfour was coming with all his power, to fire the house, and take them by force. Sir Wm. Cole took the hint. "My Lord (sayd he) there is like more hurt to be done, and you cannot cleere yourself thereof, yf, by refusing to be suretie for yo^r men, you give the occasion." The Bishop then gave way; the rather that the wounded men swore that they would never depart the house without his licence. So he went bail in £1,000 for his servants' appearance at the next assizes. Sir William Cole then persuaded Mr. Areskyn, the Bishop's son-in-law, to go bail also for £500 for them. The next day "being the Sabbath," one Serjeant Griffin came to Portora, and said that Sir John was yet alive; at which the Bishop was very joyful. But he sent a servant to make certain, who returned and showed that Sir John had died the

day before, "or ever he went out of the field"; and that the other coroner, Clinton Maund, had called a jury, and they had found that Sir John had been murdered by the Bishop's servants. The latter sent a messenger to inform the Lord-Deputy of the truth, and hasted up to Dublin himself. The Deputy refused to speak to him, "and discharged him to wait upon him to Church, or to come near him while [until] he were sent for." Some of those in relation with the Deputy, and Harmagh, Clerk of the Council, tried to terrify him; and seeing that he trusted to his innocency, told him, that were he ever so innocent, his bishopric and £1,000 per ann. would spoil all. "*Predium tuum te perdidit sed.*" Archbishop Malcome Hamilton came to him also, with a friendly message from Sir James Areskyn offering assistance; and that he would forget all that was past, etc., if he would meet him. The Bishop sent him thanks, not suspecting any ulterior object. But after three or four days the Archbishop of Cashel returned, saying that if he expected anything from Areskyn, he must make him a right to the castle and demesnes of Augher. The Bishop said that the right was in his son, Sir Henry Spottiswoode, whom he neither could nor would wrong. Sir James, failing in this, tried another place. He sent a messenger to the Bishop, saying that he found that Sir John had been a nearer kinsman to him than he had thought; discharged friendship therefore with the Bishop, and assured him that he would help to avenge Sir John's death. He kept his word; and everywhere spoke hardly of the Bishop and his cause; and gave out that the Bishop would surely perish, as he justly deserved. In returning home, "he sent for his Goshipp Harrye Laslye, then Curat at Tradagh [Drogheda] after Deane of Downe, and at last Bishopp, perswaded him to hast to Court, and begg the Bishopprick of Clogher w^{ch} he assured him would be voyde."

This Henry Leslie was son of James Leslie, and grandson of George, fourth Earl of Rothes by his second wife, Agnes Summerville (whom he married after divorcing his first wife, Elizabeth Gray). On 4 November, 1635, Henry Leslie became Bishop of Down and Connor, having, according to Cotton, become Rector of Muckamore (Connor) in or before 1622 (*Ulster Visitation Book*); Dean of Down 1627, and Treasurer of St. Patrick's 1632. He was allowed to hold the Prebend of Mullabrack in Armagh Cathedral *in commendam*; he held a lease of the parsonage of Termon-Maguirk, in that diocese; and he died 7 April, 1661, soon after having been translated to Meath on 18 January, 1660; and was buried in Christ Church Cathedral. He was also chaplain to King Charles I., whom he attended at Oxford in 1644, and during his captivity. He received a pension of £120 a year during the Protectorate (Reid, vol. ii, p. 500). He was a prominent Churchman in his day; and his character has been very differently described according to the point of view. Being one of his descendants, I will not attempt to decide the matter. On the one hand he is called a bigoted

persecutor of the Calvinistic Scottish Ministers, holding cures in the Established Church, under his jurisdiction. In fact he was a strict disciplinarian.¹ He complained that some congregations remained in the churchyards



HENRY LESLIE, BISHOP OF MEATH (BORN 1580, DIED 1661).

¹ I cannot, I think, better illustrate Bishop Leslie's position with regard to the Scottish Ministers than is done, *mutatis mutandis*, in the following quotation from a letter which has appeared in *The Times* newspaper since the above was written, from Sir Henry Howarth, Bart., late M.P., on the subject of some of the ritualistic clergy in the diocese of London at present: "I wish to be plainly understood. There is no question here of High Church and Low Church and Broad Church. The position many of us maintain is, that the wider the fold the better. This does not mean, however, and cannot mean, in any human institution, the toleration of absolute licence. Even if the Church of England were a body in which every parson and every congregation had the right to prescribe its own services and teaching at its own sweet will, some deference to corporate authority must be paid if it is to continue. But the Church of England is not a body of Congregationalists, but a body governed by bishops, who are the guardians of its traditions and the interpreters of its discipline; and when the bishops are unanimous, or virtually unanimous, in declaring certain things to be illegal and *ultra vires*, there can be no question that that opinion and judgment should prevail, and that those who refuse to conform should be punished by deprivation. That is not narrowing the Church; it is only insisting on the one condition on which a Church can alone exist. It is a condition exacted mercilessly by the Roman Communion, for which the rebels in the Church are so fond of professing their profound devotion. Churchmen they certainly are not. They are mere dissenters and nonconformists, directed not by bishops, but, as I have said before in your columns, by a lay Pope, who has the astounding assurance to lay down to the bishops what is and what is not Catholic doctrine, and who directs and leads a great crowd of parsons and women in their open and continued flouting of the bishops."

during divine service, which was often shortened to reading the lessons and saying a few collects; and when this was done, they flocked into church to hear the sermon. By those who know the north of Ireland, this feeling is easily understood. A clergyman now filling an Ulster parish told me that in his first parish as a curate, not much more than twenty years ago, it was his duty to perform evening service in an outlying church or school-house; and a parishioner once seriously asked him whether he would not omit the prayers and have only the sermon. Other writers have held a very different view of Leslie's character. The late Bishop Reeves, who took a great interest in him, once wrote or spoke of him to me as "the great Henry." Ware records that he armed his younger sons, James and William, in the King's cause,¹ who

¹ Henry Leslie had three sons by his wife Jane, daughter of Sir John Swinton. The eldest, Robert, Bishop of Clogher, left only a daughter, who married Sir Albert Conyngham, who was killed at Coloneoy, and was, I believe, ancestor of the Marquesses Conyngham. The second, James, had numerous descendants, who are recorded with quaint remarks in an old family Bible at Ballybay House. (*Vide my History of the Corry Family*, p. 218, etc.) The great Duke of Wellington was great-grandson of one of his son's daughters, Penelope Leslie, who married Fras. Ed. Stafford. Their daughter Anne, Viscountess Dunganon, was the mother of Anne Trevor, Countess of Mornington. He is represented now by Leslie of Ballybay, and Leslie of Leslie Hill, Ballymoney. The youngest son, William, M.P. for Coleraine, married Mary Echlin, granddaughter of the Bishop of Down, who is rather severely criticized by Bishop Mant in his Church History for yielding to the Scottish ministers who accepted cures in the Established Church, in the matter of the form of ordination, and on a point which seems to me to be somewhat of a distinction without much difference. Capt. Wm. Leslie had no surviving son; but he had four daughters. The eldest was Rose, Lady Colvill (*vide U.J.A.*, vol. v, p. 207). The second, Martha, married William Armar, Archdeacon of Connor, and had, with daughters, two sons—Richard, who died young; and Colonel Margetson of Blessingbourne and Castlecoole, who married his first cousin, Mary Corry of Castlecoole. He is represented at Blessingbourne by his sister Mary's descendant, Hugh de Fellenburg Montgomery. The third daughter—to whom he left his freehold estate at Prospect (now Leslie Hill), near Ballymoney—was Sarah, wife of John Corry of Castlecoole, whose second daughter, Sarah, was mother of Armar, first Earl of Belmore. His youngest daughter, Mary, died unmarried (I believe at Castlecoole, and was buried in Derryvullan church) in 1733. She had a lease of anchorage in Larne Harbour. Wm. Leslie divided his leaseholds under Lords Antrim and Donegall between his three youngest daughters. Possibly Lady Colville was dead. She was perhaps a good deal older than her sisters; and there may have been other children who died young.

R. C. Leslie of Ballybay has a copy of a very interesting Latin book, called *Laurus Lesliana*, compiled by Wm. Leshe of Warthill, a Jesuit priest, and afterwards Prince Bishop of Carniola, printed at Gratz in 1697. It gives an account of the Leslie family in Hungary from before A.D. 1067, and after that date of all the principal members of the family, with births, etc. It contains short biographies of 85 individuals up to A.D. 1687, with a beautifully engraved tree, with 135 persons and their wives represented. The copy was given to R. Leslie's great-great-grandfather, in or about A.D. 1700, by Count James Leslie, and is evidently derived from an older genealogy by John Leslie, Bishop of Ross. The family in Hungary claims to be descended from Attila, King of the Huns, and Honoria, daughter of the Emperor Constantius and his wife, Galla Placidia, daughter of Theodosius the Great, and mother of Valentinian III. Having displeased her mother, Honoria offered herself to Attila in marriage, who made use of her to establish his claim to the Empire of the West. Attila is in German, Etzel; in Hungarian, Eszsele; hence Leslie. A singular corroboration of the Hungarian tradition occurred not many years ago. An Austrian count, whose ancestor had married a Countess Rosalia Leslie some time in the seventeenth century (an only child, who brought with her the ancestral castle in the Carpathians and the surrounding forests—the castle has the family arms and is beautifully situated), wrote to the late Countess of Rothes offering for purchase the castle and demesnes, which he was obliged to part with; and he feared that the castle might be turned into an hotel. The old family Bible alluded to appears to have belonged to Bishop Henry Leslie. The family entries in it were commenced by his son James, with his own birth in 1624, and marriage, and was continued down to the early part of the last century. It was lost for 70 years, and recovered at a sale in Belfast by a gentleman, who sold it to Col. Leslie (of Leslie Hill, Ballymoney), who passed it on to R. Leslie of Ballybay, as being, through his mother, the head of the Irish branch of the family. The Rothes earldom goes in the female line to heirs-general. A fuller account of Bishop Leslie, with his funeral entry and will, and his wife's, with pedigrees, will be found in my *History of the Corry Family*, pp. 85 and *seq.*, and app., p. 216. He had two daughters—Mary, married, first, Robert Echlin, and second, Robert Ward; and Margaret, unmarried. A very curious letter (1734) from the Bishop's great-grandson, Peter Leslie, to his own son, will be found on pages 94-5 of my book. I may perhaps return to it another time. He seems to have entertained hopes that Chas. Stuart (the young Pretender) might be brought to conform to the Church of England.

were afterwards remarkable for their valour of conduct and their hospitality ; and adds that Ninian Wallis, in his *Brittania Libera*, gives him a great character for his piety, gravity, learning, loyalty, hospitality, and affability ; and saith that he was universally skilled in antiquity, especially in the writings of the ancient Church Fathers, and in Greek and Latin ; that he understood perfectly the primitive constitution and history of the Catholic Church ; and that no man knew better, or promoted more eagerly, the Reformation of Religion, according to the Church of England. His eldest son, Robert, was Bishop of Dromore at the time of his father's death ; and later, Bishop of Clogher.

To return to Bishop Spottiswoode and his troubles. A few days afterwards Lord Balfour and his daughter, Lady Wemyss, went with a great train to Dublin, to try to get the Bishop committed to the castle, and were admitted to the presence of the Deputy in Council. The Attorney-General, Sir Wm. Reeves, drew her petition, and tried to make the Bishop an accessory to the slaughter. He argued that he had sent out men armed ; commended them on their return for their valour ; and rejoiced at the news : that he had held Sir Wm. Cole, a Justice of the Peace, at his gate ; refused to deliver up his servants, and conveyed them away. The Bishop was sent for by a pursuivant, the petition read in his hearing, and much aggravated by the King's Attorney. The Bishop began to answer, but was stopped by the Lord Chancellor, and told to put his answer into writing on the next council day. He did so, and there was a debate in his presence as to his committal. The Lord-Deputy urged it, but the majority of the Privy Council wanted more evidence, and he was not committed. He had to enter into new bonds to bring up his servants for trial after Easter ; and his bonds to Sir Wm. Cole were cancelled. He entered into a new bond before the Lord Chief Justice in £1,000, and got a letter cancelling the former one. The Deputy would not see him to take leave of him till he found sureties to keep the peace ; nor would he allow him to leave town till the holidays were passed. Meanwhile, Sir Wm. Cole was directed to examine the servants, which he did without the Bishop's knowledge ; and if anything had been found to inculcate him, "he should not have gone home in hast." When he got home, he found that his servants had gone away, contrary to their promises. Balfour had terrified them. It was, however, the Bishop's life and estate he aimed at (he said), and that he cared not so much of taking a revenge of rascals. The servants were afraid that their lord on his return would make them fast, and provide for his own surety ; so they determined never to be all at home together, thinking that he would never send one or two of them to gaol for fear of scaring the rest, seeing that the absence of any one would forfeit his bond. The Bishop foreseeing this, would willingly have compromised with the adverse party ; but the Archbishop of Cashel answered that there was no composing or accommodating the business ; "ffor Balfour had sworne to him, that all the Bishopp

was worthe should not save his Lyef." The Bishop resolved therefore to present his men to justice, but found it impossible to do so except by fair means. He tried to get them to go to Dublin together. He foresaw the danger of forfeiting his bonds—"ffor even they of his own howse pittied his servaunts, and wished them to escape wthout any care of Trouble might ensue to the Bishopp." He wrote to the Chief Judges to take some course with the Deputy to bring up his servants to Dublin, which he could not do himself. He sent the letters with one Norman Lindesay, Parson of Derribroske,¹ who was to request the Lords [Chief Justice and Chief Baron] to keep their letters secret, and to bring back the answer. But he came back without an answer; and the letter to the Lord Chief Justice, was shown by one Butler, his servant, to James Galbraith, who wrote to his brothers "to be upon their keeping." The Bishop then went up to the Lord-Deputy for his help; but he showed him that he had long since sent his warrant to the High Sheriff of Fermanagh to demand the accused of the Bishop; and if he refused, to take the power of the county with him and take them by force. The Bishop said he had heard of no such warrant, and that that only served to scare them, and undo him; and he was told that he had best hasten home—the warrant having been sent six days ago—and get the Sheriff's help. He made no delay, although told that men were lying in wait to kill him, but rode night and day

¹ The parish of Derrybrusk ("De Yrid Broska") was of little pecuniary value, having been rated in the King's books at only 40s. a year. The old church, close to Drumcullion Lough, which in flood times became a mere bay of Lough Erne, has been in ruins, it is said, since the Reformation; and is in view of the ruined church of Derryvullan, on a hill at the other end of Drumcullion Lough. It was for a time, after the restoration of Charles II., held with Derryvullan by Dr. Leslie. But the latter parish being a Trinity College, and the Derrybrusk a bishop's living, they became again separated—I think after his long incumbency of Derryvullan. It was a broken-up parish, in at least three parts, prior to 1859, when some rearrangement of townlands took place. On a hill in Thomastown townland, anciently called Lisdrombroske (the rath of the ridge of Broska), is a circular earthen fort, being one of the eight in or near Castlecoole demesne, mentioned in my paper on the ancient maps of Enniskillen in *U.I.A.*, vol. ii, part 4, p. 239. Who Broska was I do not know. Thomastown is now in the parish of Derryvullan, as is also the parochial glebe at Whinnigan, and the old ruined church in Derrybrusk townland. A modern church was consecrated for Derrybrusk near Belleisle demesne, in a small C.I. parish, arranged by the Clogher Diocesan Synod's authority, the more distant part of the old parish having been merged shortly before Disestablishment in the new parish of Garvery.

Dr. John Leslie was remarkable for having raised a troop of dragoons (commanded by his son), who was killed at the Battle of Aughrim in 1689. One Leslie Battersby was curate of Derrybrusk in 1795. I have seen a letter of his, applying to Sir John Hotham, Bishop of Clogher, for a vacancy in the parish, which was a very poor one (see Playfair's *Baronetage*), stating that he was nephew of the late rector, the Rev. Alex. Leslie (to whom his lordship had given the parish two or three years before his death), and great-grandson and grandson of men who had been respected clergymen in the diocese, one of whom, his great-grandfather, was the Rev. Wm. Leslie of Nutfield, Rector of Aghavea, who died, aged 81, in 1761. On his uncle's decease, the applicant had got his curacy and house, the glebe of which came within a few perches of his door, which made the parish of more consequence to him than to anyone else. It was then again vacant by the death of a Mr. McKee. He was then tenant of the glebe at £35 a year, and the last year of the tithes of £40 a year. He says: "I am only 10 years a curate, and could my character as a clergyman be known to Your Lordship, I am sure on this occasion it would do me good." The letter, which (or a copy of which) is in the custody of the present bishop, is dated 11 May, 1795, and addressed to Sir John Hotham at Bath (where he died of a paralytic stroke on 3 Nov., prox.), and redirected to "Dalton, near Beverley, Yorkshire." Bishops in those days were not seemingly expected to know much about curates. I do not know who got the parish, which was a very poor one, with a ruinous church, and a service only once a month, in a distant school-house in Ballyreagh, down to some 30 years ago. The Easter vestries were held in the ruins of the old church, in the memory of a tenant of mine not long dead; and in my youth the rector was the Chaplain of Enniskillen Gaol, and performed divine service there on Sundays.

till he got home. The jealousy increased every day between the Bishop and his servants. He expected the Sheriff, but hearing nothing of him for a week, sent to one Mr. Barbour, the parson of the parish (I suppose of the Sheriff's parish—probably Devenish), to ask whether he had received any such warrant as the Lord-Deputy had told him of. The Sheriff answered that he had heard nothing of it. Then the Bishop understood that it was in Lord Balfour's hands; and that he would choose a time to execute it, when the servants could not be found; and so it fell out. The Bishop being at Clogher, those at Portora were warned the day before of the Sheriff's coming, and to absent themselves. By this time the judges were come to Enniskillen—the Lord Aungier, Master of the Rolls, and “one Mr. Philpot.” The next morning he “addressed himself” to attend them, but found the Lady Wemyss was before him, and the judges spent many hours in hearing her complaints and exclamations, in which she was the more passionate, being incensed thereto by the foolish and indiscreet speeches of George Hume of North Berwick, who urged her to take some composition of the Bishop's servants, as she was left in so poor a state, without maintenance. These unhappy speeches, uttered by one who came with the Bishop, offended all parties, and especially the judges, who on going out showed the Bishop disrespect, and advised him, through Sir Wm. Cole, in whose house they lodged, not to sit with them on the bench.¹ The Bishop took no notice, but asked them as they were riding to the court, whether it were their pleasure to begin with divine service. They professing to be indifferent, the Bishop alighted, and guided them to the place [i.e., to Enniskillen Church], where one Mr. Hatton, Curate of Clogher, and schoolmaster to Sir Wm Stewart's children,² and of reasonably good gift in the pulpit, was the appointed preacher. But by advice he absented himself. The Bishop then asked Mr. Slack, the parson (i.e., rector of Enniskillen), to preach, but he excused himself, as did the Archdeacon. So the Bishop preached himself from Exodus xxiii. 7, “*we^{ch} thoughte he handled but in the these* [?thesis] *conforminge his Doctrine, first by Scripture, then by some of the Auntient ffathers, as well Greeke as Latin, and, last, of all alledged Lawes, both forraine and Municipall, to his purpose*”; yet the judges were not pleased with his sermon. Lord Aungier told the Lord-Deputy that the Bishop had preached his own matter; and Philpot charged the [Grand] Jury, desiring as many as were at divine service not to be moved by what they had heard there. The judges and sheriffs used all their skill to have a [Grand] Jury chosen who would find the Sheriff's slaughter to be murder, and had their way. Then was the Bishop called on to bring up his servants, for whom he had gone bail. Sir Wm. Cole had warrant enough not to have produced the recognizances, having both the order in council and the Chief Justice's letter

¹ I believe that all Lords of Parliament are summoned by the Proclamation of the Assizes in any county to attend the judges.

² Stewart's house was Aghentain Castle, near Clogher.

for cancelling the bonds ; and was told so by the Master of the Rolls (as he afterwards affirmed) ; “yett he would needes shewe them, and so the chiefe Justice’s Certiorie not sent accordinge to promise.” So the Bishop’s and his son Areskyn’s bonds were forfeited. The next day Sir Henry Spottiswoode arrived from England, with the King’s letters forbidding any indictment or prosecution of the Bishop himself, until nine commissioners, joined with the Lord-Deputy, should find violent presumptions and pregnant proofs that the Bishop was accessory to Sir John Wemyss’s death. This [Commission] found more malice in the accusers than proofs against the Bishop. The Bishop, feeling that nothing would serve him so much as the bringing up of his servants to Dublin, wrote to them by Archibald Areskyn, that he had received good news from England, of which he would be glad to make them partakers. Upon this Humphrey Galbraith and his brother William, and William Cockburn, came to Portora, when the Bishop pressed them to send for the rest, who would come home on their persuasion. Humphrey Galbraith answered that they were not so simple, but that they saw the Bishop’s drift to deliver them up to the Sheriff ; “to wech Treacherie, he protested he would not be an Instrument. It is enoughe (sayd he) that wee three are fallen into the snare, Though we betraye no more.” The Bishop replied that the time was approaching when he must needs bring them all up to Dublin ; otherwise he was assured by the Lord Aungier that his recognizances, first taken before Sir Wm Cole, and afterwards acknowledged before the Lord Chief Justice, would both be forfeited ; which, if there were no more than paying £3,000, were enough to spoil his estate ; and that if they shunned their trial, they would spoil both their own cause and his. He desired them to pity his state, to remember their solemn oaths never to forsake him when he had entered into bonds for them, and that he was advised by the best lawyers that no understanding jury would, under the circumstances, find more than manslaughter against them. But he could not persuade them either to go to Dublin or to send for their fellows : “yea, they grewe the longer the more obstinate and peremptorie in their speeches.” He therefore resolved to hand them over to the Sheriff, and meanwhile took their weapons from them, and set keepers over them. The Sheriff, Sir John Dunbar, came, not to arrest them, or please the Bishop, but to mock him and make them fly. Seeing what the Sheriff was about, the Bishop tried to persuade his servants to go willingly rather than by compulsion. They pretended to be persuaded at last, and said that they must do so now since they could do no better, though they had expected better dealing ; and that he would not have urged them so far till they had heard from their brother, James Galbraith, who had gone to England, to Court, to try what he could do for them. The Bishop suspecting their consent to be counterfeited, desired Sir Henry Spottiswoode to take heed to himself, commanded the rest of his servants to be on their guard, and appointed

watchmen in and out of the house. The Bishop fretted himself so that he could not sleep ; so began to dress himself, when one of the outside watchmen came in and said that a window was open towards the garden, where the prisoners lay, and a long rope hanging out of it. The Bishop broke open the door, and found an insolent letter from Humphrey Galbraith at the end of the rope, beginning : " Rt. Rev. and my very good Lord, it is not unknown to the most of the country what gross wrongs and abuses (I will say no worse), such as some would have been ashamed to have offered their enemies, we, your unfortunate servants, have been forced to pack up and suppress since this miserable accident ; because we would not stain our six or seven years' service with the least colour of a disloyal thought towards our master." They then went on to say that he knew that they were not ignorant how that he, pretending to be working for their good, did by his letters to the Chief Justice and Chief Baron, entreat them to obtain from the Lord Deputy a warrant to the Sheriff for their restraint ; and had made a journey to Dublin to hasten it, and stayed only two or three hours there after obtaining it. If this was fair dealing to them, who had never accounted their own lives too dear for him, let God and the world judge. Yet all this could not have made them forsake his lordship if he had gone no further. For on Tuesday he had arranged with the Sheriff to draw them together—for had Mr. Areskyn come with the rest on Thursday night, on Friday they had been the Sheriff's prisoners ; for which purpose he had sent his man Abraham away in the night for the Sheriff, and he had come early in the morning. . . . " Yet excuse us, we must respect o' owne good, and therefore have resolved to be o' owne keepers till the time of o' Apparaunce, When I swere (yf I be alyve) wee shall all be present, yf, in the meane time, yo^r Lordshipp doe yo^r parte, and followe the busines as you should doe ; but yf otherwise you spend yo^r tyme in seeking of us, It will not onlye be in vaine, bycause you can never fynde us, but, wth all, it will make us of purpose to absent o'selves, to requite thereby yo^r wretchedness. If therefore you love yo'self (as I knowe you doe, better than all the worlde besyde) followe yo^r busines, and leave the persute of us, w^{ch}, yf you doe, I vowe before God, that not onlye those who are with me, but even the rest shall be present at the daye : for soe much I dare undertake for them wheresoever they are. Thus I humblye take my leave, and resteth yo^r Lordshipp's faithful servant, Humphrie Galbrieth." Thereupon the Bishop took all pains to bring them to trial. He posted many letters to friends and foes ; to the Sheriff ; to the Marshal, Captain Atkinson ;¹ to Sir Daniel Leigh and Captain John Leigh ; to Sir James Areskyn ; and to Balfour himself. He sent to search the town of Enniskillen ; and though it was the Sabbath, posted himself to Kilskeery (over the Tyrone border) to one John

¹ Of Castle Coole. M.P. for Enniskillen in 1613-18 ; H.S. of Fermanagh in 1611, 1614, 1619, 1620, 1621, and 1634. He sold his estate in 1639 to John Champion, M.P. for Enniskillen, but continued to live on as a tenant till the rising of the Irish in 1641.

Forster, agent for the Lord ffolliot, to lie in wait for and bring back these men, offering him £20 reward. He sent Sir Henry Spottiswoode to the Lord-Deputy to belay all the ports of the kingdom. He wrote to the Bishop of Derry, and Viscounts Clandeboye and Ardes, to stop them if they came within their bounds. Sir James Areskyn did his best, not for love of the Bishop, but for a grudge he bore Humphrey Galbraith. But Balfour triumphed, and said that if they had gone eastward he would seek them westward. The Bishop went up to Dublin, and was persuaded to negotiate for a pardon if the servants "should come in and be cast." Sir Thomas Carie was selected as the mediator; with whom it was agreed that if the servants should come in, as it was thought they would upon his letter, that he should have £100 for his trouble, and the Deputy £1,000, if they were condemned. Sir Thomas Carie's letter was sent to them where they lurked among their friends in the north, and letters from their own friends in Dublin; and amongst others, Archibald Areskyn and the Lady Spottiswoode; assuring they might come in without danger; but whether or no to send back Carie's letter, which they were to keep who should disburse the money. It was returned enclosed in the men's reply, sent back to Mr. Areskyn, and they came up as far as Drogheda, when Sir John Cunningham met them, who told them (as alleged) that he heard from Mr. Boyle, Lord Valentia's chaplain, that the Bishop had vowed never to know them, far less to be at charge for them; so they went back. The Deputy and the State were "jealous" that the Bishop was keeping them away, as Balfour, though he knew otherwise in his conscience, still urged. Balfour, now that Easter term had begun, laboured hard to get the Bishop's recognizances estreated. The Bishop petitioned that his first recognizance to Sir Wm. Cole should not be estreated, in accordance with the Council's order. But Lord Aungier hastened it, and recommended that Lady Wemyss should go to Court, and beg the forfeit of the King. The Bishop being informed that it was estreated against all law and equity, that Lady Wemyss was preparing for her journey, and that Lord Aungier and his son, Sir Harry Holcroft, were projecting to divide the spoil between them, he wrote to his son to stop such courses, and show His Majesty the injustice done to him. Lord Balfour also wrote a letter to his daughter,¹ to London, a copy of which was brought to the Bishop by George Aunand, schoolmaster of Balfour's town (i.e., of the Fermanagh Grammar School at Lisnaskea, I presume), murdered afterwards by one Mistriss Whitlawe. It began: "Daughter—The eyes of all men are upon you, and the Busines you have in hand, wherein o' God graunt you good success. There are some as sharpesighted as Eagles, that are now become as blinde as Moalles; ffor since Sir James Areskin's moneye came in, There is a busy Ladye letteth bribes flye; and this cannot otherwise but blinde the eyes of

¹ Quoted in full in the preceding paper.

justice. You may addresse yourselfe to Sir Harry Holcroft, who is bound to me in manie respects. If our proofes fayle and be narrowly sifted, we may get a smarting blowe : use all your credit therefore, to gett some of [the] Commissioners changed, you knowe whome." He tells her further to give his letter to the King, to David Ramsey, who will present it ; and to give My Lord of Canterbury his letter with her own hand. To let him know if Burley and the Laird of Wimbes are as forward as they promised. He hears that the Bishop is much comforted by his son's return. But though the business may not succeed at first, he is not to be dismayed : he keeps his best guns to the last, "and will make him and his singe a dririe Dirige before I have done." He has set his rest entirely on this business, and though it may cost him dear, yet hopes to bring the Bishop and all his to utter ruin, "and then whether Ritche or poore, wee shall have content, w^{ch} is the greatest Riches." He concludes : "The Lord Deputie and the Chancellour are sure mine, and yf you doe (as I have had experience of yo^r actions heretofore), and as you can and may doe there, I will not be behinde in doeing my uttermost heere, and thus prayeing God to blesse you in this yo^r busines I rest, Yo^r Lovinge ffather, Balfour. Dublyn, the 2 of June 1627."

Meanwhile one James Carmichael, Carver ^{to} the King, had begged a grant from His Majesty of this forfeiture ; had got a patent of it under the great seal of England, and had sent it over to Dublin, in Trinity Term, by his agent, Wm. Carmichael. It was offered for sale to the Bishop, with the threat that if he did not come to terms it would be offered to Balfour. He sought the advice of the Lord-Deputy, who recommended him to wait the King's further pleasure ; but other friends counselled him to buy the bail bonds up, which he did. He sought to get the first escheat reduced [i.e., cancelled], which Balfour opposed with all his credit, and made it impossible to be effected thus. Baron Lowther was one of four [Commissioners of the Great Seal], the Chancellor having gone to England, whose consent was necessary to the Reducement. "This man was obnoxious to the Lord Balfour, and Balfour gott his ffaythfull promisc never to consent to a Reducement." The Bishop showed him the equity of his demand. Lowther answered that he and his Brothers [i.e., the other Judges] had been reasoning together about the matter ; and all agreed that there was neither equity nor consience to take the forfeit of both recognizances ; yea, that it was against the King's honour, and a discredit to the State, which might justly be charged with having cheated the Bishop. He advised him, as a friend, to have the second recognizance estreated as well as the first ; for they had concluded not to reduce the first till the second was estreated. "This he spake cunninglye, knoweing what course the Lady Wimbes was on in England." Unsuspiciously the Bishop followed his advice, and then sought reduction of the first recognizance. Though all the members of the Exchequer and the

King's learned counsel too, agreed to it, "yett Baron Loather would in no wyse consent; but exclaymed against the Murtherers of S' John Wimbes, aggravated the heynousness thereof by the unworthines of the Actors, a sorte (as he called them) of base and contemptible rascalls; and concluded his discourse with a flat negative, that he would never consent to any reduction, ffor it was fitt the Bishop of Clogher should pay the whole 3000^{lb}, for sufferinge his men to escape." The Bishop therefore had to make use of his bargain with Carmighill (Carmichael), pleaded his patent in the Court of Exchequer, and got the Attorney-General to acknowledge judgment. So the Bishop and his son-in-law Areskyn were discharged, and had their *Quietus est* out of the Exchequer. He had hastened the decree, as he heard that Lady Weymiss had got a grant from the King of the forfeiture of both recognizances. The next day the King wrote to the Deputy and Council, that whereas the slaughter of the Sir John Weymiss was found by the Grand Inquest of the country to be murder and treason, and that Wemyss' widow had accused the Bishop of being accessory thereto, because he had protected his servants, harboured them in his house, and allowed them to go at large; had also disobeyed the Deputy's warrant, when commanded to produce his servants, and withstood the Sheriff, who had the Deputy's authority to search his house; and after concealing them for a long time, had suffered them to escape; for which reasons Lady Wemyss charged the Bishop as an accessory: the Deputy therefore was to give order for legal proceedings against the actors and accessories, notwithstanding any former letter to the contrary. Again, the Bishop and others had entered into recognizances for the appearing of his servants at the assizes and in Dublin Castle; had sent his son to England, and there, by means of James Carmichael, His Majesty's servant, had procured a grant of the forfeiture for a small composition. His Majesty therefore required an order to be given to the Irish Attorney-General for resuming the grant, and that the Lord-Deputy should stay the execution of it; and if James Carmichael should surrender it, he should content himself with £600; and Lady Wemyss should have what remained of it. The Deputy sent for the Attorney-General and Lord Chief Baron, and desired them to see the King's desire fulfilled; but they showed him that, under the circumstances, it was impossible. The Lord-Deputy seeing there was no help for it, tried to satisfy Balfour on other points; sent for the Bishop, and said he should proceed no further in examining witnesses under "the commission above written," and countermanded his licence for the Bishop to go to England. The Deputy became more incensed against the Bishop, from Sir Thomas Carie's letter to the servants, and the answer returned to Archibald Areskyn, having fallen into Balfour's hands, who quarrelled with the Deputy for keeping up a correspondence with the murderers of a King's sheriff, and putting them in hope of a pardon. This the Deputy denied; and Balfour showed

him Carie's letter, which made the Deputy more bitter than before against the Bishop. The latter could never learn for certain how Balfour got the letter. Balfour gave out that Archibald Areskyn, drinking in a tavern, as he usually did, with Sir John Wishard and Captain Ramsey, when he was in drink he showed them the letter, and they took it from him. Areskyn would never acknowledge so much; but [said that] he lost it negligently; for another time Mr. Robert Boyle, Lord Valentia's chaplain, in the same tavern found a letter of Sir John Wishard's to Captain Ramsey in Dublin, which, as it touched the Bishop's business in some sort, and that Sir John's disposition (who was a chief author of the Bishop's trouble) "may be conjectured at on the other part." It ran thus:

"Noble Comerad, If I shoulde have written to the Lord Clanawley [Balfour], it had been but Labour in vain, & my letter should have been unanswered & unregarded; for neither at the Lady Wimbes down cominge, nor at the return of such as did accompany his Lady [Balfour], nor at any tyme since his going to Dublin, hath he remembered me with one line, (notwithstanding that he had tied me from my own occasions to attend in a manner his pleasure), one onely Letter excepted, w^{ch} he wrote unto me from the Cavan, squared, as it seemed to me, out of the subtil invention of his minions, & my cold friend at Belturbett; ffor by it, his Lordshipp did upon a sodaine, make a revolution of all o^r resolutions at partinge. Comerade, the Trueth is, that my Lord did,urge my over goeing into England, and to that effect did propound either the liftinge of 100 lbs,¹ whereof I should have borne my share, howsoever things had fallen out; or else the adventuring to goe wth 60 lbs w^{ch} he did assure me, it behooved himself and Sir Thomas Roper to bestowe upon some man for prosecuting a busynes of theires wth the Earl of Anandaill, w^{ch} I might have followed, together wth the other busynes. Nowe, Syr, to be plaine wth you, my conceit was, that my Lord, out of his love to me, knoweing how necessary it was for me to be in England, & also how fytt an agent I could have byn at Court in his busynes betwixt him and the Bishopp, did altogether intend to follow that course for my utilitie; But, Syr, as things have fallen out, I doubt I was mistaken; ffor it seemeth that Sir Stephen Butler, upon conference wth my Lord, hath dissuaded him from furtheringe my goeing into England, being desyerous (as I knowe he is) to take all the advantages of me which he can, and knowinge that wthout I goe myself, things required of my Wyf can hardlye be performed; ffor the secondinge of w^{ch} opinion of myne, my Lord Balfour hath never to this hower shewen unto me, or sent unto me, his awarde & Sir W^m Cole's. And for the manageinge of o^r other busynes wth the Bishopp, he hath sent John Morgan, who can doe as much good at Court, as anye where else, wth those to whom my Lord hath written, as my horse can doe, for causes knowne to me. But, Syr, let it please you (yf you be perswaded that the Cuntry lyeth in sayeing that my Lord and the Bishopp doe understand one another in this busyness too well), to offer to my Lorde, that if he will be as yett contented to lend me 60 or 50 lb, I will wth all haste goe over; & yf I shall not more vex the Bishopp than anye other that shall goe, then shall I beare the burthen of the best parte of the moneye. If none of those can prevaile, then let my Lord doe the honoure to me, as to give his woord for what is owinge me at o^r Lodginge, and let Michaell be sent unto me at what tyme I shall expect you, and I shall disingage my Lord of his word to M^{ris} Oferell wth all expedition. All these things I remit to yo^r discretion; desyeringe to heare from you of all occurances; but, above all, to hasten yo^rself hither wth all conveniencie to this place; w^{ch}, together wth yo^r whole acquaintaunce, & manye others more, doth mourne for yo^r absence exceedinglye. If Michael cannott for causes *et cetera* be dispatched, yett at the least let the Nagg he hath be sent home again wth my newe Cloathes, and whole baggage wth this Bearer; and yf neede be let this litle Nagg remaine in his place; If otherwise, let all come together. I dare not

¹ I.e., borrowing.

saye any thing confidentlie ; but I hope w^{thin} a few weekes, that you and I shall make a shift to see England, though poorlye ; for helpinge whereof, be earnest to bring out the Lord Clanawleyis 50 or 60 lb ; Then we shall be riche enoughe. Excuse the rather cockaland, than Letter, from him who careth not how disformall his penn's expression be to you, to whome he is a moste faithfull servant. 'John Wishard,' Maghrevelleck, 17 Januarye—1626.

"Let none see this Letter but yo^rselfe ; salute from me the Ladye Clanawley, M^{rs} Weston, Mistris Offerell & Mr Offerell, the Tapster's Wyef, *et cetera*, but not Marie Williamsoune."

The writer of the "Life" complains of the indignities which were now offered to the Bishop, and how his friends looked on. His adversaries were countenanced by those in authority ; but he betook himself to the God of all comfort. He learned, about the beginning of harvest 1627, that Lady Wemyss was returning from England with a new letter, differing little from the former ; and soon after, that a writ was come down to the Sheriff out of the King's Bench, to bring up a jury of sufficient men to serve the King in his Chief Place the second day of next term. Lady Wemyss wrote to influence the Sheriff ; and neither he nor the Under Sheriff were wanting to her. Some of the Bishop's friends advised him to go to the King (Charles), and beg for Justice and an Indifferent hearing. Others thought that it would prejudice his case, the King being sinisterly possessed (informed) of his proceedings. But he would not leave the country, partly because of his promise to the Lord-Deputy and Council, and partly to avoid "the sclaunder w^{ch} the shunninge of his Triall might bringe wth it." He determined therefore to stay at Clogher till he heard further of his adversaries' proceedings in Dublin. The Fermanagh jury were to be in Dublin on the 6th Nov^r ; but they were not sworn nor charged till the 15th. For some sickened and died on the way ; one was stabbed in an Alehouse in Dublin ; and the adversaries took time to work on the jury. "The jurors were most parte Yeomen, some Brittishe, some Irishe, some papists, some protestants, not above three or fower of them knowne to the Bishopp, or anye [who] followed him, but had eyther Relation to the Lord Balfour, or to the Archdeacon, and were obnoxious¹ to them. At last 13 were sworne." The Attorney-General opened, by bringing forward the testimony taken before the Lord-Deputy and the nine Commissioners. Some of those witnesses had been so partial to Balfour and malicious towards the Bishop, and had disagreed so much between themselves, that the Commissioners had given no credit to them. Their testimony had been sealed up, and the Bishop assured that no use would be made of it till his witnesses had been examined. Yet these testimonies were now produced in judgment ; and were "urged and aggravat by the King's learned Councell, to the Bishopp's disgrace, and no small disadvantage to his cause." "But God, who hathe the hartes of all men in his disposition, did so direct both Judges and Jurors, that they weighed the

¹ I do not quite see in what sense the writer uses this word.

evidences, considered the qualities of the Witnesses, examined all circumstances, and canvassed the Accusation againe and againe: Then, after Two dayes consultation, returned their verdict *Ignoramus*. This was the Lords doeing, who, as the Lord Primat [James Ussher] upon the hearinge thereof uttered, *Corvos delusit hiantes*." The Bishop returned thanks to God: the other side railed against judges and jurors, and petitioned the Lord-Deputy to have them all punished.¹ Some who had sent over their agents to Court to beg or bribe for the bishopric, hung their heads. Even they who had done the Bishop the worst offices, came to try and persuade him that it was through their means the jury had arrived at the truth. "Baron Loather, for all this, was still the same man. He dealt wth one Joseph Walter to doe Balfour good servyce; But when he agreed with the rest of the Jurye to clear the Bishopp, he sent a message to his brother by George Eaton a Clothier, Tell my brother Captain Loather (sayd he) that Joseph is a very knave."² The Bishop, at Christmas time, learning that Balfour and his daughter were preparing to go to England to the King "wth outcryes," went to Dublin and got licence from the Deputy, with much ado, to go also; and came to London about the end of January. The King, wearying of the importunities of those who were begging for the bishopric, saying that the Bishop had been found guilty, wrote to the Lord-Deputy that the Chief Justice and the other Judges of the Chief Place should send him true information of all the proceedings in the cause. The judges informed the King that a Grand Jury of the County Fermanagh had appeared before them; and after inquiring whether the Bishop was guilty of procuring his servants to murder Sir John Wemyss; and after hearing of the murder did receive, harbour, and relieve the malefactors; that the jury had been allowed by His Majesty's learned counsel, and sworn to inquire, unto whom the evidence was carefully given and impressed in full by the King's Attorney and his Sergeant, which consisted only in presumptions, and in their (the judges) own judgments did not appear to be convincing; and that the Grand Jury having considered long upon the evidence, and finding it not sufficient, had returned their verdict, *Ignoramus*. The letter was subscribed by the Lord Chief Justice, Sir Christopher Sibthorpe and Sir Edward Harrys. The Bishop obtained an audience of the King, and complained of the malice of his adversaries, and begged that he might have justice of a sort of wicked men, who had conspired to take away his life. The King answered graciously that his adversaries had been so clamorous, that he could not give way to them; that he was well pleased that the Bishop was cleared by law;

¹ The judges then held office "during pleasure."

² Baron Lancelot Lowther was a Fermanagh man, his brother having an estate in the barony of Lurg. Lowtherstown is now Irvinestown. His brothers were John (d. young); Sir Christopher; Sir Gerard, C.J. Com. Pleas; Capt. Hugh; Richard; and William. He came between the two latter, and had besides seven sisters. They were children of Sir Richard Lowther, H.S. of Cumberland 1567; d. 1607. Baron Lowther seems on this occasion to have served as a Grand Juror.

and as they had taken all that the law could give them against him, he should have the like against them. The Bishop was satisfied, and soon after petitioned the King to appoint some of his Privy Council or of his judges to hear his complaint and report. Balfour and Lady Wemyss tried to work on the Bishop's servants and their friends to say "somewhat might trinch uppon the Bishopp," saying—"Your Master left nothing undone to bring you to the gallows. He hateth you for the loss he has had by you. He cannot (though he were willing) procure you a pardon. But if you will set the saddle on the right horse, you shall have a pardon procured for you, and be reconciled to Sir John Wemyss' friends." The Bishop hearing of this, petitioned the King again, saying that he had had several trials, wherein nothing probable could be found against him, as the Judges of the Chief Place (King's Bench) had certified. That his adversaries continued to try and suborn his servants, the actors in that unhappy accident, to give false witness; that His Majesty therefore would be pleased to command any course to be taken that would try his innocency, and wipe away those aspersions whereby his calling, and religion itself, was wounded through his side. That as Solomon, 25 Proverbs, 2, says, "It was the honor of a King to search out a thing," by which doing, Solomon got himself at first to be both loved and feared, 1 Kings, 3 cap., 39 v., he humbly therefore "prayed His Majesty to appoint any indifferent men to put this tedious vexation to some point, that he might serve God and His Majesty in his holy vocation." The King appointed the Earl of Monteith and Sir Archibald Acheson, one of his Scottish secretaries, to try and quiet both parties; but Acheson did not care what charge the Bishop was put to, so that the servants, his cousins, got their pardons. He pressed that the Bishop should give "the Lady $\frac{1}{3}$ of his estate, and sums of money besides." The Bishop appealed to the King, who appointed Viscount Duplin, the Chancellor of Scotland; Viscount Loftus of Ely, Chancellor of Ireland; and Viscount Conway, Chief Secretary of England, Commissioners, as arbitrators, whose decision should be final. Having heard the parties, they urged the Bishop, on account of Lady Wemyss' poverty, and the misery of her children, to whom their father left neither lands nor goods, that he would give them some relief. The Bishop objected on the ground that it would be a composition for some guilt on his part. The Commissioners, with one voice, took in hand to provide against that; and made their order—that the Bishop should give the Lady and her children £100 down, and a clear rent of £50 for 50 years at least; she to give security against *any* prosecution of the Bishop or others having relation to him for Wemyss' death. They informed the King, who confirmed the order; but they agreed not to tell the parties, till they had severally entered into bonds of £2,000 to abide by it. The Bishop put off giving security, hoping to learn the nature of their order; and objecting to paying any ready money, having been put to so much expense for his servants.

The Commissioners said that they would persuade the Lady to accept of some little money on this side [i.e., in England], and the rest in Ireland. They pressed him to give the bonds, such being the King's pleasure. His Majesty having declared it to be so, the Bishop complied, and the order was published. Next day the Irish Lord Chancellor sent for the Bishop to come to his lodgings. The Lady was there before him. Both parties grumbled at the order. The Bishop offered to cancel her bond, if she would give up his. But she declined, and called for the £100. He had it with him, and paid it down. The Bishop would have now taken leave of the King and returned to Ireland, but was obliged to wait for some more money. The Lady too stayed on at Court, trying to get what compensation she could for her husband's loss; whom she alleged to have been killed in the King's service. When she had got what she could, she returned to Ireland. Some noblemen and others having fully informed His Majesty how the Sheriff had been killed by the servants in their own defence, obtained their pardon; which they took with them to Ireland, and pleaded it in the King's Bench. On his return, the Lord Chancellor called to him the Chief Justice and Lord Aungier (who were all three appointed to see the Lady secured of £50 per annum for 50 years); and they warned the Bishop to give the Lady a list of such lands as were worth £50 a year. He offered her lands in Monaghan and Fermanagh, but she would not accept of them. After 8 weeks, these Lords ordered the Lady to accept of some lands in Tyrone, provided they were found worth £50 a year; and a Commission was issued out of Chancery, to the Lord Caulfeild, Sir Andrew Stewart, Sir Henry Tichbourne, and two other justices of the peace, to inquire; who called the tenants before them at Augher, and found them to be worth more than £50 a year, and so certified the Lord Chancellor; who wishing to do Balfour and his daughter a service, pressed the Bishop to abide the order of the three Commissioners; which he consented to. So he was ordered to give the Lady £40 more for her charges, and add two more townlands; and to increase the term to sixty years. When the Bishop began to repine, the Chancellor threatened the Bishop that if he did not comply, he would certify the King that all the fault was his. The Bishop for very weariness gave way; and gave her the lands, then worth £70 a year, and afterwards improved to £100; and paid her £40 down. He asked for a certificate that he had complied with the order; but it was delayed so long that he had to return home to Clogher without it; and soon got a missive letter from the Chancellor, in which it was alleged that the Bishop's son, Sir Henry Spottiswoode, and others had formerly had leases of those lands, and he was required to get all their releases, and give security for the lease to the Lady. He complied, and got his certificate, and thought he had finished; but "his Adversaries were restless, and so found out a newe Clamper upon this occasion." Captain James Mervyn of Trillick Castle, carrousing with

Lord Balfour, gave out that two of the townlands were part of his heritage. So the Lady procured another missive letter from the Chancellor to the Bishop. He went up to Dublin, when the Chancellor was very brief with him, and accused him of ill dealing, that would let lands to the Lady that were questionable. The Bishop replied that they had been found by the Distinguishing Office to be the Bishop of Clogher's heritage; that he and his predecessor had been 27 years in peaceable possession of them; and it would be time enough to complain when they were ejected from them. That was all that was done that journey; but James Mervyn brought down a Commission to inquire into [his grandfather] the Earl of Castlehaven's proportions in the barony of Omagh; "and so handled the busynes wth the Irishes and Natives w^{ch} had relation to him, that they sware home both for those two townlands he claimed of the Bishop, and many more towns claimed by him of others." "Now were the Lord Balfour and the Lady glad to have had the opportunity of troubling the Bishop and bringing him again to Dublin." So the Chancellor sent another missive letter to call him up. There was nothing now to be done but "either to reduce the Captaine's office, or buye Captaine Mervyn's his pretended right." The Bishop chose the latter as less troublesome, though more costly; and bought the townlands for £80, and leased them to the Lady. The Chancellor ordered him to pay the Lady £20 for her charges, though she kept house all the time with her father in Dublin. Thus he made the Bishop dance attendance for two years: and although by the King's order and the Lady's own consent, the Bishop might have chosen to have given the Lady and her children £600 in hand, or the lease of £50 for 50 years, "the Lord Chauncellor, what by fayre, what by foule means, he forced him to paye seavenscore powndes readye moneye above the hundred powndes payd in London, and to secure the Ladye of lands worthe an hundred powndes yearlie for 60 years."

It seems by an Inquisition¹ that the lands leased, for the benefit of the children, were Dromore, Shanmullagh, and Kildrum, in the parish of Dromore; and Cranye, in Donacavey, in Clogher diocese; and Drumconys, Mullaghacross,² and Edergoole, in the adjoining parish of Drumragh, in the diocese of Derry. The latter, I suspect, were really Mervyn's own lands, judging by the Irish Historical Atlas. Archibald Hamilton of Ballygawley, the eldest son of the Archbishop of Cashel, who had meantime married Lady Wemyss, was, with her, holding the lands, at the time of the Inquisition, for Sir John's three children.³

In May 1628, Malcolm Hamilton, Archbishop of Cashel, died there of a fever; and the King wished to translate Bishop Spottiswoode to Cashel,

¹ *Ultonia*: Temp. Interregni, No. 2.

² I am not sure of the identity of these two townlands.

³ This affair is not quite accurately described in the Patent Rolls, Car. i, 1626, p. 516, where the scene of the death of Sir John Wemyss is laid at Lisnaskea.

“and where if want of meanes might skew him to accepte thereof,” he was assured of commendams to enable him to maintain the dignity. Many persuasions were pressed on him by those who hoped for Clogher; the chief of whom were the Dean of Raphoe, Mr. Adare, and the Archdeacon of Clogher [James Hygate]. The Bishop preferred the Archdeacon, though he knew that he had not befriended him much in his troubles; and had two-fold reason for his doing so. For when he was in England, and the archbishopric of Tuam had become void, the Bishop of Clogher had, by the Duke of Buckingham’s means, the grant of it *in commendam*; and, after the Duke’s death, those about the King had stopped the matter, not (as they alleged) for want of good will to the Bishop, but for the good of the Church; adding that so long as they were in credit they would oppose multiplicity of bishoprics, or commendams of deaneries to bishops.¹ So there was no hope to have the deanery of Raphoe *in commendam*. Another reason was that the Archdeacon had benefices worth £400 a year, which, had he been appointed to the bishopric of Clogher, might have been available to augment, as commendams, the income of Cashel. But the chief reason was this; viz., that the Archdeacon undertook, if he should succeed to the bishopric, to satisfy Lady Wemyss, and get her to discharge Bishop Spottiswoode of all the conditions he was obliged to by the King’s order. The Bishop and Archdeacon appointed to meet in Dublin, where Lord Balfour and Lady Wemyss lived together. The Archdeacon arrived first, and agreed with the Lady; whereupon her father dissuaded them both, showing the Archdeacon his risk of dying before he had got so much out of the revenues of the bishopric as would pay his daughter and redeem the land. But he chiefly persuaded him that he would get the bishopric for nothing; for (he said) Spottiswoode must remove; and he would use all his credit to that end. If the Archdeacon would follow the business quickly, he would make him some good friends. He and his daughter would make sure that the Bishop should not have licence to go to England. “We will make him work enough here. Get you only Letters of recommendation from the Primate, and what other you can purchase, and hast you away.” He got the Primate’s and Balfour’s letters, and the Bishop also recommended him to his friends. But the Bishop excusing himself to the King, that he could not bear out such a dignity, and praying that he might continue where he was, disappointed Balfour’s projects. Dr. Archibald Hamilton² was translated from Killala to Cashel, which he was soliciting at Court; (he complained afterwards of its impoverishment by Archbishop Miler Magrath’s leases); and the Archdeacon accepted Kilfenora—a bishopric worth only £100 a year—

¹ Very likely Laud, Bishop of London in 1628, is the principal person alluded to.

² Dr. A. Hamilton was son of Sir Claud (son of Claud Hamilton of Cochno, in the Lennox of Scotland) of Tuome Castle, Co. Antrim. He retired to Sweden after the rising of 1641; died there in 1659, and is buried in the cathedral at Upsala. *Vide* vol. i, pp. 200-1.

to his own detriment, and that of his children, as it fell out. The Bishop now settled himself at Clogher, which was an old and ancient city with two churches and a great number of inhabitants; but in the late wars utterly ruined. A Papal Nuncio, who visited Clogher *tempore* Henry VIII., described it as a place "full of thieves." (It is now,¹ by the census of 1901, a village of 225 inhabitants, with only one side to the street, the palace wall forming (except for one building) the other; and with the cathedral church only remaining; the other, as well as the abbey shown on the 1609 map, having disappeared.) The churches had been undermined and fired; the Bishop's and the Abbot's and Canon's houses were demolished; and at the Bishop's coming to dwell there in 1628, there were no more than ten or twelve poor people dwelling in cottages patched up with "streas and wattles." The Bishop set to work to build a house for himself, to repair the church, to build an inn, stables, barns, keill (kiln), mill, and the like, and to encourage others to build with him. So with much ado he obtained the King's letters to let 200 acres in fee farm, to 16 Englishmen, who were bound to build English houses and plant orchards, etc. This patent was opposed in a two-fold manner—first, by Sir James Areskyn, who could not abide the repair of Clogher to the decay of his town of Augher. He called the Bishop's patent in question, and vowed that if the Bishop kept markets and fairs according to it, he would disinherit his son, who had married the Bishop's daughter, and was to succeed to all his lands. Secondly, the Archdeacon, now Bishop of Kilfenora, though he had given his consent to giving the fee farms, and had put the Chapter's seal to them, the keeping of which he had usurped by the negligence of the Dean, yet without ever showing any mislike to the Bishop, he wrote to the Bishop of London and the other Commissioners for Irish affairs, that the Bishop's letting his fee farms had not left so much room to his successor as to build a house or plant an orchard. Upon which letters came from England to the Lords-Justices—the Lord Chancellor and the Earl of Cork—to examine the Bishop of Clogher's proceedings therein. The Bishop contended that he had acted according to the King's and the Commissioners' own licence; and that all tended to the plantation and good of the country; that it was not fit that a Bishop should be hampered amongst mechanics in the town of Clogher; that he had divers townlands adjacent far more convenient and fit to build upon; but that he was always of opinion that, having fairer lands upon Lough Erne, in a better country, that a house should be built there, next Enniskillen, for all succeeding bishops. This would have been probably at Killyhevlin—or in Rossory. Yet such was the slander [scandal] about the fee farms, that the Bishop took surrenders from

¹ On the death of Lord Robert Tottenham the palace was sold to the late Rev. J. G. Porter, from whom it passed to his daughter, wife of W. E. Macartney, formerly M.P. for Tyrone. It is now the property of their son, Thomas Porter, who has assumed his grandfather's surname.

the tenants, and began to build at Clogher (which is in a corner of the diocese).

In the meantime, Viscount Wentworth, the new Deputy, was daily expected. He came about the time the King was crowned in Scotland. The Bishop was in Scotland too, having been much hurt by a fall from his horse; so could not tender his service to the Deputy so soon as others did. His adversaries taking advantage of this, loaded the Bishop with calumnies; the chief being, dilapidation of the bishopric, and taking bribes for conferring benefits upon clerks. "The chiefe Informers, and most malitious Prosecutors were S^r James Areskyn, and his Goshipp the Dean of Downe, Harrye Lesly, who longed a greate while to be Bishopp of Clogher. To this effect they hired one Harrye Jones, who had been a Stewart of the Bishopp's House, to accuse his Lord of Symonie." He was a Welchman, who had proved so treacherous in his post, that the Bishop had been forced to turn him away. Being out of service and without means, he played upon the simplicity of one George Cottingham, chaplain to Lord Valentia, on whom, at Lord and Lady Valentia's request, the Bishop had bestowed the parsonage of Monaghan. Three or four months afterwards, having received thanks from Lady Valentia (who was in England), and from the Lord Chief Baron, in whose house Cottingham had lived, Cottingham, seeing one of the Bishop's servants' horses lame, he gave his own horse to the Bishop, lest the servant should lie behind in Dublin. Jones called this a bribe, and threatened to accuse Cottingham of it. The latter having got a good benefice, accounted it a good thing, and "gave the felowe now and then money to supplye his wants, wherebye the dronken fellowe Jones was so flesht, that he gave out to his dronken companions, he could never want money as long as Cottingham lived." These speeches coming to the hearing of Sir James Areskyn and Dean Leslie, they concluded that if Cottingham was guilty of simony, the Bishop could not be free; so they dealt with Jones to accuse Cottingham. Then Cottingham was called in question by Sir George Ratcliffe, an attorney for the King in the North of England, but now knighted by the Lord-Deputy, and a Privy Councillor. The Bishop having come to Dublin, and being informed of these things, felt himself to be wounded through Cottingham's sides, and wished to inform Sir George of the truth, and of the accuser's dishonesty. But Ratcliffe was very peremptory, alleging that Jones' testimony would serve the turn to deprive Cottingham of his living and the Bishop of his bishopric. The Bishop, inured to this sort of remarks, passed them by. In the meantime Jones was accused of divers forgeries, both from England and in Ireland, and confessed that £200 was offered him if his accusations of Cottingham should prevail; so fell sick and died miserably. "Thus was the Bishopp of Clogher, his accusation of symonie at an end." Still, the Lord-Deputy was not satisfied about the dilapidations of the bishopric. So he [the Bishop] went one

day to Wentworth, who told him that he heard ill; the Bishop answered he knew so much himself and was not ashamed of it; yea that he gloried in it, *male audire in malis*. He acknowledged that he was hated of divers of his countrymen, and namely of Balfour and Areskyn and others, who had sold themselves to work all wickedness, and were great oppressors of their neighbours. That for his zeal for the church and the free schools, and his relief to his power of them that were wronged, he was hated of them; and for this cause they had stirred up some ambitious men greedy of preferment to detract him; and if they could find cause, to invade his estate: but now he rejoiced that the King had given them such a governor as should know himself better, and his adversaries too; and what every one was in his place. Soon after the Lord Balfour was complained of by so many of his neighbours, and there came so many serious complaints against him, that he shunned his trial, and went over to England to seek a pardon; where, after he had made away all his estate to make friends, he died. (What he actually did was to sell his estates in Fermanagh to his cousin, Sir Wm. Balfour, Lieutenant of the Tower of London. They passed, in 1739 [through an heiress], into the Townley¹ family of Co. Louth, and were sold—the Lisnaskea portion at any rate—in the first half of the last century, to the late Earl of Erne.) Sir James Areskyn, also, perceiving he prevailed nothing by champering with the Bishop, desired to be reconciled with him; and soon afterwards died in Dublin, where, by the desire of his son and other friends, the Bishop preached his funeral sermon. The Dean of Down having become Bishop of that See, after some private discourse one day, in Dublin Castle, with the Bishop of Clogher, prayed him that now, being brothers, the law of ἀμνηστία might take place between them. The Bishop of Kilfenora, Archdeacon of Clogher, died also.

Now, after many troubles, the Bishop of Clogher began to find rest, and did daily amend his worldly estate: for, by the Lord-Deputy's favour ("who was to the Church of Ireland more than a ffather"), the Northern Bishops in Ulster of the escheated counties had licence to let new leases for 60 years; and so had their rents doubled. The Bishop also got eight or nine townlands lying contiguous to his new house in Clogher, which he destined to be a perpetual demesne for succeeding bishops, and got an Act of Estate passed for it. (This became a very fine demesne, with, I believe, a deerpark. Lord John Beresford is said to have been loath to leave it for the archbishopric of Dublin.) The Bishop also recovered (for the Church that is, not for the See, which had no endowments in lands that I have heard of, prior to James the First's time), and added to the See lands, lands which Bishop Montgomery never had possession of; viz., the island of Devenish from Lord Hastings; the greatest part of Inishmore Island, in Upper Lough Erne, from Sir Ralph

¹ One of the owners assumed the name of Balfour. His representative is Blaney Townley Balfour, D.L., of Townley Hall, Co. Louth.

Gore, Bart.; the lands of Termon Magrath from James Magrath; the townland of Rakerin from Sir Arthur Leigh; and the quarter of Drumkennadagh from Art O'Neill: which, though "the nowe Bishop of Clogher hath leased to the old possessors for £80 yearly, yet may be worth £500 per ann. when the leases are expired." Most of the old tenants surrendered their leases, taking new ones at double rents; so that at the time of writing the bishopric was worth £1,500 a year. "He hath also £400 per ann. of his own purchase¹ and his wife her dower, which sums he doth not hoard up, nor yet doth spend idly, but keepeth an honourable house, and setteth many poor men in work, liveth contentedly and pleasantly with a religious and virtuous gentlewoman,² of good estimation, by whom, in his old age, he hath a son named James, and two daughters, Elizabeth and Mary, all hopeful children. Thus he is daily preparing for his dissolution, and praying it may be to God's glory and his own everlasting happiness. Amen."

So far, I have paraphrased the MS., which, whether autobiography or inspired biography, is certainly a very frank statement of motives and actions on Bishop James Spottiswoode's part; and gives a lively picture of the times; presenting some traits of life in Fermanagh, not altogether obsolete, a hundred years ago or less. He is shown in it as a well-meaning man, of moderate abilities, but without much tact or judgment in worldly matters. Not very much more appears to have been expected of the clergy at the period in spiritual matters than the performance of divine service on Sunday; preaching (if a man was "a preacher"³); and the occasional duties of baptisms, etc. The moral tone of the laity does not seem to have been pitched at a very high standard; and the giving and taking of bribes to have been looked on rather as a matter of course.

In 1630 (24 June) Francis Blennerhasset of Bannaghmore (now Castle Caldwell) obtained a re-grant of his lands. A portion of Termon Magrath extends down to Lough Erne, opposite to Boa Island; but three denominations of this were marked in the baronial map of 1609 as part of the barony of Lurg in Fermanagh. We learn from Morrin's *Patent Rolls*, Car. i, p. 404, that Blennerhasset afterwards had a dispute with the Bishop of Clogher.

"Francis Blennerhasset was upon contempt of the Bishop's court pronounced excommunicate; who therefore caused the Bishop to be convened before the Lord-Deputy, Lord Falkland, at the Council Table; where being commanded to absolve Blennerhasset, he, in obedience to that table, did readily perform the same. Yet, nevertheless, the said Blennerhasset, being of a contentious and unquiet spirit, does continue to vex the Bishop with suits."

¹ The Bishop purchased, *inter alia*, the lands which Lord Erne (who is descended from his daughter, Mary Spottiswoode) has at and about Crom Castle.

² Whether she was his second wife or not does not appear.

³ Pynnar describes Mr. Hatton, the owner of an estate in Fermanagh in 1618-19, as "A painful preacher"; meaning a diligent or a good one: and not in the modern sense of the word.

I now come to an incident in the Bishop's career, which he does not seem to have thought worthy of notice; viz., his visit to Lough Derg in 1632. For this I go to Canon O'Connor's book, *St. Patrick's Purgatory*.

St. Patrick originally established the Purgatory in Lough Derg, in Magrath's country, in the south-west of County Donegal, on one of the islands in the lough, now known as *Station Island*. Lough Derg, it may be remarked, is about four or five miles from Lough Erne, and a narrow piece of Donegal extends down to its shores. But the River Derg, which flows out of the lough, runs in a north-easterly direction, through part of Tyrone, into the River Mourne, and so into "the river of Lough Foyle." The Pilgrimage, which had probably originally been made to the small "Station Island" well out in the lough, was at some period transferred to another island about two miles distant, but near the shore, to which it was joined by a narrow wooden bridge. This island was called "Saints' Island," and was of some ten Irish acres in extent. In 1497 Pope Alexander VI. had ordered the suppression of the Pilgrimage, owing partly to the complaints of a Dutch monk of Emstede, who was disappointed in what he saw (or rather did not see) there, and thought that he was overcharged as a pilgrim for his living by the Augustinian monks; and partly because "it was not the Purgatory which the Lord had shown to St. Patrick." It was, however, revived after a time, it has been stated, in 1522; and when the Inquisition into the estate of Termon Magrath was taken on 26 November, 1603, it was reported that the buildings belonging to the dissolved priory on Saints' Island were in ruins. The Inquisition speaks of the island as being in the middle of the lake; but as it was taken in the town of Donegal, some fifteen miles distant, the two islands were evidently confused, as the island mentioned is said to be ten acres in extent, which Station Island certainly is not; in fact it is only about half an acre. By 1632 there was again an abbot and forty friars in residence; and seemingly the buildings on both islands had been rebuilt and were occupied;¹ and the Pilgrimage was in operation. The Government (the Lords-Justices were Adam, Viscount Loftus of Ely, Lord Chancellor, and Richard, Earl of Cork) issued an order in council, in May 1632, to Lord Balfour, Sir William Stewart and others, requiring them to seize the Purgatory of St. Patrick for His Majesty's use, and to make fast the doors and entrances of the same, so

¹ Canon O'Connor says (p. 132) that the buildings were pulled down early in James the First's reign. But he only came to the throne on 24 March, 1603-4. The buildings were in ruins at the date of the Inquisition, which was taken in the last year of Elizabeth; and it is not spoken of as a new state of things. The monastery was dissolved in Elizabeth's reign. The signature of one of the Lords-Justices ("*Adam Loftus*") to this order was not that of the Adam Loftus who was successively Primate, and, by promotion downwards at his own desire, Archbishop of Dublin; but of his nephew, the Chancellor, Viscount Loftus of Ely. The Archbishop had died in 1605. The Chancellor held the incongruous office of Archdeacon of Glendalough. The title expired in 1783, but was soon recreated in the person of Charles Tottenham, son of the Hon. Elizabeth Loftus, sister of the last Viscount of that creation, who, succeeding to the family estates, was created successively Baron and Viscount Loftus, Earl and Marquis of Ely in Ireland, and Baron Loftus in the United Kingdom. The present Marquis of Ely, son of the late Lord Adam Loftus, is his great-grandson. Lord Robert Tottenham, Bishop of Clogher, was the younger son of the first Marquis, and succeeded to the Tottenham estate in Co. Wicklow.

as to do away with the continuance of the Pilgrimage. This policy, however, according to Archdall's *Monasticon Hibernicum*, was decided on in 1630. He says, "It was accordingly dug up, to the no small distress and loss of the Roman-Catholic clergy." It appears from Sir Wm. Stewart's letter of 8 June, 1632, reporting his proceedings to the Lords-Justices and Council, that he went on the 5th to the "comfortlesse place almost two days and a night, none coming."¹ He then learned that the abbots, priests, and friars, hearing of their lordships' directions, had left in a boat which would carry forty persons. He sent for the boat; and perceiving none of the rest mentioned in their letter were likely to come, had thought it best to vary from their intentions, and had landed some men on a little island called St. Patrick's Purgatory, inhabited by friars, near the other island, "where [he says] I found 471 persons doing such fooleries as is not to be imagined could be done among Christians, a taste whereof your Lordships may perceive by this enclosed description." He had caused them to be put on shore without violence. For seeing that the friars had left, taking all the goods and provisions with them, they were quite willing to be put on shore. He had caused the boat to be drawn on shore, and delivered to the friends and servants of "one Master Magrath," to whom the boat, island, and country did belong; and told him that it was their lordships' directions that the same should not be meddled withall, nor the island any more frequented, till His Majesty's pleasure was fully known, and that their lordships would signify at large. This looks as if the orders had come from England.² I think that "Master Magrath" (James) must have been grandson of Archbishop Miler Magrath (of Cashel),³ son of Marcus Magrath, and nephew of James, to whom the territory of Termon Magrath was granted in 1610. I do not know exactly when the first James died without issue; but a funeral entry in Ulster's office states that Brian Magrath of Bleane, Co. Tipperary, who died in Sept. 1633, was "fourth sonne borne of Milerius Magrath, late Archbishop of Cashell, but by the death of James Magrath, third son of the said Archbishop;⁴ which James died without issue." In volume viii, page 16, however (7 August, 1639), Marcus is described as fourth son of the Archbishop. Probably he became so by Brian's death in 1633. The "Pilgrimage," however, still continued; and

¹ Canon O'Connor found this letter, and also Spottiswoode's to Ussher, quoted further on, in a paper of Pinkerton's, in vol. iv (old series) of the *U.J.A.*

² It is, I think, not impossible that the motive for the suppression may have been partly a political one; and that (Archbishop) Laud, who interfered a good deal in Irish Church affairs (e.g., in Dublin and Cashel dioceses), may have had a hand in it.

³ I am told that "Miler" is *recte* "Maolumire"; also that Oliver Cromwell transplanted his descendants from Tipperary to Clare, where there are now several in the female line; but there is only one descendant in the male line, now a medical man residing in the county of Kent. Miler's eldest son, Turlough, had a son John, who became a baronet, June 1629; but that line became extinct, at least in the males. Those descendants before alluded to now living are the descendants of Redmond, the second son of Miler. There is a pedigree in existence partly taken from one belonging to the Magraths of Kilbarron, Co. Clare. Macnamaras and Malonys were evicted from the Clare lands, to which Cromwell migrated the Magraths. (*Penes* George H. Macnamara.)

⁴ *Vide* F.E., vol. vi, p. 144.

on the 13th of Sept. the Lords-Justices in Council issued a further order, that letters should be dispatched from that board addressed to the Bishop of Clogher, Sir John Dunbare, High Sheriff of Fermanagh; Edward Tarleton, High Sheriff of Donegal; Edward Archdale and Leonard Blennerhasset, Esquires;¹ and Archibald Areskin, Clerk; or any three or more of them, of whom the Lord Bishop, or one of the sheriffs, should be always one; requiring them, before the 3rd Dec. next, to cause the chapel and all the Irish houses² on the island called St. Patrick's Purgatory, etc., etc., to be broken down, defaced, and demolished. "And that also called St. Patrick's bed, as also that rock or stone standing in the water there having a cleft in it, which (as is vainly said) St. Patrick made kneeling at his prayers; and also that stone covered there with water, which hath the print of a man's foot, and which (as the seduced people do believe) St. Patrick made with standing thereon," etc. All the stones were to be thrown into the lake, saving only the stones of the chapel,³ as "James Magrath, Esquier," the proprietor of the land, will forthwith carry clear out of the island, and make use of in another place. He was ordered to give a bond in £1,000 to the Clerk of the Council, for His Majesty's use, with condition to bear all the charges of carrying out this order. He was also to take order that none were taken back in his lifetime; nor any person be admitted with his permission or knowledge, or should go privily to say mass there; nor should the Pilgrimage be resumed during his life. Nor was any boat to be kept there to pass to or from the said island. [The same confusion between the islands continued.] This order is signed by the same Lords-Justices at the head, as before; and at the foot by Charles Wilmott,⁴ Thomas (Viscount) Baltinglasse, Robert (Viscount) Ranelagh, Sir Wm. Parsons (Surveyor-General), John King, and Sir Thomas Rotheram (Director-General of Fortifications and Plantations), as Privy Councillors. On 31 October Bishop Spottiswoode wrote to his Metropolitan (Primate James Ussher), telling him what he had been doing, as follows:

"Most Revd. and Most Hon. Lord,

"Your Grace like enough may be desirous to know what is done touching the demolition of St. Patrick's Purgatory, required by the Lords-Justices and Council to be done by me and some other joynt Commissioners with me. May it please Your Grace then, the next day after I took my leave of yourself at Armagh,⁵ I sent the Lords-Justices' and Council's Letter, with the order and Commission to every one of my fellow Commissioners,

¹ Neighbouring landowners.

² The Irish houses at this time in Fermanagh have been described as having been usually of a very unsubstantial character; usually made of wattles.

³ Canon O'Connor thinks that St. Patrick's Cross was broken down by Sir Wm. Stewart; who, however, is silent as to having broken down anything on the occasion of his visit to Saints' Island in June.

⁴ Possibly, by his signing first, he was the Secretary of State. The Chief Secretary now always takes precedence in the Privy Council of all the others, whatever their rank or seniority, except those acting as Lords-Justices, who represent the Sovereign. In those days peers often signed with their Christian names, as bishops do now.

⁵ Primate Ussher's usual residence was at or near Drogheda. It was not for more than a century later that Primate Robinson (Lord Rokeby) formed the demesne, and built the palace at Armagh, to which a story was added, I think by Lord John Beresford.

appointed our Rendevouze at the towne next Lough Derg [Pettigo; then called Cowleuver], the 25th of this instant October. From them I received answer that they might well come alone, but could get none to accompany them, or any labourers or tools upon any tearmes; and that a hundred men were not able to execute the Commission in a fortnight: notwithstanding whereof, I required them again to keep the day, and assured them, however, that I myselfe would be present; and accordingly I came to the place appointed the 24th day, with some twenty able men in my company well armed, and brought with us all sorts of tooles fitting for the service.

"If I had not come so appointed we had returned without effecting any thing; for the High Sheriffe of Donneggall¹ came not at the day, the High Sheriffe of Farmanagh,² on the other side, came no better appointed than the one serving man, and showed himself altogether unwilling, and refused to enter the island. I had many discouragements myselfe. For, first I was forced on a rainy day on a bleake place, without any shelter to horse or man there, hours before we could have the Boate. The winde in the mean time did rise, and there was none to take in hand to guide the Boate through dangerous rockes lying between the maine and the island. Again we were certified that we might be hardly put to it for fault of victualls, if we took them not in with ourselves; for the windes would sometimes blow ten days together so strong that no Boate could venture out or in. [This shows that he must have gone to Station Island, as Saints' Island is only twenty yards from the shore.] Notwithstanding all which discouragements, I adventured to go in without victualls, and stayed in the island till the service was done.

"The first thing I searched diligently after was the caves, wherein I remembered Your Grace enjoyed me to digge to the very foundations, and leave no corner unsought, and so I did; I caused to digge about it on all sides, till I came to the Rocke, but I found no appearance of any secret passage, neither to the Chapell or to the Lough; neither would the nature of the ground suffer it; in a word, the cave was a poor beggarly hole, made with some stones, layd together with men's hands without any great art; and after covered with earth, such as husbandmen make to keep a few hogs from the raine.

"When I could find nothing there, I undermined the Chapell, which was well covered with shingles, and brought all down together. Then we broke down the circles and Saints' Beds, which were like so many coal pits, and so pulled down some great Irish houses.³ Thus, when I had defaced all, saving one Irish House, I came out of the island myself, and left one half of my men to pull that down also as soon as they should see me landed; not sooner; lest if by a storm we were driven back, we might want a place to shelter us.

"The Countrie people expected that St. Patricke would have wrought some miracles; but thanks be to God none of my company received any other harme than the bad wayes, broken cawsies [causeways], and the dangers going in a little Boate; yet one comfort is, we effected that for which we came hither, which was more than was expected could be done in so short a time; which hath wonderfully displeased them that were bewitched with these fooleries. But that I do not stand much upon, in regard I have obeyed the command of the State, and punctually, also, done what your Grace did enjoyne, whose directions I shall be ever ready to followe, and shall ever remaine

"Your Grace's most affectionate in all duty,

"JAMES CLOGHER.

"Clogher, October 31st Anno 1632."

Canon O'Connor says, at page 140: "And though the Augustinian Canons were no more to return to Saints' Island, a place of residence for the officiating priests was erected on Station Island; the ruined churches and

¹ Edward Tarleton.

² Sir John Dunbar. He had been High Sheriff in 1626, and was not on friendly terms with the Bishop.

³ According to the Cheltenham MS. (I think), "Irish houses" in Fermanagh at this period were even more unsubstantial than the thatched cabins made of sods, which lasted into the last century. Hence, probably, the rapidity with which the work of destruction was carried out.

oratories were again put in some sort of repair; and the Pilgrimage was resumed with renewed ardour." It remains until this day. It is evident to me that "the State" were in ignorance that there were two islands connected with the Friary; and those who drew the order in council thought that they were legislating for Saints' Island.

In 1638 the Queen wrote as follows to the Lord-Deputy:¹

"Monsieur Wentworth,

"Je vous ay escrit cy devant pour des Recommendations; où je vous ay recogneue sy prompt à m'é obliger, que cela m'a fait vous escrire moy meme, pour vous en remercier; et aussi pour prier d'une chose, qui est, que vous voulies souffrir q'une Devotion que le peuple de ce pays a toujours en une place a Saint Patrice ne soit point abolie: Iss² en useront sy modestement, que vous n'aures point de Raison de vous en repentir; et vous me feres un grand plaisir: J'donne charge a M. Antrim³ de solliciter l'affaire aupres de vous. C'est pourquoy je finirai, en vous assurant, que vous ne trouveres point en moy une Personne ingrate, mais une qui vous fera paroistre en toutes occasions le Desir qu'elle a de vous obliger, et qui sera toujours.

"Votre bien bonne Amie

"HENRIETTA MARIE, R."

Wentworth replied from Dublin Castle, on 10 October, 1638, that the "thing itself was destroyed before his coming to the kingdom, and that he was right glad none of his counsel was in the matter." He says that it being absolutely taken away, there is greater difficulty in restoring it. Besides, the place is in the midst of the great Scottish Plantations, "where some men's zeal hath run them already beyond their wits." He adds that "he may do passing wisely to let this devotion rest awhile, till there may be a fitter opportunity apprehended for effecting her Majesty's satisfaction therein." Stewart and the Bishop do not, however, appear to have found any local zeal in the matter of destruction; and Wentworth's reply to the Queen favours the idea that the matter had originated in England.

It does not appear on what terms Bishop Spottiswoode acquired the Church lands, which he mentions, for the See. It may be that, as usual, the owners had neglected to comply with the rules of the Plantation, and that the King re-entered. The general breach was neglect on the part of the landlords and tenants to take the oath of allegiance—a condition which one would have thought very easy to comply with; and letting lands, other than a fourth of (the worst) of the estates, to the "meer Irishe." In any case, the Bishop could have bought lands worth £80 a year for about £600; and his own £400 a year for little more than £3,000. Values of course fell heavily after the rising of the Irish in 1641. We learn that the Bishop employed about forty persons (called servants and domestics) at Clogher. The wages of unskilled workmen, when he first came to Ireland, were one shilling a week (Irish); or say less than two pounds ten shillings a year of our money; and of skilled labour three shillings a week. I do not know what domestic

¹ Page 156.

² Ici.

³ McDonnell, Earl of Antrim.

servants then got ; but a century later, six pounds with clothes and food appears to have been the wages of a principal man-servant in a gentleman's (of good position) household ; and three pounds with food for a female servant.

For what little remains to be said I go to other authorities. A new Parliament having been elected in 1634, the Bishop's son was returned as one of the members for the "City or Borough of Clogher," of a few houses—together with Edward Ascough¹ as his colleague. Sir Henry is described in the Blue Book of 1880 as of "Newtown Letrim." It appears from the Commons Journals, vol. i, p. 107, that he was a member of the Committee of Grievances. He was not re-elected in 1639.² In that year his name was attached to a loyal petition to the Lord-Deputy and Council.³ In the same year also, Bishop Spottiswoode was one of the "Lords Spiritual and Temporal, Knights, Gentlemen and others of the Scottish nation, inhabiting in the Kingdom of Ireland," who signed a petition to the Lord-Deputy and Council against "the Covenant." Those who signed it were Viscount Montgomery ; James, Lord Claneboy ; James, Bishop of Clogher ; John Leslie, Bishop of Raphoe ; Henry Leslie, Bishop of Down ;⁴ Andrew Stewart,⁵ William Stewart (? Sir), James Montgomery, William Semphill, Francis Hamilton, Robert Hanway, James Craige, John Cunningham, Sir Robert Stewart, Sir H. Spottiswoode, Sir John Dunbarr, Thomas Bruce, Rev. Archibald Areskin, William Bayley, Rev. William Fullerton (Archdeacon of Armagh), William Hamilton, John Hamilton, Robert Maxwell, Rev. Wm. Fullerton (Prebendary of Armagh), Alex. Richardson, Rev. Dr. Alexander Colvill, Archibald Hamilton (of Ballygally), James Wishert, Christopher Irwin (Dr.), M.P. ; Archibald Stewart, Arthur Monipenny, John Kairnes, Patrick Reynolds, John Cunningham, James Galbraith (Major), William Stewart, James Edmonstoun, and Robert Lesly (probably son of Henry Leslie, Bishop of Down and Connor, and future Bishop of Dromore, Raphoe, and Clogher successively).

I now return to the "Auchinleck MS." for the conclusion of the Bishop's career in his diocese. In another hand, and written no doubt after his death, there is found a description of the causes which led up to the 1641 rising of the Irish, as follows.

¹ Of whom I could ascertain nothing for my *Parliamentary History of Tyrone*.

² The borough of Clogher was practically a close borough of the Bishops of Clogher. In 1800 Lieut.-General Wm. Gardiner was returned for Clogher at a bye-election, and unseated on petition. His opponent was John King of Co. Fermanagh ; and the petition alleged "that the records, which would show who had the right of voting, had been suppressed. In point of fact no charter for this borough, bearing date as far back as 1613, when it first returned members, can be found or traced. Some of the Clogher records have, I believe, been destroyed by fire [about the middle of the eighteenth century] ; and the Bishop [for the time being] practically had nominated the members."—*Parliamentary History of Tyrone*, p. 317. This may not have applied to the election of 1613 ; when probably the Government nominated George Watkins and William Ferrar, gentlemen, of whom nothing further seems to be known.

³ Stafford's *Letters*, ii, p. 344.

⁴ "Harrye Lesly, Curat of Tredagh."

⁵ I suppose afterwards Lord Castle Stewart.

“They poued all forward, now or never, to root out the Reformed religion, and to putt to the sword all the Brittishe, who wold not assist and tak part with them in ther rebelloun. Ther pretencis wer: They alledged the like courses wer intended against them, all of them of ther profession; which thogh falsly pretended by them, yet some things ther wer that hasted ther conspiracy; viz., Some indiscreet petitions wer sent over to the Parliament of England; on [one] intituled, a petition from the Protestants in the Counties of Down, Antrim, and Tyron in Ulster, sent back in print, and weall accepted of the Parliament; after which, many lyke petitionous wer mad readye to be sent over; add unto this, the Scottismens frequent brags in the North, that General Lesly wold come over ere long, and make a general reformatioun. Thes ydle petitionous and vain braggis enraged that people in a wrong tym. Ther conspiracy was nevertheless closlie caryed. The natives might be perceaved to wax insolent, and now and then to vent suspitious words. They had severall vne—sond meettings and talk of providing arms; all which was cloaked with raying of regiments to serv the King of Spayn against the Portegall or the ffrench.

“The Bishopp of Clogher had been verye kynd to the nativis, and kept fourtie of them at least who were his domestics and household servants of whom no question ther were dyvers uittie fellows privie to the rebelloun, yet never on [one] of them forewarned him of the danger: Bot Archibald Areskin, his son in law, sent him a letter the 21 of October.”

The narrative breaks off suddenly here. But it is known that the Bishop escaped to England, where he died in 1644, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. Sir Henry Spottiswoode was despatched to Scotland as a messenger from the nobility, to give the King notice of what passed. His house in the meantime was closely besieged, and afterwards taken and spoiled, several servants being killed without mercy. Sir Henry, who is described as of Drumloot, in the parish of Inniskeen (Enniskillen), estimated his losses in Monaghan, Armagh, Fermanagh, and Tyrone, at £5,580 (Shirley's *Monaghan*, p. 271—probably from the 1641 depositions in T.C.D.) He had an only daughter apparently (viz., Jean), who married, first, George Hay, son of Sir John Hay of Barra, Lord Register of Scotland, by whom she had John, Jean, *Richard*, George, and Maria Hay. She married, secondly, James Sinclair of Roselin, and had by him four sons (two of them James and Alexander), and another daughter. The Bishop's estate at Crom seems to have ultimately passed through his daughter Mary, who married Colonel Abraham Creighton, M.P. in the Parliament of 1692, into the Crichton family (possibly they were cousins¹); whilst Augher (Spur Royal) Castle and demesne seem after all to have come by some means to Archibald Areskin, the husband of Beatrice Spottiswoode, who died before 1636. Besides being owner of Favour Royal, he, having been ordained deacon and priest on the same day by Malcolm Hamilton, Archbishop of Cashel, 9 December (?) 1623,² held (after being, I suppose, a curate for a short time) Aughnamullen from September 1627 to 20 November, 1629; Inismacsaint, on the presentation of Sir John Hume, 10 December, 1628; Tullycorbet (R., V., and Prebend), 2 April, 1629; Devenish (R., V., and P.), 30 November, 1629, to 29 August, 1633; Errigal

¹ Brigadier-General David Creighton, distinguished in 1688-9, was their son and heir. He was the father of the first Baron Erne.

² The Archbishop was not consecrated until 1624.

Keerogue (diocese Armagh), on presentation of his father—worth £80 a year; installed by Primate Ussher December 1633. He continued to hold Inismacsaint (only) with this. He had two daughters—Mary and Anne.¹ At his death in 1645, the Augher or Spur Royal Castle estate went to Mary Areskyn, who was then eighteen, who married Archibald Richardson, M.P. for Augher in the Parliament of 1692; and after his death the estate passed to his nephew, St. George Richardson, who married Elizabeth Bunbury, who had a son (Sir William) created a baronet in 1787; whose descendant sold the property to the Carmichael-Ferrall family.

The circumstances under which Spur Royal Castle and its adjacent lands were recovered by the Areskyn family seem to be explained by the following extracts, from the Calendar of State Papers, under date 1626:

March 6, 1625/1626. There was a report from the Commissioners for Irish affairs to the Privy Council about Sir Henry Spottiswoode's case.

They had considered his complaint that he was kept by Sir James Areskin out of a Castle in Tyrone. They advised referring the matter to the Lord-Deputy and Irish Privy Council, who should decide according to the equities of the case, or send it to the ordinary courts.

July 19, 1626. There was a petition from the Bishop of Clogher representing that Sir James Areskin was opposing his claim to certain lands in Agher, and asking for a reference to the Commissioners for Irish causes, or to some of the Judges—who may give directions for granting Letters Patent to Sir Henry Spottiswoode. This was underwritten—"Referred to Irish Commissioners to hear the agents of both parties and give their opinion."

This was done, and in due time the Commissioners² reported that Lord Ridgeway, now Earl of Londonderry, had made a lease of the lands in Agher, 13 October, 1619, to Samuel Hayles, at £80 for 80 years; if he and his wife Elizabeth or his daughter Elizabeth should live so long. Hayles had assigned his interest to David Balfour, who handed it on to Sir Edward Brereton, Knt., Sergeant-at-Law in Ireland, in trust for the Bishop.

The Earl of Londonderry had mortgaged his interest in the reversion for £800 on the 4th November, 1620; the same to be repaid by St. Thomas' day, 1625. This estate, wherein Sir James Areskyn had a power of redemption by a letter of attorney from the said Earl, came by mean conveyance to the said Bishop or to Sir Henry Spottiswoode. Moreover Sir James Areskyn had promised to hand over the Castle of Agher, if he could not pay £700 by the first May, 1625.

As Sir James' son wished to have a year more in which to save the Castle and Lands, the Commissioners thought that Letters Patent should pass, conferring all Royal rights in the premises on the Bishop, by reason of want of denization of Lord Balfour. But if Sir James or his son should pay £800 and all expenses at Strongbow's tomb in Christ Church Cathedral in Dublin, before May day next, the Bishop should reconvey the lands to him. In case he failed to do so, the Bishop should remain in possession without Areskin having any further right of redemption. Sir James must redeem only for his own use; and the Lord Chancellor should retain the Letters Patent till May day next; and give them up according as redemption took place or not. This opinion they still maintained; but by mediation of the Chancellor of the Duchy, Sir Henry Spottiswoode had agreed to remit £50 out of the £800. Any patent passed on May day should have no charges at all against Sir

¹ I could not discover who her first husband was. She married, secondly, John Moutray of Favour Royal or Portclare, her first cousin. The presentation to the advowson of Errigal Keerogue appears to have been exercised alternately by the Erskyn and Moutray families till Sir W. Richardson sold his share to John Corry Moutray, 18 April, 1803, for £2,000. This family retained it to 1869, when Disestablishment took place.

² Calendar State Papers, 1626, p. 180.

James Areskyn. They said that they had taken more trouble about this matter than any other since they had been Commissioners.

Probably this was how the Areskins regained the Castle and lands of Augher.

Archibald Areskin's second wife was Lettice Gore, daughter of Sir Paul Gore. The Bishop's youngest daughter, Elizabeth, married Thomas Golborne, J.P., Co. Tyrone,¹ son of William, Bishop of Kildare.² In 1644-5 she, with her sister, Mary Creighton, proved her father's will, as Elizabeth Spottiswoode, alias Hierome, which looks as if Golborne was her second husband.

I annex the Bishop's will, dated 11 March, 1644-5, and proved on 25 February following. The spelling is modernized, except the proper names of persons and places. The blanks for dates all appear in the original. There is no funeral entry for Bishop Spottiswoode in Ulster's Office.

I have written this paper with the more interest, partly from my personal knowledge of some of the localities, as well as of the procedure of the Irish Privy Council; partly because the tragedy of 1626 must have taken place not far from the spot where I live; and partly because Colonel James Galbraith was the brother of Robert Galbraith, who was my great-great-great-great-great-grandfather; and his daughter Elizabeth was probably the wife of her cousin, Captain James, Robert's son, and my own ancestor; and it was from his family that the father of the first Lord Belmore, as well as the latter's descendants, through his daughter Anna, Countess of Enniskillen to the present day, got the Christian name of Galbraith. The Earl of Cork and Orrery is descended from Colonel Galbraith's daughter Margery, who married William Hamilton of Caledon. Their tombstone is in the tower of Caledon church.³

WILL OF JAMES SPOTSWOOD, BISHOP OF CLOGHER.

In Dei Nomine Amen. I James Spotswood, Doctor of Divinity and Bishop of Clogher in Ireland being sick in body but of sound and disposing memory do make and ordain this my Last Will and testament in manner and form as after follows. In the first place [I] Resigne up my soul into the hand of Almighty God my most gracious and merciful redeemer by whose all sufficient merits and satisfaction I confidently believe it shall be saved, and for my body I bequeath it to be buried in a christian and decent manner as my surviving friends shall think fit.

And as for touching my worldly estate wherewith God hath blessed me my will and desire is that it remain and be in manner and form as followeth. Imprimis my will and desire is that the lease of Drumboghas and Crumme in the Kingdom of Ireland be and remain to my executors for the use of my children and Inissendra⁴ for the whole time and term thereof yet remaining in the said lease, there are four score years or thereabouts to come,

¹ High Sheriff of that county, 1663.

² *Vide* F.E., in Ulster's Office, of his brother, Rev. John Golborne (third son), 11 Jan., 1687-8.

³ Interesting particulars concerning the fifth Earl of Cork and Orrery, and his second wife, Margaret Hamilton, will be found in the *Orrery Papers*, recently published by the present Countess of Cork.

⁴ I think Inisfendra, an island in Lough Erne.

the Deeds and writings of this purchase bearing date the Day of In the year of our Lord a thousand six hundred years are in the Council Chamber at Dublin upon record; these Lease now bought from Mr. Henry Mannaring, Crumme and Inissendra from Mr. John Hinds executors. Offices were found for the being [sic] by the Feodary of Newtown and Sir Stephen Butlers children tenants the estates particularly not long before the rebellion.

Item I give and bequeath to James Spotswood my son the mortgage of two town lands and an half, one of the town lands called Tonaghmore, the whole parcel commonly called the Westlands which were mortgaged to me by Mr. Archibald Areskine Minister of Erighly in the County of Torone for six hundred pounds: which mortgage is long ago forfeited, the yearly value being fifty pounds or thereabout of yearly value, all the deeds and writings which concern this mortgage (and bears date the Day of In the year of our Lord a thousand six hundred years) are now in the hands of Mrs Jane Hygate as they appear by a note under her hand and affixed to this will.

Item I give and bequenth to my executors for the use of my children the Leases of Balliboghen and Ballibort in the County of Donigale and Barony of Raffo, which Leases were taken of Dr. John Bramhall Lord Bishop of Derry for sixty years whereof fifty are yet unexpired. These Leases are worth sixty pound a year. The deeds and writings (which bear date the Day of in the year a thousand six hundred years) all these Leases are upon Record. These Leases were made in Trust to the Lord Cairfeild¹ as also the security of Sir Philome O'Neales Lands as may appear by my Lords acknowledgment under his hand and seal now in my Desk at Westchester in Mr. Harpers house.

As for my goods my will and desire is they may be divided in form after following, Vizt. I give and bequeath to my executors for the use of my children what shall be recovered of that half years rent due to me and ready to be paid upon the breaking out of the Rebellion. The half a years Rent will amount to the sum of a thousand pounds as my Rental will Instruct.

Item I give and bequeath to my executors for the use of my children That Debt due to me from George Heyden a clothier who had of me six hundred sheep worth two hundred pounds, the writings which manifest the agreement and who stands bound for the true payment are with former—Justice Irying — Manly of Kilsterrie were bound both for that two hundred pounds and forty pound yearly rent for the Sheep and some Lands assigned in Fentona for a walk to them George Heyden hath sold most part of [them] before the Rebellion.

Item I give and bequeath to my executors for the use of my children whatsoever shall be allotted to me upon a general accommodation and peace for my personal losses in money, plate and goods, books, hold [sic] household goods, cattle, horses, sheep, corn, hay and arrears of Rent since the breaking furth of the Rebellion amounting to the value of

Item I bequeath to my executors for the use of my children the several parcels of goods left in a trunk and desk left at Mr. Harper's house in West Chester all which particulars are annexed to this under the hand of James Spotswood my servant bearing date the 24th of June 1644.

Item I give and bequeath to my executors for the use of my children several parcels of goods and clothes left at Lyfford in the house and custody of Mrs Jeane Hygate the particulars are attested under her hand and are annexed to this Will and bear date the 24th of September 1644.

Item I bequeath to each of my grand children by my son Sir Henry Spottswood Knt. fifty pound a piece out of that which shall be recovered out of my personal estates Left at the breaking out of the Irish Rebellion, so my own children may have as much.

Item I give to Lee my servant who attended me in my sickness Twenty pound out of the same personal estate.

And I do in the last place appoint and nominate my trusty friends Major James Galbraith Captain Herrie Spotswood and James Spotswood my servant the executors in trust only to see this my Last Will and Testament duly and truly executed so far as shall lie

¹ Caulfield.

in their power and I do give to each of these my executors ten pounds a piece as a Legacy for their care and pains and this to be received of the first profits that can be recovered out of all or any of the said Leases. And I do further allow unto my said executors all such cost expense and charges as they shall necessarily expend in and about the performance and execution of this my Last Will and Testament.

And I do earnestly desire and entreat my noble friends Sir William Balfour Sir Williame Cool¹ Knt. and Collonell, and Sir Robert Stewart Knt. and Collonell, That they would take upon them the oversight of this my last Will and testament and I will and desire my sd. executors would from time to time make one or more of my said overseers acquainted with their proceeding in and about the performance and execution of this my Last Will and testament. In Witness Ratification and approbation of the premises I have signed and sealed this my last Will and testament this eleventh of March in the one and twenty year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord King Charles and in the year of God 1644.

Though I have not named Sir Robert Spottswood in this my last Will I trust him above all worldly men that he will see executors and overseers all of them be remembered of the care due from them, and that his own care shall not be the least.

JA. CLOUGHER.

In the presence of

JO. HODSON

DAVID SYBBALD

Administration with Will annexed was granted to Elizabeth Spotswood als. Hierome for the use of herself and of Mary Spotswood als Creighton the natural and lawful daughters of the deceased 24 Feb. 1644 [?1645].

No documents annexed to the Will.

¹ Sir W. Cole.

NOTES.

PRIMATES HENRY AND JAMES USSHER.

IN my paper on "Termon Magrath," in the July number of the *Ulster Journal of Archæology*, vol. ix, at page 101, I spoke, as the context will show, erroneously of Primate Henry Ussher as the celebrated Primate and Archbishop of Armagh, instead of his nephew, James Ussher.

THE QUEEN'S SUPREMACY.

IN the same paper, at page 99, I stated in effect that Queen Elizabeth, in refusing to recognise the right of anyone but herself to appoint to an Irish bishopric, was following in the footsteps of her father, Henry VIII., and of her sister, Queen Mary. My authority for saying this was the late Rev. Canon Groves, D.D., who, at pages 29, etc., of his work, *Titular Archbishops of Ireland*, gives the following instances. Dowdall was nominated to the Archbishopric of Armagh by Henry VIII., 28 November, 1543. Groves says :

"Notwithstanding Dowdall's orthodoxy in the Romish point of view—for he stoutly opposed all attempts at reformation, with the exception of the rejection of the Pope's supremacy, which was not then an article of Roman faith—Pope Paul III. refused to confirm him in the See of Armagh. But all the suffragans adhered to him, because he was elected by the Dean and Chapter, acknowledging him for Primate in defiance of Rome : and when, in consequence of his opposition to the English liturgy, he was disgraced at Court, and he retired to foreign parts, . . . the suffragans still adhered to him as their lawful metropolitan.¹ His career, when he gained the goodwill of Julius III. and the Roman Curia, is thus described by Lynch : 'His Holiness, through the death of Robert [Wauchob], as is manifest from the words of the *Tabulæ Romanæ*, gave the See of Ardmach to George Dowdall, Prior of the Priory of Aticodes, of the Order of Crossbearers, of the Diocese of Ardmach, or rather of St. John Baptist, of Athirdee in Louth, near Dunum, in which place alone, through the whole Province of Ardmach, they are placed by Ware.' Other *Tabulæ* record that the Archbishopric was conceded to him on the 23rd of January, 1553 : others on the first of March. And in the former it is said that he intruded himself in the government of the See of Ardmach without the provision of the Apostolic See ; but by Queen Mary he was recalled about the end of the year 1553, and on the 12th of the following March he was restored to the title of Primate of all Ireland'" (*De Præsulibus Hiberniæ*, p. 79, MS.) . . . "In the Consistory of the 23rd of August, 1555, 'His Holiness granted the pallium . . . to George Dowdall, Archbishop of Armagh, namely, the plenitude of the Pontifical office, that he might use it for his Metropolitan Church of Armagh'" (Cardinal Moran : *Catholic Archbishops of Dublin*, p. 36, note. Brady : *Episcopal Succession*, 1874). Groves adds : "His return to his Archbishopric was due, not to the Pope, but entirely to Queen Mary, who issued her mandate, ordering him to be restored to it, on the 23 November, 1553," etc. "George Dowdall is described by *Ware* as being 'a grave and learned man and a constant preacher.' . . . He was appointed to the See by Henry VIII., in defiance of the Pope, who set up an Archbishop against him. He did his best to keep his flock loyal to Edward VI. ; and he was recalled to his Archbishopric by Mary, who restored the Primacy to him. Though disabled, through the want of the pallium, from doing any episcopal act, he held a Provincial Synod at Drogheda, shortly after his return from exile. . . . Up to two years before his death [the Church of Rome] refused to grant him the pall, by the possession of which alone he could exercise his episcopal functions according to the Canon Law."

¹ Dr. C. O'Connor : *Columbanus ad Hibernos*, No. 5, p. 50.

In a note *Groves* says that the King's mandate to Staples, Bishop of Meath, and seven other bishops, for Dowdall's consecration, is dated 28 Nov., 1543. According to Ware he was consecrated about the beginning of December following. Robert Wauchob was raised by the Pope to the titular Primacy of Ireland some time between August 1544 and the end of March 1545. He was present and took part in the consultations of the Council of Trent. He died before Dowdall received the pallium, having never taken possession of his See, though he came to Ireland.

Dr. Groves argued this matter with a different object from mine. I therefore have omitted from above extracts what was not relevant to my argument.

Speaking, at p. 133, of the appointment by Queen Mary of Archbishop Baron, *Groves* says :

"We can thus see (1) that Queen Mary maintained the rights of the Crown against the Pope as stoutly as her father before her, and her sister after her, ever did : for she appointed an Archbishop of Cashel, and had him consecrated, without referring to Rome," etc.

BRIAN AND MARCUS MAGRATH.

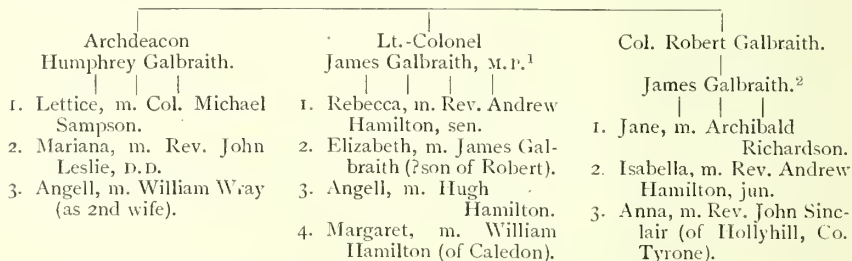
At p. 110 of vol. ix, I said, having referred to the wrong funeral entry, that Marcus Magrath died in 1633, instead of 14 April, 1639. Brian died at Ballennety in September 1633. Both he and Marcus had a son named James ; and I believe the "Master James Magrath" who owned the Termon-Magrath estate in 1632 to have been one or other of these cousins.

MILER MAGRATH.

A reader of my paper on Miler Magrath has informed me that nearly ten years before his death (in November 1622) a Faculty was granted on 29 January, 1612-3, by the Apostolic Nuncio, to Fr. O'Doulery, to receive Archbishop Miler Magrath, *at his own request*, into the Catholic Church.

THE GALBRAITH FAMILY.

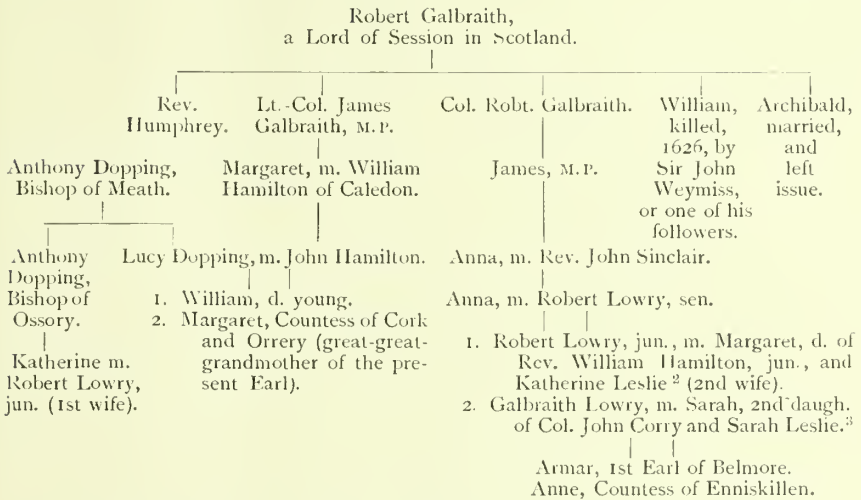
I think that there is circumstantial evidence that the Humphrey Galbraith so often alluded to in Bishop James Spottiswoode's biography was the same person as the future Archdeacon of that name ; though *Dr. Reeves* was unable to come to a conclusion on the subject. From a letter which I received from the late Henry Loftus Tottenham, who was a very good genealogist, I learnt the following particulars :



¹ For Killybeggs, 1634 ; for Strabane, 1639. ² M.P. for St. Johnstown, 1661.

The foregoing descents are proved by two Chancery Bills ; viz., *Sampson v. Colquhoun*, 9 Nov., 1678 ; and *Colhoun v. Sampson*, 21 Jan., 1679.

Following this up, I show the further descendants of Colonel Galbraith¹ and his brother Robert as follows :



¹ Lieutenant-Colonel James Galbraith and his brother, Colonel Robert Galbraith, settled at Dowish, near St. Johnstown, Co. Donegal. They, together with their brothers, the Rev. Humphrey (who married Isabella, third daughter of Sir Paul Gore), Archibald, and William, were the sons of Robert Galbraith, a Lord of Session in Scotland. (The Betham-Phillips MS. is said by H. L. Tottenham to call him (I think erroneously) "John.") Robert Galbraith married, *circa* 1630, Jane Conyngham of Castle Conyngham, and had two sons, viz., James (of whom further), and Lieut.-Col. Robert, who had issue ; and two daughters, viz., Rebecca, married Andrew King of Rathmullan ; and Anne, married James Stewart of Ramelton. Robert Galbraith's eldest son James married (I think it probable) his cousin Elizabeth, daughter of Lt.-Col. James Galbraith, and had no son, but six daughters ; and he declared that he would give a certain legacy to the son of every daughter who should be named Galbraith. In a pedigree furnished to Ulster's Office by Sir James Galbraith, when created a baronet in 1812, it is shown that these daughters were—(1) Jane, who married Archibald Richardson of Augher, and had a son Galbraith ; (2) Anna, married the Rev. John Sinclair, and whose daughter Anna married Robert Lowry of Aghenis, Co. Tyrone, and had, with other issue, Galbraith Lowry Corry, M.P. ; (3) Angel, married — Wray of Ards, Co. Donegal ; (4) Isabella, married the Rev. Andrew Hamilton, jun. A fifth daughter married — Rabington ; and the sixth married Sir Harry Echlin. In Bishop Spottiswoode's Life it will have been seen that Sir Archibald Acheson, the Scottish Secretary of State, was spoken of as "cousin" to Humphrey Galbraith and others. The probability of the identity of that Humphrey with the Archdeacon seems to be strengthened by the circumstance of the latter having signed the funeral certificate of Sir Archibald Acheson, Bart., as being his kinsman, 1 Dec., 1638.

² Katherine Leslie was third daughter of the Rev. Henry Leslie, Archdeacon of Down (by Margaret Beachan). Their eldest son, Peter, "of Galgorm," m. Jane Dopping, 15 Jan., 1718-9. Henry Leslie was the eldest son of Captain James Leslie (by Jane Echlin, grand-daughter of Bishop Echlin), second son of Henry, Bishop of Down, etc., and of Meath.

³ Sarah Leslie was third daughter of Captain William Leslie, M.P. (by Mary Echlin), who was third son of Henry, Bishop of Meath, the grandson of George, fourth Earl of Rothes. She inherited her father's freehold estate near Ballymoney.

The Old Enniskillen Vestry Book
(1666-1797)



ENNISKILLEN PARISH CHURCH.

The Old Enniskillen Vestry Book (1666-1797).

With some Notes from the Parish Registers of St. Michan's, Dublin,
and of Derryvullan.

THE Parish Register of Iniskeen,¹ in the deanery of Lougherny and diocese of Clogher, now called after the town in it, Enniskillen, since, I believe, some time in the latter half of the seventeenth century, is a most interesting document; whilst the various handwritings do great credit to its custodians for about a hundred and thirty years. When I first saw it, it was in the custody of Canon O'Leary, the present Rector of Magheraculmony, but then one of the curates of Enniskillen. It has since been transferred, by virtue of an Act of Parliament, to the Public Record Office in the Four Courts in Dublin. In the absence of a complete Corporation record, of which only fragments I understand remain, it is a most valuable document.

The church of Iniskeen was in pre-Reformation times, like several others in Fermanagh, on an island in Lough Erne, between one and two miles by water above the present town of Enniskillen. At that time Lough Erne was the great waterway of Maguire's country. Most of the population, no doubt, dwelt, and most of the good land of the country was situate, within easy reach of its shores; and the islands were the most convenient sites for many parish churches: others were near the lough on the mainland. There are still some remains of a church in a graveyard on the island, which has been thought to have been a Protestant church on the site of an older one; and in early Reformation times it would seem that the rectors lived near the island of Iniskeen, as is shown by the Ulster Visitation Book, 1622, as follows: "James Slacke, Incumbent; valuation £13.6.8; value £60; resident hard by Iniskeene, where he keepeth a sufficient curate. The old church is ruinous in an island, and now the church is appointed to be builded anew at Inniskillen, but goeth slow forward as all works of that nature. No house. He hath some tates in possession for glebe." Canon Bradshaw says that the

¹ There is another parish of Iniskeen in Clogher diocese, in Co. Louth. The late Canon Bradshaw, in *Enniskillen Long Ago*, says, referring to Archdall's *Monasticon Hibernicum*: "In the Acta S.S. (in a footnote), under date of the 29th March, occur the words '*Fergessus, filius Ennii, of Iniscavin* [the beautiful island] *in lacu Ernensi*,' denoting one who may be numbered amongst the Saints to be had in yearly remembrance on that day."

glebe lands were Portnasnow, Moneynoe (or Chanter Hill), Rathkeelan, and Portnasnow, in the town district; and Glencovet, in the Clabby part of the parish. There is a small townland called Portnasnow Glebe, on the mainland opposite the island, in or near which the parsonage probably was: at any rate it is likely that it was the parson's "gort" or tillage farm.

The town of Enniskillen was constituted into a borough in 1612-13 (27 February). It was described as "the town or village and the whole island of Iniskillin, etc. (except only our fort or castle of Eniskilling¹)," and was constituted a parliamentary and municipal borough, with a provost and fourteen free burgesses. The first of these were (the Governor of the Castle) "Capitaine William Cole, Esq., Provost"; Sir John Wishert, Knt.; Roger Atkinson, Esq. (of Castle Coole, Captain and Provost Marshal); Robert Cathcart, Esq.; Henrie Hunnings, Esq.; Thomas Barton, Esq.; Edward Sybthorpe, gentleman, (all of these except Cathcart were the holders of plantation grants in the county; and the six first were probably, from their descriptions, magistrates); Thomas Shaw, William Hall, Nicholas Ozenbrooke, Alexander Dunbar, Edward Moore, Alexander Wigham, Ferdinand Burfield, and Joseph Walters. The latter probably were residents in the town; as was Captain (afterwards Sir William) Cole² in the island. The street in early days extended only from the east bridge to the market-house, on the site of the new town-hall, in the barony of Tirkenedy; the church and castle, and afterwards the Royal school, being in the barony of Magheraboy. Now the extension of the town beyond the west bridge is in the parish of Rossory, and the town is an independent urban district. Judging from the list³ of "Towns-

¹ The proper name was Inis Cethlen: which, however, was really a very small island just above the east bridge: an island no longer, since the drainage works of Lough Erne have been completed. It is, however, surrounded with a stone wall, like a sunk fence, which preserves its identity.

² Ancestor of the Earl of Enniskillen.

³ Sir Charles King says (*Upper Lough Erne*, p. 72) that Sir Arthur Chichester appended a note to the above list of burgesses: "These cannot well stand, for those he (the A. G.) should name must be of the town. These are Undertakers." They, however, appear to have stood, and their successors to have come from the same classes. Sir Charles King gives a list from "The Muster Roll of the county of ffarmanagh" (B.M.) of "The names of the townesmen of Eneskillin and their armes, A.D. 163-." They were:

- | | | | |
|----------------------|------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. F. Bird, Provost. | 10. Jo. Harrison. | 19. Jas. M'Kilmay. | 28. W. Hogg. |
| 2. Gerrard Wiggan. | 11. T. Little. | 20. G. Bochanan. | 29. Rich. Smyth. |
| 3. David Williams. | 12. Gilbert Johnston. | 21. Jo. Davis. | 30. Jo. Davison. |
| 4. T. Browning. | 13. W. Wheatlow. | 22. Robert King. | 31. W. Boochannan. |
| 5. T. Smith. | 14. T. Hogg. | 23. Jo. Amerson. | 32. Jo. Blany. |
| 6. And. Lewis. | 15. Jas. Johnston. | 24. Jo. Ford. | 33. Jo. Radcliff. |
| 7. Ralph Pickring. | 16. Mungo Rotherfield. | 25. Jo. Hays. | 34. Jo. Carroll. |
| 8. And. Ward. | 17. Thos. Hill. | 26. Rich. Nyst. | 35. Jo. Mouse. |
| 9. W. Johnston. | 18. W. Orum. | 27. Jo. Padge. | 36. David Logan. |

(The above were armed with (between them) 35 swords, 9 pikes, 4 calleners, and 1 halbert. J. Radcliff had a pike only. The following had "no armes.")

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| 37. Rich. Maior. | 42. G. Gylesby. | 46. Jo. Caldwell. | 49. Thos. M'Cartan, |
| 38. W. Gribble. | 43. Robt. Ree. | 47. Christopher | younger. |
| 39. Jo. Frith. | 44. Rynyon (Ninian) | Carleton. | 50. David Minshaw. |
| 40. Jeremy Gleene. | Watson. | 48. Rynyon | 51. Brian Johnston. |
| 41. John Maxwell. | 45. G. Nichols. | Armstrong. | 52. Thos. Yates. |

It will be observed further on how few of these names appear amongst the extracts from the register, and how many new families had come into the town.

men" given in the footnote in 163-, the number of inhabitants prior to the rising of the Irish in 1641 could hardly have been 300. But in early days, Roman Catholic servants and others were not allowed to sleep in the town; but had a quarter near the present Mill Street, then outside. The original R. C. chapel, I have heard, stood thereabouts.

No doubt it was found inconvenient for the townsmen to attend divine service on Iniskeen island, even if it was sufficiently in repair; and a new church was begun, at some uncertain date, in Enniskillen. It made but slow progress: the tower, which is the only really old part of the church, remaining (at least above ground), bearing the date of 1637, with an "Agnus Dei." There is an old stone, now over the entrance to Lord Enniskillen's vault, but probably placed there when the church was rebuilt in 1842, which might throw light on the subject if it could be deciphered. Canon Ovenden has tried in vain to take a readable rubbing. Nothing but the armorial bearings can now be deciphered. Canon Bradshaw says that, as late as his time, the date 1627 could be made out. It has the Cole arms above, and a Death's head and cross bones below. Canon Bradshaw calls this stone a "tombstone." It is not, however, the proper size for one; and is more like a stone found inserted in the wall of the old chapel near Derrygonelly. Moreover, if the date 1627 be correctly given, it could hardly have been one (notwithstanding the cross bones), because Sir W. Cole's wife is alluded to as if alive in 1629, in the certificate of arms (elsewhere quoted); and he and his sons were alive long after that date. It is more likely that it was a tablet placed over the entrance to a vault for the Cole family; the inscription perhaps stating Sir William's share in the building of the church. His grant in 1612 authorized him to set apart ground for a church, and to enclose a burial ground. The chalice bears on it the date of 1638: it was the gift of Edward Davys of Lisgoole Abbey.¹

The font (a very small one) has an interlaced border round the rim, and bears upon its upper edge the following inscription in raised capitals: "The gift of William Vincent, Rector of the Church, A.D. 1666."

The advowson was in the gift of Trinity College. In later times the income was not large enough "to take out a Fellow"; but having passed all the clerical Fellows, it seems to have been usually offered to a more or less distinguished graduate or ex-scholar. Two of the rectors became bishops; viz., John Smith, Dean of Limerick and Bishop of Killala; and William Connor Magee, the descendant of an Enniskillen family, who was successively Dean of Cork, Bishop of Peterborough, and Archbishop

¹ Described in *U.J.A.*, vol. v, part 1, with the curious story of its being carried off to Yorkshire (*vide* vol. v, p. 27) by the rector after the 1641 rising, as a pledge for a debt of about £4, owing him by the vestry for paving and plastering the church; and afterwards presumably redeemed under the terms of his will from his widow—allowance to be made for six shillings, for which he had sold the flagon in Liverpool, as it was too large to be conveniently carried about with him.

of York. Enniskillen was "the Corpus" of the precentor's stall in Clogher Cathedral.¹

This introductory statement brings me to the Parish Register. It begins in the year 1666; it is on parchment. The earliest entry in it is "1666, 27 June—Ellinor, dau. of Morgan Murphy, Baptized." There are, however, memoranda in the book of the baptisms of Robt. Clarke, the son of Robt. Clarke, on the 18th of [], 1654; and of W. ffirth, son to John ffirth, baptized November 2, 1662. Some of the entries are very faint, and the ink of a word here and there seems to have been rubbed off in course of time.



ENNISKILLEN CHURCH PLATE.

There are three gaps in what remains: one in 1685, when we find—"1685, May y^e 8—Ann, dau. of James Goott [&] Ann his wife, bap." "[Date illegible]—Ralph y^e son of Ralph Whitaker, and Mary his wife, bap." This gap continues until some time in 1691; which is the more to be regretted, because it covers the period of 1688-9, and would show who were killed in the skirmish or action in 1689 between the Enniskillen foot, under MacCarmick, and the Duke of Berwick's horse, known as the Battle of Cornagrade.² The second gap is between soon after 16 April, 1728, and 4 May, 1734, when Francis Gibson and Mary Finnigan were married. The last entry before the gap is that of the baptism of Thos. Ross (no month or year given), following the entry of the vestry meeting of 16 April, 1728; and the

third gap is near the end of the volume, between 30 October, 1782, and 3 November, 1784. Canon Bradshaw, in *Enniskillen Long Ago* (1878), makes no mention of these pages having been missing when he was a curate of the parish. The book ends in 1797. The entries in it are made in chronological

¹ The present rector is also the precentor; but that is a personal matter. The rectory is known as "Chanter Hill," or Moneynoe.

² *Vide U.J.A.*, vol. ii, p. 171.

order, without any attempt at classification; baptisms, marriages, and deaths, and vestry meetings, being entered as they occurred. In one instance, the entry of a baptism in 1654 is found to have been written in to the register in 1670, after the minutes of a vestry meeting.

Some of the vestry minutes are rather curious (I give them later on), and no doubt reflect the social life of the town at the time they were made. Other entries throw light upon the history of families and individuals; the remembrance of many of whom has passed away, at least from the locality; whilst other families remain—a very few on the spot or near it; others at a greater or lesser distance from it.

On the first page of the vestry book, which I have often had occasion to examine, both before and since its removal to Dublin, I found an entry of a member of my own family about half-way down the page. It runs thus: "Nov. 25th 1666—Sarah, the daughter of Captain James Corry."¹ Whether baptized or buried is not stated; but as this is the only mention of this child that I have found, and as a careful examination made me think that there had been a note of the payment of burial dues, similar to one lower down the page, I am disposed to conclude in favour of a burial. Besides which, there is no mention of the mother's name—which was generally so in the case of a burial. Further on in the register, I found "1667, 8 Jan^y.—Jo: son to Capt. James Corry, Bap^t." His T.C.D. entrance as a Fellow Commoner, 30 May, 1685, shows that he was born in Enniskillen,² his father being described as of the same place. His age is there given as "æt: 17." The names of James Corry's younger daughters, Rebecca (Mrs. Moutray) and Elizabeth (Mrs. Auchinleck), are not found amongst the baptismal entries: perhaps they were registered in Derryvullan, whose registers now only go back to about 1804. Early in the eighteenth century are entries of four grandchildren of Captain (then Colonel) James Corry—children of his youngest daughter, Elizabeth, and her husband, James Auchinleck (then or later) of Thomastown, near Castlecoole (but in Derrybrusk parish). They run thus:

1701, Januarie 17—James Auchinleck of Ja: and Elizth, Bap^t.

1703, Feb. 8—John Auchinleck of Ja: and Elizth Bap^t.

1704, 14 Sep:—James Auchinleck [*bis*] of James and Elizth Bap^t.

1705, 8 Feb^y.—Alexander Auchinleck of James and Elizth Bap^t.

[Five daughters (not registered in Enniskillen however) followed, who all married. Of the second son named James, were many descendants in Fermanagh and Tyrone.]

¹ I think that his father being still living, James Corry was then a resident in Enniskillen, in a house next the market-house, where the Imperial Hotel now stands. This house was leased from Sir Michael Cole for a term. His own tenement was where the Post Office and part of the Royal Hotel stand.

² In after life he served in the army in Ireland and Holland, and was captain ultimately. He was Colonel of the Fermanagh Militia, M.P. for Enniskillen and for County Fermanagh; died 11 Nov., 1726, and was buried at Derryvullan, in which parish Castlecoole House was and is situate, though part of the demesne was in Enniskillen. The town church was much the nearer, and the Castlecoole family appear to have attended it, though they were buried at Derryvullan.

From 1704 there are seven entries of another generation of Corrys, of the Castlecoole family; viz.,

March 8th, 1704—Martha Corry of Captain John and Sarah.¹

March 13th, 1706—William Corry of Captain John Corry and Sarah [d. y.]

August 26th, 1708—John Corry of Captain John and Sarah [d. y.]

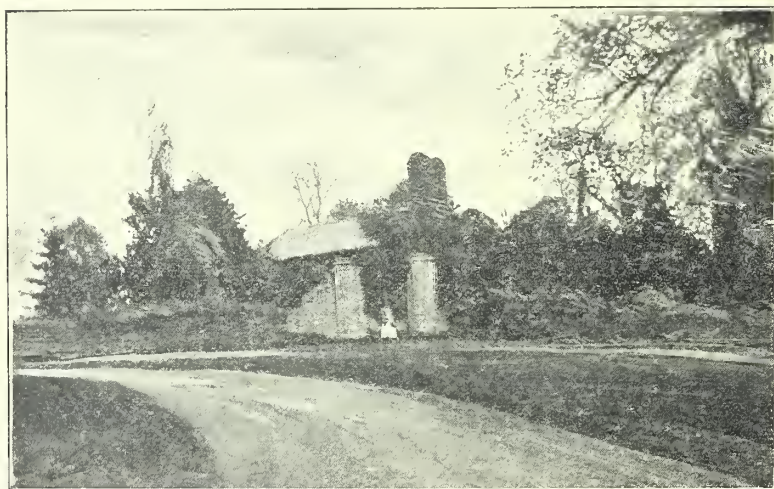
September 22nd, 1709—Sarah Corry of John and Sarah. [She was mother of the first Earl of Belmore.]

January 9th, 1710—Mary Corry of Colonel John Corry and Sarah. [Mrs. Armar.]

October 30th, 1712—Lesly Corry of Colonel John Corry and Sarah.

December 15th, 1715—Elizabeth Corry of Colonel John Corry and Sarah.

1705, July 10—Sir Ralph Gore and Mrs. Elizabeth Colvin married.²



RODDANSTOWN CHURCH, CO. MEATH.

(In the parish where Captain John Corry and Sarah Leslie were married, 1701-2, and of which the Rev. Martin Dane was Rector, and has a monument to his memory therein. He died 1742.)

¹ John Corry married, 1701-2, at Roddanstowne, Co. Meath, Sarah, third daughter of Captain Wm. Leslie, M.P. for Coleraine, of Prospect, Ballymoney (which he bequeathed to her), by Mary Echlin, and granddaughter of Bishop Henry Leslie of Down and of Meath. She died 1747. John Corry died 1726. Of the children, William and John d. y. Martha m., 1738, Captain Edmund Leslie, and d. 1764. Sarah m., 1733, Galbraith Lowry, and d. 1779. Mary m., 1736, Margetson Armar, and d. 1774. Leslie d. unm., 1740-1 (Colonel and M.P.). Elizabeth m., 1751-2, Archibald Hamilton of Stranocum, and re-m., 1754, James Leslie, and died 1791. The date of the parents' marriage is shown by the following: "Corry et Leslie—Licentia concess: fuit et est per Rssm. Prem. Michael [Boyle] necnon Jud: et pro solemnitate matronij inter Johannem Corry paroch de Iniskelling in Com Fermanagh Arm: et Sara Leslie paroch de Rodanstowne in com Midensi spe. per Revd. Henricu Moneypenny Cler Vicar paroch de Rodanstowne pd vel per Rectore sive Curat ejus et dat vicesimo quarto die mensis Januarii Anno Dni 1701." I do not know what Sarah Leslie was doing at Roddanstowne, as her estate was in Co. Antrim. Her father and mother were both dead, and she was of full age. (*Vide* also p. 133, 2nd and 3rd notes.)

² Elizabeth Colvin or Colvill was daughter of Sir Robert Colvill (probably by Rose Leslie, his third wife), and niece or step-niece to Sarah Corry. She died 1710, and Sir Ralph remarried Elizabeth, only daughter and heiress of Bishop St. George Ashe of Clogher, by whom he had Sir St. George Gore and Sir Ralph St. George Gore, M.P., Earl of Ross. After the death of Lord Ross's daughter, Lady Hardinge, the Belleisle and Lisbellaw estates were purchased by the late Rev. John Grey Porter.

1721, 6 June—Dorothy Gore of Dean William Gore and Honora, baptized. [William Gore was brother of Sir Ralph, Chaplain to the House of Commons, and Dean of Down. He resided at this time near Enniskillen, in Bonnybrook, then in the parish of Derrybrusk, in a house in which Colonel John Corry had lived before he succeeded to Castlecoole.]

There are in the register a good many entries relating to the Dane family; the first of whom, Captain John Deane, was probably from Hambleton (either in Hants or Surrey). The earliest is in 1666. The name at first was sometimes spelt and usually pronounced "Deane." If this family was the one I have supposed, it sometimes was in England called A'Deane, and sometimes Collins or Collyns (*vide The Book of Dene*, etc., by *Mary Deane*, 1898).

1666, 17 July—John Dane signed the Vestry Minutes [Thomas Picken, Provost].

1667, 23 March—John Deane chosen Churchwarden.

1668, May 24—In y^e room of John Deane there was chosen Churchwarden, Philip Browning, in behalfe of y^e Corporation.

1669, Easter Tuesday—John Dane signed the Vestry minutes.¹

1672, October 22—Richard Dane and Debora Cole mar.

1673, October 13—John Clarke and Elizabeth Daine, married.

1673, November 28—Jane daughter of Richard Deane, bur.

1678, Andrew Steward and Ann Dean married y^e 13th April.

1678, John Dean buried 5th February.

1680, Sep. 18th—Paule Deane² and Eliza Story, married.

1681, July y^e 9th—Mary y^e daughter of Paul Dean and Eliza his wife, baptised.

1681, Aug^t 24—Richard son of Richard Deane and Rebecca his wife, baptised.³

1683, Feb. 5—Margaret y^e daughter of Paule Deane and Eliza his wife, baptised.

1684, Feb. 23—Christopher the son of Paul Deane and Eliza his wife baptised.

1707, July 1—James Ball and Margaret Dane Mar.⁴

1707, Sep^r 8—Paul Dane son of Paul Dane, buried. [In the army. Said to have been killed in action, as well as a brother William.]

1709, Nov. 27—Paul Dane, of Christopher and Mary, Baptised. [Mary was the eldest daughter of the late Governor Gustavus Hamilton of Monea Castle.]

1711, 29 Jan.—Jane Dane, of Christopher and Mary, baptized.

1712, Feb. 23—James Dane, of Christopher and Mary, baptized.

„ Mar. 2—James Dane of Christopher, buried.

1713, Aug. 20—Richard Dane son of Paul Dane buried.

1713, Jan. 26—Mrs. Dane, Buried. [Probably Paul's mother, wife of John, who died 1678.]

¹ He was the father of Paul Dane mentioned below.

² This Paul Dane was the Provost of 1688, and the ancestor of the Killyhevlin and Killyreagh families. I believe that there is a tradition that Paul Dane's first wife was a Martin. If so, probably cousin to his second wife. Elizabeth Story, who was, I feel sure, a granddaughter of Christopher Martin of Enniskillen, must have been his second wife; as his son John was old enough to receive a commission in the army after 1688-9. Paul Dane died, aged 97, at Levaghy in 1744-5, having survived his sons, John, and the Rev. Martin Dane. The latter has a monument in Roddanstown Church in Co. Meath. John Dane married, 1730, Elizabeth Auchinleck, a granddaughter of Colonel James Corry of Castlecoole. Their grandson, Richard Dane of Killyhevlin, married Anna Auchinleck, his cousin. There is a tablet to him in Enniskillen Church (1842).

³ This Richard Deane was probably the ancestor of the families of Dane, who did, and do, reside in the barony of Magheraboy; descendants of whom are to be found both in Canada and Australia.

⁴ Paul Dane died at Levaghy, about two miles from Enniskillen, in 1744-5. I think that this daughter lived with him in his old age.

- 1714, May 21—Richard Dane of Christopher and Mary baptized.
 „ March 2—Elizabeth Dane of Christopher Dane, buried.
 1716, 11 May—Elizabeth Dane [*his*] of Christopher and Mary, baptized.
 1717, 22 May—Christopher Dane's sister-in-law buried. [Probably an unmarried daughter of Governor Hamilton.]
 „ 12 Aug^t—Richard Dane of Christopher, buried.
 1718, 17 April—Martha Dane of Christopher and Mary, baptized.
 1726, March—A child of Christopher Dane, buried.
 1727, 27 Sep^r—“Mrs. Dane” buried.¹
 1727, 27 Sep^r—Christopher Dane buried.
 1757 []—Paul Dane signed the Vestry Minutes.
 1735, Aug^t 27—Sarah Dane of John and Elizabeth, bapt.
 1772, Mar. 9—Buried, Mrs. Dane.²

Amongst the oldest entries in the register are some of the name of Somerville or Somerwell. One of this name was the direct ancestor of Lord Athlumley. They were not “patentees.” James Somerville, son of James Somerville and Elizabeth Hamilton of Tullykelter (apparently a leasehold originally under the Hamiltons of Monea), on the Monea estate, married, about 1671, Anna Catherina (Grubbe Sternfelt), Lady Hamilton, the Swedish mother of Governor Gustavus Hamilton. He was her fourth and last husband. Their daughter Sydney (died 1725) married Lieut.-Col. John Caulfeild, youngest son of the first Viscount Charlemont; whilst their son, or grandson, Thomas Somerville, Alderman of Dublin, married Katherine King, and was father of Sir James Somerville, Bart., of Corrad, Lord Mayor of Dublin, great-great-grandfather of the first Lord Athlumley. When I made out the pedigree in *U.J.A.*, vol. iv, p. 146, I did not recognise that Lady Hamilton was identical with the *Catherine* whom *Burke* makes to be the wife of James Somerville, father of Thomas, as I now think she was.

Here are three entries of some of the name :

- Sep^r 15, 1673—William son to James Somerwell [&] his wife Margaret, Bapt.
 Jan^y 15, 1673—Jenitt Somerwell buried.
 Dec^r 26, 1684—Jane y^e daughter of Thomas Sommerwell and Grizel his wife baptized.
 1782, Oct 4—Mar. Henry Crawford and Jane Somer[w]ell.
 Oct. 13, 1673—Samuell Waterhouse, buried. [This is the name of the predecessors of the Madden families; the grandfather of the Rev. Dr. Samuel Madden, F.T.C.D., having married the heiress of the Waterhouse family.]
 1677, y^e 12th June—Laurence the sonn of Laurence Dunberry buried.
 1678, y^e 26th Apr.—Laurence y^e sonn of Laurence Dunberry and Sara his wife baptized.
 1679, y^e 6th June—Prudence y^e daughter of Laurence Dunberry buried.

¹ This must have been either the second wife of Paul, or a first wife of his eldest son, John, who d. *v.p.* in 1742: probably the former, from the omission of her Christian name; and also from the circumstance that John Dane is not known to have had more than one wife; viz., Elizabeth Auchinleck, whom he married rather late in life, in 1730.

² Probably Elizabeth, wife of John Dane, who d. 1742. The wills of the Dane family are as follows:—John (Clogher), proved 1678; Paul (Prerogative), proved 1747; John (Prerogative), proved 1742; Christopher (Clogher), proved 1728; Catherine (Clogher), proved 1733; Paul (Prerogative), proved 1800.

1682, July 6th—sonn of Laurence Dunberry and his wife baptized. [Laurence Dunberry was tenant from John Corry of Castlecoole, in 1679, of "one dwelling house with a backside garden and appurtenances, in the town of Enniskillen," the adjoining one being in the occupation of "Edward Dickson, sadler."¹ Upon these, the new Post Office and part of the Royal Hotel are now standing. Sir Michael Cole, however, was the head landlord. J. W. Dane, Deputy-Lieut., is so at present.]

The following relates to an incumbent of the parish :

"Andrew Mitchell was instituted to the Rectory and Vicarage of Iniskeen, 16 Oct., 1696; his daughter Ann was baptized 17 Jan., 1710. 24 April, 1714—Thomas Mitchell, son of M^r Andrew and Elizabeth, bapt. 20 April, 1724; Andrew Mitchell and Finivill Doughill married. 14 April, 1741—Andrew Mitchell signed the Vestry book as Chairman; he died aged 81, 8 Jan., 1743, and was buried at Enniskillen" (Cotton's *Fasti*, iii, 94).

Of the Cole family (the principal landlords of Enniskillen) there are but few entries in the old book; but there are many at St. Michan's, Dublin, which I give. Sir William Cole, the founder of the Fermanagh branch, was buried in Dublin, in October 1653, "in St. Michan's Church over the water."² His son Michael (High Sheriff 1641) d. *v.p.*, having married Catherine Parsons, daughter of Sir Laurence; and the baptism or burial (which is not stated) of a daughter, Anne, of a Captain Michael Cole (probably the same person), is registered in the vestry book of Derry Cathedral on September 30, 1642; whilst a (probably younger) son, William, was baptized there on the 27 Dec. following.³ Mrs. Cole was related on the mother's side to Sir Thomas Phillips's family of that county. Sir William Cole's only surviving grandson was Michael (ii), (M.P. for Enniskillen 1661, whilst still under age, and knighted about 1671). He married, first, Alice Coote, (probably second) daughter of Colonel Chidley Coote and of his wife, Alice Philips,⁴ and niece of the Earl of Montrath. Michael Cole buried four children—William, Alice, Katherine, and Anne—on May 24, September 19, February 11, and February 21, 1666 (O.S.), respectively, in St. Michan's Church, Dublin. On August 27, 1671, we find in the register of the same Dublin church: "Buried, the Lady Alice Cole, the wife of Sir Michael Cole, Kn^t, in the Chancell of this Church, under y^e Communion Table." In 1684, August 21, we find: "Buried Chidley, the son of S^r Michael Cole, Kn^t, and of his deceased Lady Alice, in the Chancell of this Church."⁵

Six months after his wife's burial, the following entry respecting Sir Michael Cole appears in St. Michan's register: "1671(2) ffebruary 20—Married Sir Michael Cole, Knight, and Elizabeth Cole, the daughter of Sir

¹ Deed of settlement of the Castlecoole estate. John Corry of Castlecoole to James Somerwell of Tullykelter, and John Leslie, D.D., of Tullyclea, Co. Fermanagh [Rector of Derryvullan], 19 April, 1679.

² F.E., Ulster's Office, vol. xi, 6, and vol. xiv, 6.

³ A Thomas Cole buried one wife and married another in Derry Cathedral in 1649.

⁴ At p. 91 of "Irish Genealogy" MS., F. 3, 23 (in T.C.D.), it is stated that Mich. Cole, miles, = Alicia, d. of Chidley Coote, fil. Car., Coote, b, and Anne Philips
Chidley.

⁵ Chidley was the last survivor of his seven children by Alice Coote.

John Cole, Knight, by s^d Dr. Hinde, psuant to A Lycence from the Consistory Court, Dublin, to him directed." The bridegroom was perhaps 29¹ and the bride was 14; she appearing from the same register to have been "borne" 16 March, 1656-7, and baptized on the 22nd. This lady had sixteen children, and survived until 19 August, 1733. Sir John Cole settled his (Florence Court) Glenawley estate upon her issue. She was the second (but eldest surviving) child out of fourteen by his wife, Elizabeth Chichester.²

Sir Michael and Elizabeth Cole's first child appears to have been born when she was 20. In St. Michan's register are:

1677, Aug 22—bapt. Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Michael Cole, Knight, and of his Lady Elizabeth.

1677, Aug 28—Buried Elizth, the daughter of Sir Michael Cole, Knight, and of his Lady Elizabeth, neere Sir John Cole's seat in the Chancell.

[The next child, who must have died young, was Catherine Jane. She was not baptized in Dublin or Enniskillen.]

1679, May y^e First—Bap^t Mary, the daughter of S^r Michael Cole Kn^t. and of his wife, Dame Elizth. [She was buried somewhere, 17th May, 1769.]³

1680, April 12—Bap^t John, the son of S^r Michael Cole, Kn^t. and his Lady Elizth. [He died 1726, and became the head of the family.]

1681, July 2nd—Bap^t Michael, the son of S^r Michael Cole, Kn^t. and of his wife, Dame Elizabeth. [He died 1758.]

1683, Aug y^e 14—Bap^t. Chichester, the son of S^r Michael Cole Kn^t. and of his wife, Dame Elizabeth. [This was the last survivor of the first family.]

[The next son, Fenton, was not baptized in either St. Michan's or Enniskillen.]⁴

The following, from MS. F. 3, 23, was probably an extract from St. Michan's register: ⁵

Cole, W^m., son of S^r Mich. and Eliz, bpt. 18th April 1686.

In the Florence Court pedigree is "Alice Cole and many other children all died young."

In a MS. called "Irish Genealogy," F. 3, 23, page 235, we find:

Mich Cole de Inniskillen—Mil. = Eliz. [Children.]

W^m, Joānes, Fenton, Mich, Chichester, ⁶Alis. [I have no date for this.]
s. p.

¹ In the Trinity College Matriculation Book we find: "1659, June 21, Michl. Cole, Sociorum Commensalis, Filius unicus Mich. Cole, annos natus sedecim et quod excurrit. Natus, Derry. Educatus ibidem sub Mro. Gregory, et Dublin sub Mro. Hill. Tutor, Mr. Saunders." Administration of his father's effects was granted to him 7 April, 1663, when he must have been of age.

² There is a very elaborate pedigree of the Cole family, both in England and Ireland, written up to date, firstly in Sir Wm. Cole's lifetime, and again in the late Lord Enniskillen's lifetime, and duly certified—with the arms. "These are the Armes of Sir William Cole of the Castle of Enniskilline, in the County of Fermanagh in Ireland, K^t, who is descended of the Ancient family of the same name of Devonshire, together with the arms of the Lady Susan, his wife, daughter and heire of Henrie Croft, late of the County of Lancaster, Gent, As appeareth by the Bookes of the office of Armes this 7th Novemb^r 1629. Ex^{te}. per Willm Penson, Lancaster."

³ MS. F. 4, 2, T.C.D.

⁴ Administration granted 6 July, 1736.

⁵ I had no note from St. Michan's register after 1684.

In another MS. in T.C.D., F. 4, 3, which is a list of Protestants who had "fled from Ireland" in 1688, is found :

Cole S^r Mich. Inniskilling, with 5 children. Real estate [£] 1070 [per ann.].¹

Sir William Cole's second son was Colonel Sir John, Knight and Baronet, who succeeded him as Governor of Inniskillen Castle. He was also of Newlands, Co. Dublin. He probably married soon after his father's death in 1653. His wife was Elizabeth, daughter of John Chichester of Dungannon, M.P., and brother of the Earl of Donegall. The Betham-Phillips MS. at Cheltenham says : "Her maiden name Chichester ; a vertuous lady, by whom S^r John had many children ; one of whose [Sir John's] daughters was married to y^e Lord Moore, Earle of Drogheda." In 1660, 15 January, a son William was buried somewhere unknown. In 1663, July 30, a son John was baptized at St. Michan's (born 27th), and buried there, 1666, April 5.

The next son was Arthur, probably born in 1664 (as the Florence Court pedigree places his death on 12 October, 1754, aged 90). He was afterwards Sir Arthur Cole, Bart., and Baron Ranelagh.² He married, first (date unknown), Catherine, second daughter of William, third Lord Byron, by Elizabeth, daughter of John, Viscount Chaworth. Seventy-seven years after his sister had married Sir Michael Cole, he married, 26 June, 1748, Selina, eldest daughter of Peter Bathurst of Clarendon Park, Wiltshire. He left no issue at his death in 1754.

In the Florence Court pedigree, without dates, are "Catherine" (married Thomas Brooke), "Letitia" (married Wm. Fitzgerald, D.D., Bishop of Clonfert), and "Mary." This last was Lady Drogheda. She died 10 May, 1726, having had eight sons and two daughters. The group of streets in Dublin—Mary Street, Henry Street, Cole's Lane, Drogheda (now Lower Sackville) Street, Moore Street, Earl Street, and Off Lane (now Henry Place)—bears the names of herself and her husband, "Henry Moore, Earl of Drogheda."

In St. Michan's register is :

1671, Dec. 8—Baptized Richard the son of S^r John Cole Kn^t.³ and his wife Madam Elizabeth. [He was M.P. for St. Canice, and for Enniskillen, and died in 1729.]

At St. Michan's again :

1674, May 29—Baptized Edward, the son of S^r John Cole, Kn^t and of his wife Madam Elizabeth.

1674, Jan^y 9—buried Edward, the son of Sir John Cole, Kn^t and of his wife, Elizth, in the chancell betwixt Coll. Shapcote's seate and the bigg stone under y^e longe piece of the bigg stone that is broken off.

¹ Sir Michael Cole allowed his seat for Enniskillen to be declared void, for not attending the House of Commons, in 1703 ; and was succeeded by Captain John, son of Col. James Corry of Castlecoole. Sir Michael resided in his later days at Egham, near Staines, and was probably buried there.

² So created when the title of his maternal great-grandfather, Viscount Ranelagh, was supposed to be extinct. After his death, the Viscounty was successfully claimed ; and only became extinct in my own lifetime.

³ He was "baronet" also from 1660.

In the Florence Court pedigree, without dates, are: "Frances," wife of Sir Thomas Domvill; and "Margaret," wife, first, of John Burdett, Dean of Clonfert; and, secondly, of Thomas Lloyd of Croghern, Roscommon. Lastly, at St. Michan's are:

1679, July 25—Bap Alesha y^e daughter of Sir John Cole, Knt, and of his Lady Elizabeth.

1680, Dec 28—Buried Alesha y^e daugh^r of S^r John Cole, Knt, and of his Lady Elizabeth, close by her brother Edward, who was buried the 9th Jan 74 (5), under the broken stone in y^e Chancell between Coll Shapcot's and the s^d S^r John's seates.

It may be observed that Handel's organ is in this church.

To return to the Enniskillen register.

6 Apr 1667—Michael, son of John Cole bap^t.

8 Feb. 1668 [9]—Michael, son of John Cole buried. [I do not know who this John Cole was.]

8 Feb. 1668—Mary daughter of John Cole—R[ector] bap^t.

1670, Feb. 27—Frances daughter to John Cole bap^t.

1672, July 6—Francis son to John Cole, Bap^t.

18 Nov. 1696—Winfry Cole an old woman, Bur.

1699 []—A child of William Cole, Bur.

1701, May 31st—Elizabeth Cole of William and Ann. Bap.

December 24, 1706—Mistress Cole. Bur. [Probably a daughter of "John Cole, Esq."]

1714, 20 Apr.—Florence Cole,¹ of John Cole and Florence,² baptized.

1715, 19 Sep^r—Mr William Cole of John Cole Esq. Bur.

1717, 17 Nov—Miss Nansie Cole of John Cole, Esq, buried.

1718, 6 Nov—John Cole Esq and Mrs Jane Sanderson mar.³

1719, 3 Nov—Mary Cole of John Cole Esq and Jane Bap^t.

1724, 5 Mar.—Fenton Cole and Dorothy Saunderson mar.

1726, July 28th—John Cole Esq bur. [He was M.P. for Enniskillen, and father of Lord Mountfloreance.]

1727, 4 Mar.—Mr Fenton Cole's wife bur.

1770, Nov^r 16—The Rev^d Henry Cole⁴ Buried.

1772, Jan. 4—Mr Thomas Cole Buried.

1782, June 21st—Bap^t Arthur of Lord Viscount Enniskillen.⁵

At St. Michan's, Dublin, is:

1716, Jan 27—Bur^d Mrs Cole, widdow, on the north side of the Belfry. [I do not know who she was.]

In the Matriculation Book of T.C.D. is found:

1725, Sep 26—Soc. com. John Cole, ætas 17. Parens. John arm. Natus, Dublin. Educatus, Enniskillen sub M^{ro} Grattan. Tutor, Mr Thompson. [This was the first Lord Mountfloreance.]

I stated in my introduction that the vestry book begins in 1666. This is the first entry in it:

1666, 27 June—Ellinor dau. of Morgan Murphy, Baptized.

¹ She married Arthur Newburgh.

² Daughter and heiress of Sir Bouchier Wray.

³ His second wife.

⁴ I do not know who this clergyman was.

⁵ Hon. Arthur Cole, an Indian Civil servant, and afterwards M.P. for Enniskillen.

The first hiatus in the book occurs after the following :

1685, May ye 8—Ann, dau of James Goott [&] Ann his wife bap.

The entries resume with

[Date illegible]—Ralph y^e son of Ralph Whittaker and Mary his wife bap.

[The next entry is dated 1691.]

The next gap follows after

1728, 23 Sep^r —Mary Rosborough—[remainder illegible.]

The entries are resumed with

[]—Robert of Thos Ross, bap—[after 1730.]

The last gap occurs after

1782, 30 Oct—bap James of James and Marion Crawford.

And the entries resume with

1784, Nov 3rd—bap. Rose of Gilbert and Bridget Devitt.

The final entry is

1797, Mar 3rd—Robert Crawford, Q^r Master of the 31 L^t Dragoons and Rebecca Crawford were married by licence.

Amongst the earlier entries are some of parishioners of the name of Magee; very possibly ancestors of the Archbishops of Dublin and Cork,¹ of that name.

1694 (probably) April 8—Jane Magee of Owen and Mary bap.

1695, Sep 29—Robert Magee of Owen and Mary, bap.

1700, Nov 26—Thomas M^cGee and Elizabeth Leech married.

1700, Feb. 18—John M^cGee and Grizel Little married.

In 1778 we find the widow or mother of a former curate of the parish.²

1778, Nov 3rd—bur. Mrs Dorcas Higginbotham—Aged 96.

1790, Feb 14—Bur. Rev^d Mr Higginbotham.

As has occurred often, no doubt, before and since, Lough Erne (probably) claimed its tribute in

1782, 24 June—bur Sam^l son of Robert Sodin. Drowned.

The Rev. Dr. Thomas Smyth³ was rector from 1772 to 1821.

1784, March—Bap. Juliana of the Rev D^r Thos Smyth and Judith Smyth.

1786, 2 July—Bap. Mary Anne of D^r Thomas and Judith Smyth.

1788, 1 Feb.—Bap. Arthur of the Rev^d D^r Thomas and Judith Smyth.

„ 17 May—Bur. Arthur of the Rev D^r Thomas and Judith Smyth.⁴

1791, Oct.—Bap. Dorothea of the Rev D^r Thomas and Judith Smyth.

Besides the Corry family of Castlecoole, there were other parishioners of that name in Enniskillen parish. One family was Corry of Carrowmacmea—

¹ Rector of Enniskillen 1860-4.

² *Vide U.J.A.*, vol. v, p. 33, for an account of a very remarkable arrangement to which she was a party, in which persons of high position were concerned. The next entry is probably that of her son.

³ Grandfather of the late Edward Smyth, agent of the Enniskillen estate.

⁴ Dr. Smyth had another son, *Carew*, who was Recorder of Limerick.

a townland transferred to Derryvullan in the changes made by order in council in 1856. The first mention of this family that I have found is in one part of a lease from John Corry, gent., of Castlecoole, to James Corry, gent., of Carrowmacmea, of the two tates of that townland,¹ for 99 years, from 26 August, 1662. As the rent was only £4 a year, whilst Humphrey Holloway² had paid Captain Atkinson, the original patentee, £11 a year for one tate of it, and Henry Towall £11 a year for the other tate (making about 291 English acres in all at £22 a year), it may be taken for granted that John and James were either brothers or first cousins; probably the former. Their Christian names correspond with those of some of the members of the Corporation of Drumfries, at a rather earlier and later period; and John certainly had a sister—a Mrs. Crawford—living in part of Carrowmacmea. The pedigrees will be found in my *History of the Corry Family*, opposite pages 22 and 27, of Corry of Carrowmacmea, and Corry of Lisanock, which, I believe, to have been a branch of it. There are some entries which I will give here of (as I believe) the Corrys of Carrowmacmea family.

1711, April 8—James Corry and Margaret Crawford mar.³

1711, Feb 13—John Corry of James and Margaret, Bap^t.

1713, Mar 13—Laurence Corry of James and Margaret, Bap^t. [Died 1799. Ancestor of the American family.]

1715, April 29—Robert Corry of James and Margaret, Bap^t.

1716, 25 Sep^r—Alexander Corry of James and Margaret, Bap^t.

1719, 24 July—Lesly Corry of James and Margaret, Bap^t.⁴

1721, 10 Aug—[illegible] Corry of John [sic] and Marg^t [Bap^t],

[Of the above children, Laurence succeeded to his father's "freehold" in Carrowmacmea, which, about 1760, was partly absorbed in Castlecoole demesne; when he changed his residence to the north side of the present railway, I believe, and got part of the townland adjoining Mullinaskea. In middle life he seems to have married one Ann Welsh, possibly daughter of one of his neighbours. He died in 1799, and mentions in his will (22 July, 1797) two sons, James and Alexander. The latter was buried at Derryvullan in 1831, aged 76. He married Isabella Thompson, and had a son Alexander, who emigrated to America about 1835, and made money there; he married, in Canada, Elizabeth Kenny (now aged 86), and died in the latter part of the last century, leaving by her numerous descendants, whose names will be

¹ Its subdenominations were Cunony (now Beacon's land), Cleaghwoolly or Cloghwoollye (Clogtate), Dolagh (the Clover Hill), Mullaghmore (Mrs. M'Mulkin's farm), Shanolagh (Fairy Hill, the Curragh Hill, etc.), and Lisloughkyll (now called the White Hill and Red Meadow). They were later called the two tates of Carrowmacmea, N. and S.,—North being Cunony, Mullaghmore, and Shanolagh; and South the remainder. The O.S. mapped Clogtate as a separate townland.

² Humphrey Holloway was killed near Donagh, during the rising of the Irish in 1641.

³ Son of John and grandson of James Corry of Carrowmacmea; his father was probably an officer in the troop or foot company raised by Captain James Corry in 1668-9; and after the affair between the Enniskilleners and King James's troops in December, was nearly taken prisoner at Newtownbutler; but made his escape. Margaret Crawford was, I think, cousin to her husband; and she was granddaughter of Ann Corry, sister of the first owner of Castlecoole; and youngest daughter of Laurence Crawford and his wife Margaret.

⁴ Probably godson of Mrs. Corry of Castlecoole (Sarah Leslie).

found in my *Two Ulster Manors* (1903 edition), pp. 408-9. James, the eldest son of Laurence, married Sarah Welsh, sister to Dr. Welsh of Monaghan, and had an unmarried son, Lawrence, who was a sub-tenant of his uncle Alexander. (But he seems to have had also a son or grandson, who died not very long ago in the U.S.A.) John and Margaret's son Alexander was probably the person ordered by the vestry, as stated farther on, to make up his accounts by 16 April, 1746. James Corry had a brother Charles, who was, I think, the father of two youths named Charles and William Corry, to whom Col. John Corry of Castlecoole left small legacies in 1726, when they should be out of their apprenticeships. There was an Alexander Corry of Killinure buried at Derryvullan, November 2, 1834, aged 62, who may have been grandson of Alexander, born in 1716.]

1735, Nov 20—John Corry of Charles and Frances bapt.¹

1771, Mar 13—Alex of John and Ann Corry [? bapt.²]

1794, Apr. 13—Laurence of James and Sarah Corry.³

1737 Apr 12—Charles Corry signed the Vestry Minutes of Enniskillen.

I cannot identify the following parishioners of the name of Corry :

1659, Easter Tuesday—J — Corry of Killyvilly chosen one of the Surveyors of the highways for y^e country.

1679—John Corry and Ann Andrewes mar. y^e 10th June. [This, I think, was John Corry of Carrowmacmea.]

1679—Jane, daughter of William and Margaret Corry, bapt.

1681, Jan y^e 29th—Margaret y^e daughter of John Corry and Ann his wife, bapt.

1740, July 25—Sydney Corry a child Bur.

„ Aug^t 12—Corry a child Bur.

1772, Jan 4—A child of Fitzwilliam Curry [? bur.]⁴

1773, Sep 13—Bur. William Curry.

1774 [illegible]—Bap John of Fitzwilliam and Ann Corry.

1774, Apr 17—Bur. Nanny Corry.

„ []—Bapt Ann of John and Ann Corry.

1774, Oct 24—George Willis and Ann Corry Married.

1775, July 17—Lydia Corry Buried.

1776, Nov 7th—George of Samuel and Rachel Corry Bapt.

1779, Mar 28—of Fitzwilliam and Ann Corry [? Bapt.]

1781, Mar 15—Fitzwilliam of Fitzwilliam and Ann Corry Bapt.

1789, July 2 —Ann of John and Ann [? Corry] Bapt.

1796, Jan [? 19]—Anne wife of Fitzwilliam Corry Bur.

In the second volume I found :

1800, Mar 28—Pap^t Mary daughter of Daniell and Mary Corry of Enniskillen.

1801, Apr 17—Bur. Sarah Corry, aged 22.

Another family related to the Corrys was that of Crawford. Ann, a sister of the first owner of Castlecoole, John Corry, married ⁵ Quarter-Master William

¹ I am not quite sure, but I believe that this Charles was of this family.

² Same remark. I believe that this John was brother to Mr. James Corry, "one of 3 of our Gentlemen" who MacCarnick says went to Newtownbutler on 15 December, 1688, after the retreat of King James's troops from Enniskillen, and were nearly taken prisoners. Wm. Browning was another of them. See *U.I.A.*, vol. ii, p. 118.

³ The combination of the Christian names suggests that they belonged to this family; probably the James mentioned in the last note.

⁴ Where the mother's name is not given, it was probably a burial.

⁵ She had previously married a person named Peebles.

Crawford of Ballymena, Co. Antrim, and probably a cadet of the family of which the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres is the head. The late Major George Arthur Crawford, from whom I learnt most about them in early times, and who first drew my attention to the Cheltenham Betham-Phillips MS. History of Fermanagh, thought that Irish families of the name in Fermanagh and Tyrone were the same; and a junior branch of the Crawfords of Kilbirney in Renfrew. The first of this family that I find in Fermanagh was Lawrence Crawford, thus described in the MS. above referred to at page 121:

“Crawford in Fermanagh.—Among the families of ffermanagh, the family of Crawford are numerous and of antiquity since y^e warrs of 1644 and before. The chieft of them in this county is Mr. Lawrence Crawford, a gent. freeholder in y^e Barony Airkenedy, and Cousⁿ jerman by his mother to the worthy Coll^l James Corry. He is blessed with 5 sons, portly able young men of good manners and civill behaviour, bearing a considerable esteem and credit in this county, and matched in very good families. The eldest Mr. W^m keeps a handsome freehoald in y^e border of Sir Ralph Gore’s estate in Airkennedy,¹ which seate is handsomely improved at his expences. The second son Mr. Rob^t keeps a handsome seate in the barony of Magheristafanagh, and married to a daughter of Jason Hassard Esq, being one of y^e ancient justices of y^e County; and the son called Mr Henry is married to a daughter of Captain Alexander Acheson, a worthy Gent, whose description is already given. I need not follow the particular station of each son.”

The other two sons were James, the Enniskillen merchant, before mentioned; and John, who *may* have been (and was according to Burke) a clergyman, and was perhaps curate of Derryvullan.² In the Matriculation Book T.C.D. we find in the college year 1709 (1710), “Johannes Crawford, Pens, Filius Laurentis, Agricolaë, Annum Agens 16. Natus in Com Farmanagh, Educatus, Armagh, sub ferulâ Mag^{ro} Martin. Tutor, D^r Gilbert.” Only one person of the name entered about this time, but afterwards two graduated in the same year, one of whom was a “Scholar.” This may be a double entry, as I understand that the printed list is modern.

Lawrence Crawford himself at one time lived in Bonnybrook, near Castlecoole, but in Derrybrusk parish then (now in Derryvullan). He sold his lease to his cousin, Captain John Corry, and moved into the adjoining townland, Carrowmacmea, in Enniskillen parish; probably into “Clogtate” in it. A hill in “Ballylucas,” on the old road to Tempo, in which townland he held some “parks” (now included in my demesne), is still called “Crawford’s Brae.”³ His wife’s name was Margaret. His second son, Robert, of “Aughnacloy,” near Brookeborough, was appointed High Sheriff of Fermanagh in 1734, but seems to have died before being sworn; and his son Jason served in 1735 in his place; whilst the third son, Henry, of Carrowmacmea, afterwards of Millwood, near Lisbellaw, near Snowhill, was High Sheriff in 1738, and died in 1755

¹ Snowhill: said to have been built by him.

² He married Margaret Rynd of that place, and had two daughters, Margaret and Elizabeth, mentioned in their uncle Henry Crawford’s (1755) will. Margaret Rynd was daughter of John Rynd of Derryvullan, High Sheriff 1708, who (and Bishop Reeves) were ancestors of Anthony Denny, the present owner.

³ An account and full pedigree of the Crawfords will be found in my *History of the Corry Family*, page 62, etc.

(suddenly). James was High Sheriff in 1739, and died in 1753 or 4.¹ The eldest son of Lawrence (William of Snowhill) married a daughter of James Logan of Brendrum; their daughter Margaret, married (1st) Jason Hassard, and (2nd) in 1739, Robert Speer (*vide* Exchequer Bill, 15 May, 1747, Edward Weir and Margaret his wife, plaintiffs; Robert Speer and others, defendants [*No Answer*]). Jason's daughter, Margaret Hassard, married, in 1746, Edward Weir of Gillyhollan, Co. Fermanagh. It is said that whilst she lived with her mother and her stepfather, R. Speer, she had to work "as laboriously as any menial servant maide." (There are said to have been nine Misses Crawford of Snowhill; but I can trace only four, including Margaret. *Vide* also my *History of the Corry Family*, Crawford pedigree, facing p. 62. William Crawford's only son, Ralph, was High Sheriff in 1741. He married, in 1738, his first cousin, Margaret, daughter of Henry Crawford, and had a daughter, Alicia (d. *s.p.*), who married, 29 March, 1759, John French of Frenchpark, M.P. The late head of the family, as far as I traced them, was Andrew Jones Crawford, descended from James, the fourth son of Lawrence. The Ballinamallard (or Newporten) estate has gone to Whitney Upton Moutray, grandson of Andrew's sister Anna, who married, in 1843, Whitney Moutray. Lawrence Crawford's will bears date 172-8; proved 1731.² His daughters were—(1) Rebecca, married John Irvine of Enniskillen; (2) Mary, married Johnston; (3) Ann, married [] Speer; (4) Margaret, married, 8 April, 1711, James Corry of Carrowmacnea.

The following are Crawford entries in the vestry book :

- 1668, Sep^r 2—David son of Cristopher Crawford bapt^d
- 1669, Nov^r 15—Sara daughter to R—— Crawford bapt^d
- 1670, Dec 24—Jenitt daughter of Alexander Crawford, R[ector] bapt^d
- 1671, May 17—William son to John Crawford, Bur.
- 1678, 25 April—Mary y^e daughter of John Crafford buried.
- 1711, Apr. 8—James Corry and Margaret Crawford married.³
- 1719, 10 Aug^t —Elizabeth Crawford⁴ of James and Isabel Bapt^d
- 1719, Aug. 10—Elizabeth Crawford of James and Isabel, Bapt^d
- 1721, 15 Nov^r —Robert Crawford of James and Isabel bapt^d
- 1723, 30 Mar.—John Crawford of Henry and Ann baptized.
- 1739, 18 May—Andrew Crawford signed the Vestry minutes.
- 1740, Mar 26—Elizabeth Crawford of Laurence and Lucia Bapt^d

¹ He married Isabella, daughter of Andrew Crawford of Carnolea, Co. Tyrone, and in the parish of Donacavey.

² In the old graveyard of Derrybrusk is a flat stone with this inscription: "Here lieth the body of John Lindsay Crawford, second son of the Honorable Viscount Garnock, of Kilbirney in Scotland, who departed this life 2nd June, 1745, aged 47 years. Also the body of his brother, James Lindsay Crawford, the son of the above said Honorable Viscount Garnock, who departed this life 1st December, 1745, aged 45." What brought them to Fermanagh is not explained; but possibly they were on a visit to their cousin at Snowhill, in the adjoining parish of Cleenish.

³ Both of Carrowmacnea (*vide* p. 150).

⁴ Granddaughter of Lawrence. She married William Black, and had James and Isabella. Elizabeth and her brother Robert were the two youngest of James Crawford's family. He had also Andrew, High Sheriff 1759; died 1795. Martha married Col. Richard Graham of Culmaine (1737), and had a son, Richard, d. *v.p.*; and Isabella, married Thomas Singleton of Fort Singleton, Co. Monaghan, and had Thomas (born 1760) and Isabella, married John Moutray Jones, and d. *s.p.* Andrew carried on the line; and the present owner of the manor of Newporten estate, W. Upton Moutray, is his descendant.

- 1749, Aug 10—William Scott and Ann Crawford, mar.
 1774, Apr. 17— — of William and Jane Crawford [Bap^t]
 1774, Oct 31—Laurence of Robert and Elizabeth Crawford Bap^t.
 1776, Jan. 12—Michael Crawford and Rebecca Crawford Mar^d.
 1776, Feb. 19—James of William and Ann Crawford Bap^t
 1777, Apr 22nd—John and Ann twins of Henry¹ and Jane Crawford [Bap^t.]
 1777, Oct 9th—James of John and Jane Crawford, Bap^t.
 1778, Sep 9th—Alexander Moreton and Jane Crawford, mar.
 1779, Sep 29—James Crawford and Mary Ann Rutledge Mar.
 1780, Apr 23—Margaret of John and Dorcas Crawford [Bap^t.]
 1781, Apr. 8—Bap^t Elizabeth of William and Elizabeth Crawford.
 1782, Mar 11—William of William and Elizabeth Crawford Bap^t.
 1782, Oct 4th—Henry Crawford and Jane Somerell [? Somerville] Mar.
 1782, Oct 30th—James of James and Marian Crawford Bap^t.
 1795, Dec 4th—Bryan Quin and Sarah Crawford Mar.

I think that the following entries in italics relate to grandchildren, etc., of Crawfords :

- 1736, Dec. 3—William Moffitt and Elizabeth *Irvine*, mar.
 1736, Jan. 5—*Willoughby Irvine* and Margaret Elliott mar.
 1740, May 26—*Ann Spear* of Lawrence and Mary bap^t.
 1751, 20 Aug^t —Laurence Spear appointed one of the persons before whom the church-wardens shall discharge their accounts. [I gather that he was a surgeon. *Vide History of the Corry Family*, p. 255.]
 1755, Apr 16—William Spear signed the Vestry book, as did *Andrew Crawford* and James Saunderson.
 1779, Oct 13—Jason and *Lucinda* Black Bap^t.
 1780, Aug^t 14—Captain Carew Smyth² and *Sophia Irvine* Mar.
 1781, Aug^t 10—*James* of Captain Carew and *Sophia* Smyth Bap^t.
 1786, Oct []—*George Spear* and *Jane Irvine* Mar.

The following seem to relate to the Caldwell family, afterwards of Castle Caldwell :

- 1669 [immediately before 6] Feb. — — to Mr James Caldwell, R[ector] baptized.
 1671, May 31—Jane daughter to Mr James Caldwell bap^t.
 1672, July 20—James son to James Caldwell, R. bap^t.
 — July 22—James son to James Caldwell, R. buried.
 1679—Jddie [?] y^e daughter of Andrew Caldwell and Mary his wife bap^t y^e 10th of June.
 1680, April y^e 17th—James Beattie and Sara Caldwell married.

There was a family of Shore in and about Enniskillen in the latter half of the seventeenth century, one of whom (Captain William Shore³) married, as her third husband, Anna Catherina, Lady Hamilton, and had by her a son Gabriel, Lieut. in Col. Abraham Creighton's regiment in 1798.

- 1667, June 9—Margaret daughter of Thomas Shore, bap^t.
 1669, March 20—Mary daughter to Thomas Shore, bap^t.
 1671, Feb. 2—Charles son to Thomas Shore, bap^t.
 1672, July 23—Charles son to Thomas Shore, buried.
 1675, Aug 23—L — the sonn of Thomas Shore and Mary his wife, bap
 1679, Robert the sonn of Thomas Shore and Mary his wife bap^t y^e 29th o Sep^r.

¹ I am not sure who this was, but think he must have been "Harry Crawford" who was tenant of one of the Castlecoole estate tenements in Enniskillen, where the Post Office and Royal Hotel stand.

² I suppose a brother of the Rev. Dr Smyth, the rector.

³ He had married, as his first wife, Ann Dockwra, sister to Lord Dockwra.

[At a vestry held 11 April, 1710, Robert Shore signed the minutes.]

1680, April 14—James Campbell and Jane Shore married.

1706, Feb. 10—Mary Shore of Robert and Susanna, bapt^d.

I now take entries of the name of Hamilton.

1668, Aug 9—John Johnston and Elizabeth Hamilton, married.

1668, Feb. 26—Mrs Hamilton¹ buried.

1692, Mar 2—Mary y^e daughter of John Hamilton and Isobel his wife bapt^d.

1715, Mar 11—Mary Hamilton of William and Isabel baptized.

1722—Anna Catherina Hamilton of Gustavus and Jane Bapt^d.

This Gustavus Hamilton was the Curate of Enniskillen, and has been mistaken for a son of Governor Gustavus Hamilton² by one of his own descendants, who so informed the late Canon Bradshaw, author of *Enniskillen Long Ago*. Everard Hamilton (solicitor, of Dublin), who has compiled a Hamilton pedigree based on documents in the Public Record Office, has shown that he belonged to the family of Hamilton of Ballyfatton and of Caledon, Co. Tyrone; descended from Hamilton of Priestfield in Scotland, a common ancestor of the Earls of Haddington also.³ His father was Patrick

¹ No doubt a person of local importance from the omission of her Christian name; perhaps wife of John, the ancestor of the Swedish Counts and Barons Hamilton, who was a Somerville.

² The Governor's younger son was the Rev. Ludovick Hamilton, Archdeacon of Elphin.

³ The following are the generations of this family:

1. John Hamilton = Eliz., d. of Sir Alex. Stewart of Darnley and Crookstown.
2. Sir Alex., Knt., of Innewick, d. before 1454 = Eliz., d. and coh. of Thomas Stewart, Earl of Angus.
3. Sir Archibald, d. before 1488 = Marg., d. of John Montgomery of Thornton.
4. Sir Alex., d. 1505 = Isobel, d. of John Schaw of Sanchie.
5. (a) Hugh, ancestor of the Innewick family.
(b) John.
(c) Alexander.
(d) Thomas of Orchardfield and Priestfield, d. in or before 1537 = Margaret Cart.
6. Thomas, killed at the battle of Pinkie, 1547 = Eliz. Leslie of Innerpeffer.
7. (a) Thomas, Earl of Haddington; sometime a Lord of Session.
(b) John, a secular R.C. priest.
(c) And other sons.

From documents brought to light in the P.R.O., it appears that members of the Priestfield family settled in Ireland; and it may be assumed that they were descendants of one of the "other sons." From these documents it appears that Wm. Hamilton of Priestfield, with his brother Hugh, settled in Tyrone under the Earl of Abercorn [or his brother], and were naturalized in 1617. William settled at Ballyfatton, and Hugh at Loughnaneas and Lisdevine, all near Strabane. William made his will in 1637, and deposited it in Strabane Castle, where it was burnt, probably in 1641. He was at that time taken prisoner, and imprisoned in Doe Castle, a stronghold of the McSwines, near Creeslough (Donegal), together with Robert Hamilton of Carrowbeg (Tyrone), son of his brother Hugh, and husband of his granddaughter Janet. He died whilst a prisoner. His son William succeeded at Ballyfatton. His will proved at Londonderry in 1652. A grandson of his, Captain John of Priestfield, came to Ireland and fought in the war of 1641-49. He died in 1649, and his brother William came into possession of his "Debentures" for £1,200, reduced to £800, for which he received part of Sir Phelim O'Neill's estate at Kenard (Caledon). He married Margery, daughter of Col. James Galbraith, and had John, M.P. for Strabane, who married Lucy, daughter of Anthony Dopping, Bishop of Meath. They presented the communion plate to their parish church of Aghaloo (Caledon), where there is a stone in the tower to William and Margery and their son James's memory. John and Lucy had, with a son (William), who d. y., a daughter and heiress, Margaret, who married as his second wife the Earl of Orrery, who succeeded to the earldom of Cork. She died 1758. The present Earl is their great-great-grandson. Wm. Hamilton of Ballyfatton married Janet Moore, and had William, d. *circa* 1681; married Isabel Hamilton of Strabane, and had with other issue—(a) Jeane, married my ancestor, John Lowry of Aghenis, as his second wife; (b) Patrick, attorney-at-law, of Kileter, married Jane Newburgh. They had (a) William, Rector of Termonamongan, married Angel —; (b) Gustavus, Curate of Enniskillen, Vicar of Errigle Trugh, Gallow and Kilclone, Ballyrodan and B. feighan. Of their children—(a) Anna Catherina married Samuel Walker, goldsmith, of Dublin, and died at Hoey's Court 14 November, 1769; (b) Jane, born 1724; (c) Lettice was living 1770; (d) Nicholas was Curate of Loughlin island 1753, Vicar of Tollynakill 1789, and also Curate of Grey Abbey 1761-70; Vicar of Donaghadee 1771; died *circa* 1789; married Christian Baillie of Inisargie, Co. Down, and was ancestor of Everard Hamilton, the compiler of this pedigree; (e) Malcolm, born 1726, died 1727; (f) Gustavus, the portrait painter, living in Dublin 1770, d. s.p.

Hamilton, solicitor;¹ and his aunt Jeane was second wife of my own ancestor, John Lowry, who died in the siege of Derry; and to whom he dictated his nuncupative will. The Rev. Gustavus's wife Anna was a Cathcart, niece to Captain Allan Cathcart. It appears from Lodge's MS. that Gustavus and Jane were married 14 January, 1721-2. He was afterwards Vicar of Errigal Trough, etc.

1724, 20 April—Jane Hamilton of Gustavus and Jane, bapt.^t

1725, 9 June—Nicholas Hamilton of Gustavus and Jane Bapt.

1726, 29 June—Nicholas Hamilton of Gustavus and Jane, Bur.

[There must have been a second Nicholas, who was Vicar of Donaghadee (*see note*), younger than Lettice, below: possibly he was entered on one of the missing pages.]

1726, 29 June—Malcolm [Hamilton of — and — bapt.]²

1726, 4 Aug^t —Lettice Hamilton of Gustavus and Jane bapt.

1727, 31 May—Malcolm Hamilton a child bur.

Gustavus Hamilton's name last appears in the book as being present at the Easter vestry, 1728.³

1740, June 6—Sarah Hamilton a child, Bur.

1740, July 7—William Hamilton, bur.

1740, Aug. 13—Hamilton a child bur.

The above extracts have not been extracted from the register specially for this article, except those at the beginning and end of the book, and before and after the gaps in it. I now give a few miscellaneous extracts of names which caught my eye whilst examining the book:

1669, 21 Nov—Rob^t Clarke son of Robert Clarke bapt.^t⁴ [Written in out of its proper place on the page.]

1670, Sep. 29—Richard to Christopher Martin Bapt.

1671, Feb 6—Thomas Goodfellow and Jane Heighton mar. [John Goodfellow was the name of the owner of the barn, in which were placed the prisoners who surrendered to the Irish at Tully Castle, in the rising of 1641. *Vide* vol. i, p. 258.]

1672, Dec 23—John son to William Campbell bur.

1673, John Story to Eliza Martin, mar.

1677, 30 Oct.—Eliza the daughter of David Gibson ——— his wife bapt.

1682, 19 June—Catherine y^e wife of Mr Dunbar bur.⁵

1708, Aug. 6—Thomas Letournel Bur. [Formerly Provost.]

1717, 11 Aug.—James Logan, bur.⁶

1717, 3 Mar.—James Logan's wife buried.

1720, 26 Dec.—Allan Cathcart bur.

[This was Captain Allan Cathcart, conspicuous during the defence of

¹ Patrick Hamilton was one of the witnesses to Hugh, Lord Hamilton of Glenawly's will.

² My note is defective, but this entry comes amongst those of Gustavus and Jane's children.

³ Shortly before the second gap in the register.

⁴ Mentioned by MacCarmick (*see U.J.A.*, vol. ii, p. 113), who, with himself, William Browning, James Ewart, and Allan Cathcart, met in a back room in Enniskillen, in December 1688, and resolved to refuse King James's troops entrance into the town.

⁵ I do not know whether "Mr. Dunbar" was a relation of Richard Dunbar, the second husband of Lady Hamilton.

⁶ William Crawford's (of Snowhill) wife was daughter of James Logan of Brendrum.

Enniskillen in 1688-9. It appears by his will that he owned a tannery. What relation he was to the other Cathcarts in the county did not appear to the writer of the Betham-Phillips MS. History of Fermanagh.]

1722, 28 Nov—Robert Finlay bur.

1724, 17 Apr—Christopher Noble of Elizabeth and William bapt.

1728, ———Nathaniel Hayes and Margaret Enery mar.

1738, Jan 15—Rev^d Mr Richard Vincent and Mrs Ann Mitchell mar. [Probably the Rector's daughter.]

1738, Feb 4—James Nixon and Andrew twins of John and Isabella bapt.

1745, Jan 5—William Grattan of Charles Grattan Esq¹ and Mary, Bapt.

1746, June 16—Charles Grattan Esq, bur.

1747, Dec 30—William of John and Rebecca Beacum Bapt.

1748, Apr 12—John Graham of Killenure appointed sidesman of the country part.

1750, Dec 22—Mungo of Jerome and Elizabeth Noble Bapt.

1770, Nov 25—Buried John Lowry.

1772, Apr 18—Bapt a child of Thomas and Catherine Collum.

1775, Jan 21—Bapt Elizabeth of Hugh and Rebecca Collum.

1780, Oct 4—Bapt. Thomas of Thomas and Margaret Collum.

1785, Dec 16—Mar. William Graham and Elizabeth Collum.

1788, Sep 28—Mar. Jas Betty and Jane Collum.

[I do not know whether or not the last five entries relate to members of the family now of Belview, but which originally came into the parish from the south side of Lough Erne, and was first in Rossyvullan and Milltown, adjoining Castlecoole demesne and Thomastown, and afterwards resided in Tullyharney, a townland then in the parish of Derrybrusk, now in Derryvullan.]

1773, Feb^y 27—Carleton of Malcolm² and [] Cathcart [?Bapt.]

1778, Apr 18—Alicia Henrietta Eliza posthumous of Henry and Jane Du [illegible].

1779, [] Bapt. Roger of Rev^d Charles Lucas and Mary Bell.

1785, Jan 4—Rev^d John White, aged 84, Bur. His corpse raised the 10th; and buried in Ballinamallard.

1787, Mar 18—Paul [rest torn off: perhaps one of the grandsons of Paul Dane—either Paul Moore, or possibly a son of Margaret Ball, or Paul, son of Christopher Dane and Mary Hamilton], Bur.

1794, Dec 22—Bur. William Frith of "the Cross"—Aged 99.³

The following are some extracts from the Vestry Minutes, which are of interest, and, in the absence of a "Town Book" of Enniskillen, of some historical importance:

1670, 16 June—After the vestry minutes signed amongst others by Robert Clarke, sen., there follows this: "M^dum y^t on y^e 18th day of Sep^r in y^e y^r of o^r L^d God 1654 there was christened Robert Clarke, y^e son of Rob^t Clarke,

¹ Master of the Royal School.

² Probably grandson of Major Malcolm Cathcart, and "the last of the Cathcarts." See *U.J.A.*, vol. ii, p. 177, etc.

³ This volume ends in 1797. In the next volume, also in the P.R.O., I found: "1800, March 18—Buried Paul Dane Esq." He was of Killyhevlin, and married Margaret Swords, by whom he had many descendants; one of whom (Richard Dane, K.C., and sometime M.P. for North Fermanagh) was the late County Court Judge of Mayo. His eldest surviving son, Richard, married his second cousin, Anna Auchinleck, by whom he had many sons and daughters.

y^e present churchwarden." Both father and son were very assiduous attendants at vestry meetings, the father signing the minutes in the years 1670-1, and twice in 1672. The younger (Captain Robert Clarke) signed them in 1679-80-1-2-3-4, 1697-8-9, 1701-2 (as C.W.), and 1704-5-6-10-13-16. His is the same autograph as that attached to the Enniskillen Corporation certificate to Captain James Corry, given in full in *Ulster Journal of Archaeology*, vol. ii, pp. 124-5—(*Captain Corry and Governor Hamilton*).

On 17 January, 1677, Allan Cathcart, a rich merchant of the town, and afterwards well known as Captain, signed the minutes (*vide* p. 156).

In 1679, Easter Tuesday, we find the names of William Macarmick, author of the "Further Account" (of the Actions of the Enniskilleners), and who probably gave its name to Kilmacarmick townland, together with that of Robert Clarke, attached to the vestry minutes.

In 1684, 1 April, at a vestry presided over by the Rev. Alexander Moutray, the curate, James Corry of Castlecoole, Esq., and James Ewarth were chosen churchwardens.

In 1702-3-4 the vestry minutes show that William Roscrow was churchwarden.

This name is but another form of Rosborough, or Rosgrove: a name obsolete at Enniskillen, but still obtaining in Tyrone.

Canon Bradshaw notes that, at the Easter vestry, 1699—Bishop St. George Ashe being present on a visitation tour—an applotment was made, amongst other purposes, "for repairing the Parish Church, and the building of a small preaching House near Tempo." Again, in 1704, a sum was applotted "for building a place for Public Service in the further end of the Parish." This was the chapel-of-ease at Pubble, long since in ruins. So early as 18 April, 1775, there was a vestry minute that "the Chapel of Pubble being in a ruinous condition, and the situation inconvenient," a new church should be erected at a more central part of the parish. Tempo Church was then built, with a separate curate.

In 1862 Clabby parish was severed from the Tyrone end of it (about 9,000 acres), and endowed by the Rev. J. G. Porter of Belleisle, and Rector of Kilskeery, who also contributed to building the church, which cost nearly £3,000.

In 1865 Garvary parish was formed out of parts of Enniskillen, Derryvullan, Derrybrusk, and Magheracross parishes; and a church, of which the foundation-stone was laid by the Countess of Belmore, was built alongside the new Tempo road at the crossroads in Garvary.

Canon Bradshaw, in *Enniskillen Long Ago*, says (p. 34, etc.) that the vestry records show that the roof, during the latter half of the seventeenth century, and almost to the middle of the eighteenth, was covered with oaken shingles. In 1698 new shingling was used for repairing it. In 1739 is an

entry, "No shingles sufficient could be got to repair the roof, and slates were ordered"; in connection with which, at the Easter vestry, 1641, an account was presented and passed for slating of wood and tiles to the amount of £48 5s. There was a sun-dial in 1674, and a charge for painting it in 1678. In 1694 the vestry ordered that the large seat near the steeple be for the inhabitants of the lands of Breicho, Rachcheilan, Woyhternerro, and Drumgea (*sic*). A spire was erected in 1720 at a cost of £58 12s. 7d. A new roof to the church, repairing the spire, and putting up a weather-cock and ball, in 1802, cost nearly £240. New iron gates to the churchyard in 1803 cost £23.

In 1684 there was an order made "to have every beast trespassing in the Churchyard impounded, and the owner to pay sixpence for each trespass to [the] Churchwardens [the church was then beyond the street], besides poundage"; although, in the year before, "money" was assessed "to be laid out for ditching and fencing the Churchyard, and for a gate to same." In 1734 a sum of £15 was raised off the parish for "building a wall to the front of the Churchyard of the parish." [Harris tells us that, about 1746, Enniskillen consisted of about 150 indifferent houses and cabins. This might mean a population of say 800.] The present wall (the hill has evidently been "cut" opposite the church) and iron railing were erected in 1823.

In 1677 the vestry fixed the sexton's fees, for every family in the parish at Easter, 4d.; for every christening, 4d.; for every grave outside the church, 6d., and within the church, 1s.; for ringing the bell at each burial, 4d. In 1674 the churchwardens charged in their account at visitation "a burial fee 6/8." In 1675, at a visitation held at "Clonish," six burial fees received by the churchwardens were charged £2. In 1678 burial fees were £1 6s. 8d. In 1711 an order was made for a 20 shillings fee for burial within the church of *Eniskeene*, for minister and clerk's dues, and repairing the broken ground and the use of the church; same to be paid to the minister before the ground be broken.

Very few large pews had existed up to this time; and from time to time parishioners obtained faculties for erecting pews, and had ground space allotted to them. At a vestry held in 1713, Bishop Ashe presiding, £30 was apportioned for "founding bells," "the third of said money to be raised off the town of Inniskilling, and the remaining two-thirds off the parish at large." The belfry was repaired in 1736: the *bellwoman's* salary in 1741 was £3 per ann.; and in 1744 Richard Roberts, *bellman*, had £3. In 1788 Dr. Smyth, then rector, planted the elms in the churchyard. Two bells were erected in the tower in 1828, founded by Mears of Whitechapel.

The old parish church consisted of a nave and north transept without a chancel. "The pulpit projected from the South wall about midway from the entrance at the West, towards the east window. Underneath it were the

reading pew, and the clerk's desk, with the Communion table, and railing in front reaching to the centre of the aisle; and just opposite was the transept running northward." Galleries were erected in the eighteenth century; and stairs from either side of the east window led to the Florence Court and Castlecoole pews. The present church was rebuilt in 1841-2, and consecrated by Lord Robert Tottenham, Bishop of Clogher. The parish raised £500, and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners the balance. Mr. Wakeman describes its style as *Late Perpendicular*. I should call it rather *Early Victorian*. It bears, I think, a great resemblance to Harwich Church in Essex. It has side galleries on iron pillars, and an organ loft at the west end.

1710, 11 April. At a vestry held this day we find: "It is alsoe agreed by the Ministers, Churchwardens, and Parishioners that Captain Robert Clarke and Captain John Moore¹ shall have the ground between the chancell and the seate that Mr Dunbar formerly sate in, on which ground they may build a seate for thire families; as alsoe that Captain William Browning, Mr Paull Dane, and Lieutenant George Cashell, shall have the seate next to the pulpit. As also that Lieutenant Laurens Crafford² shall have the seat next to Captain Brownrigg's, he the said Laurens allowing Mrs Mary Shore to sit in the said seat. As also it is ordered that William Roscrow hold and enjoy the seat next to Coll Corry's seat. . . . Memorandum that John Cole Esq hath made good his father's title to the two seats joyning to the Ministers.³ Signed Andrew Mitchell, Rector, John Cole, John Moore, Robert Clarke, Paul Dane, Wm. Ball,⁴ William Roscrow, Robert Shore, William Haw his mark."

William Roscrow was churchwarden in the years 1711-12-13.

At the vestry 1711, 2 April, "It is enacted that the next seat towards the steeple, to Colonel James Corry's towards the steeple, is given to him for his servants. That the next to Coll Corry's servants be enjoyed by William Shilcock."

At a vestry meeting held 30 May, 1727, "it was also enacted on the same day in the said parish church, that Captain Michael Cole shall have that seat next to the Minister's seat, Mrs. Mary Hamilton of Enniskilling still having a right to sit therein; and that Mr. James Crawford shall possess the half of that seat formerly possessed by Mr. James Clarke, till the said Mr. Clarke shall return to reside in the said parish."

Michael Cole was a younger son of Sir Michael; Mrs. Hamilton was the widow of Governor Hamilton, and mother of Mrs. Christopher Dane; Mr.

¹ Probably of a family later connected with the Dane family.

² Of Carrowmacmea, then in the parish. He was probably Lieut. in Captain James Corry's troop or company in 1688-9, as he was his first cousin. He died 1730, and was probably buried at Derryvullan. He was attainted in 1689 as of "Cavancarragh."

³ Sir Michael Cole lived in England, at Egham, near Staines, and probably died the next year, aged *circa* 70.

⁴ Probably husband or future husband of Paul Dane's daughter Margaret.

James Crawford was a younger son of Laurence Crawford of Carrowmacnea. He was probably the leading merchant in the town at the time, and was High Sheriff of Fermanagh in 1739. His son Andrew purchased the manor of Newporten estate (or part of it) near Ballinamallard. James Clarke was one of a well-known family in the town at the time of the Revolution and afterwards. I presume that Mr. Clarke was a relation of Captain Robert Clarke, before mentioned; perhaps Mr. Paul Dane's nephew. Gustavus Hamilton was still the curate; but after the gap of 1728-34, the name of the Rev. Mr. Higginbotham appears. The Rev. Andrew Mitchell remained rector till 1743.

At a vestry meeting held 1745, May 28, it is recorded that "it is appointed that the bell shall be toll'd at nights as formerly for the dead, and also shall ring every prayer day exactly at eleven o'clock."

1746, April 1. At a vestry it was ordered "that the two seats next the door be given to Mr. Andrew Johnston and Mr. Laurence Spear. Mr. Alexander Corry is required to make up his accounts on Wednesday, 16th April. N.B.—Due to John Downing for work, £1.0.0."

At a vestry held 1751, August 7, "it was ordered that the bells shall not be [toll'd] on any account whatever from the date hereof before seven o'clock in the morning or after seven at night, except on an alarm for fire. Signed Robert Lindsay, Minister; Robert Adams, Church Warden; — Vincent; Frederick Vincent; John Cole;¹ George Reed; William Dunkin;² William Scott;³ Laurence Spear;⁴ George Bell; John McCadden."

The following is a specimen of the vestry accounts, extracted from Colonel Armar's account book. These seem to relate to repairs to the church.

1761. Parish of Enniskilling Dr.			
	£	s.	d.
June 9. By cash paid Mr Price	11	7	6
Sept ^r 18. By do paid Dr Scott	5	13	9
Nov ^r 27. By do paid do ...	11	14	6
Dec ^{br} 1. By do paid do ...	1	10	0
Dec 5. By do paid Mr Price	11	7	6
1762, June 9. By do paid			
Doc ^r Scott	11	7	6
30. By do paid Do	11	7	6
Aug st 17. By do paid do by			
Mr Vincent ⁵ ...	5	13	9
	70	2	—

1761. Parish of Enniskilling Cr.			
	£	s.	d.
July 27. By Cash re ^d from			
Phil ^p Armstrong ...	5	3	3½
Dec ^{br} 31. By Do re ^d from			
Will ^m Frith ...	8	18	9
1762 Ap ^l 13. By Do re ^d from			
Ja: Watson, Church-			
warden ...	24	—	—
1763, Sep ^{br} 6 { By Do re ^d for			
Will ^m Moffatt	18	8	9
{ Churchwarden	6	11	8
{ By Do from do			
	63	2	—
1763, May 24. By balance			
due ...	7	—	—
"This acc ^t was settled at			
a vestry, and a copy of it			
entered in y ^e Vestry book"	70	2	0

¹ Afterwards Lord Mountflorenc.

² Master of the Royal School.

³ I think a medical man, and son or husband of one of James Auchinleck's (senior) daughters. See p. 167.

⁴ Probably grandson of Lieutenant Laurence Crawford.

⁵ The curate.

1763, May 24. Due by the opposit Balance ¹ ...	7 - -	1763, May 24. By Cash from Will ^m Frith ² ...	2 19 4½
June 6 th . By cash paid Mr Price s ² o G ...	34 2 6	„ By Do from Doct ^r Scott ³ ...	1 6 -
1765, Sep ^r 9. Do Do paid Will ^m Cluff ...	4 3 2½	1764, July 30. By Do from Will ^m Lewis Frith [sic] ...	20 1 11
Nov 13. To Do paid C West	1 19 7	1765, Ap ^l 9. By Do from Ja: Betty, Churchwarden	25 - -
1766 Sep ^{br} 28. To Do paid Mr Price in full in which his Salary of two p ^{ds} yearly is included to y ^e 8 th of June 1766 ...	25 10 9	1766. By balance due carried to new book ...	49 7 3½ 23 8 9
	£72 16 0½		£72 16 0½

On referring to my *History of the Corry Family*, I find, at p. 127, the following:

“On looking over the old Enniskillen vestry book, now at the P.R.O., I found him [Margetson Armar] appointed by the vestry on the 2nd October, 1733, as Overseer of the Highways for the ensuing year; and again, on the 15th October, 1747, together with James Crawford: when he signed the vestry book. On May 20th, 1761, he signed the vestry minutes, ordering the roof of the church to be viewed, for which £24 was to be added to the money already laid on the parish. Of this work, Lord Mountflorenc, Margetson Armar, Dr. William Scott, William Frith, and Robert Johnston were to be overseers. Whatever further sums might be laid out were to be paid by the parish, by gales of £25 per annum, till the whole should be paid to Margetson Armar. On the 4th June, he, with Lord Mountflorenc, signed the minutes, ordering the slated roof of the church to be taken off, and new slates to be put on; and also four sash windows to be put into the south side of the church.”

On 24 May, 1763, Colonel Armar placed the “account” above quoted before the vestry, when £63 2s. 0d. had been expended. The second account shows that £112 9s. 3½d. had been spent, leaving £23 8s. 9d. in hands. I cannot carry it further; though H. de F. Montgomery may have “the new book.”⁴

The following are four stanzas from a much longer poem⁵ written on the occasion:

“My spiral Front refulgent far around
Arose, and I composed of solid wood;
Triumphant long, and tutored to resound
The hallow'd praises of JEHOVAH stood.
Till beaten, batter'd by the frequent force
Of raging Tempests, cruel Hail and Bands,
Of torrent Rains, resistless in their Course,
Yawning with Chinks my Dome horrific stands.
The Pews disjoyned totter, half destroyed,
The Pulpit, screaming to the hoarse alarms
Of babbling echo, through the vocal void,
Defeats the Preacher's oratorial Arms;
The fractured Ceilings as by subtil Threads
Dreadful, dependant with what cumbrous weight
To praying crowds fall oer their subject Heads,
In act to tumble threaten instant fate.”

¹ This account is in Colonel Armar's handwriting except the lines printed in italics, which are in those of his clerk, Flanagan.

² I cannot distinguish whether this is an 8 or a 5, or a letter s.

³ Probably these gentlemen were collectors of church cess.

⁴ I got the old book from him. His great-grandfather was Colonel Armar's nephew, heir to his Tyrone estate.

⁵ Given in my *Two Ulster Manors*, pp. 216-18.

I said at the beginning of this paper that the vestry book throws light upon family history. I may continue with observations as to the subsequent history of some other families mentioned. The first entry is that of a Murphy—a name still well known in Fermanagh, though I cannot identify this particular Murphy.

Taking other names in the order in which I have dealt with them, the Corry family of Castlecoole came to an end in the males, in February 1740-1, by the death of the "Leslie Corry¹ of Colonel John Corry and Sarah," who was baptized October 30, 1712. He succeeded to his father's estates in Fermanagh, Monaghan, Longford, and some leases in Antrim which his mother, Sarah Leslie, had brought in 1701-2 as part of her fortune. His trustee was his first cousin and future brother-in-law, Margetson Armar, to whom, at his death, he left his estates at and near Castlecoole.² His eldest sister, Martha Leslie, who took part of his Fermanagh and all his Longford estates, I think by her father's will, took the name of Corry after her husband's name of Leslie. Her only child, John Leslie-Corry, died in 1744, and was buried at Derryvullan; and at her death, in 1764, her father's estates passed to her brother-in-law and sister, Galbraith and Sarah Lowry, who then took the name of Corry after Lowry. Leslie Corry had bequeathed his Monaghan estate to Galbraith Lowry, my great-great-grandfather. All of it, except one head rent in Monaghan, has long since passed away. Sarah Leslie's freehold estate near Ballymoney, called Prospect (now Leslie Hill), at her death, in 1747, became the joint property of her four daughters; but Captain and Mrs. Leslie-Corry bought out the others. The youngest, Elizabeth, who first married Archibald Hamilton of Stranocum in 1751, had by him a son, Archibald, born in 1752. He died in his twenty-first year of a stab received in some quarrel; and Mrs. Hamilton remarried, in 1754, her brother-in-law Edmund Leslie's nephew and heir, James Leslie, who was a good deal her junior; and in 1764 they succeeded to the Prospect estate, and he built the present house at Leslie Hill.

Margetson Armar (born 1701) was the second son of Archdeacon William Armar of Connor, who had been incumbent of Ballymoney, which town is near Prospect, the seat of Captain William Leslie, whose daughter Martha he married. William Leslie was the youngest son of Henry, Bishop of Down 1635-60, and of Meath 1660-61. Bishop Leslie's father was James, the second son of George, fourth Earl of Rothes, by his second wife, Agnes Sommerville.³ His mother was Jane Hamilton; and his own wife, Jane

¹ He was elected M.P. for Killybegs in 1739.

² I think that Margetson Armar must have also succeeded Leslie Corry as Colonel of the Fermanagh Militia, as he was Colonel in 1744.

³ According to *Laurus Leslieana*, when Bartholomew Leslie was escorting the Princess Margaret Atheling from the Court of her grandfather, the King of Hungary, to Scotland, to marry King Malcolm Canmore, in fording a river she fell from her horse, and was carried away by the stream. Bartholomew plunged in and rescued her; and mounting her behind himself, buckled her on tightly with his own belt. The spectators shouted "Grip fast." Hence the Leslie arms and motto.

Swinton. By her he had a daughter Margaret, who died unmarried, and three sons; viz., first, Robert, successively Bishop of Dromore (in his father's lifetime), of Raphoe, and of Clogher: second, Captain James, ancestor of the present families of Leslie of Ballybay, and Leslie (of Leslie Hill); and Captain William of Prospect, M.P. for Coleraine, who married Mary Echlin, granddaughter of the Bishop of Down, of that name. They had four daughters to grow up; viz., Rose, Lady Colvill¹ (probably much the eldest, who d. *v.p.*, leaving a son, Hugh Colvill), Martha Armar, Sarah Corry, and Elizabeth (d. unm., and was buried, I believe, at Derryvullan, in 1733). For some reason, Captain William Leslie, in settling his estate, just as the gates of Derry were being closed in 1688, passed over his grandson, Hugh Colvill, and his daughter Martha, and made Sarah heiress of the freehold: the leaseholds, being chattels, he divided amongst the sisters. William Armar was probably of humble origin. Although there was an Armar coat-of-arms granted to an English family of that name, *temp.* Edward VI.,² I have seen no proof that he belonged to it. He was evidently a County Antrim man, where the name of "Armour" obtains, as well as in the U.S.A. He went to Trinity College as a sizar, which position, I have been told, in those days was literally that of a *servitor*. The Entrance Book in T.C.D. merely has "1671, Decimo tertio Februarie—Pupillus, Guielmus Armar, Sizator, Parens —, Etas —, Ubi Natus —, Ubi Educatus —. Tutor, Nat Foy.," as if he were of no consequence. He became a scholar in 1675, and B.A. Vern. 1676. He was ordained priest, 25 October, 1682, by Essex Digby, Bishop of Dromore, in the church of Magheralin. In 1691 he became Precentor of St. Saviour's, Connor, and Rector of Ballymoney. He exchanged, in 1694, for the archdeaconry of Connor, with Philip Mathers, who, it was alleged, before a Commission, had been collated to that dignity without the knowledge of his bishop. William Armar was collated to the archdeaconry and parish 12 September, and installed on the 16th, having on the 11th received licence to go to England: so that, for a man without family influence, his promotion was rapid. I have a MS. *Catalogus Morborum*, in which is written, "William Armar 1693"; also another old book belonging to "Richard Armar," possibly his brother. I do not know when he married, but probably about the time of, or soon after, his father-in-law's death in 1698. He left three daughters. By his will, 19 April, 1707 (proved 29 July)—in which he is described as of Ballybritain—he left £500 each to his second son, Margetson, and his daughters, Mary, Susanna, and Elizabeth. He left his lands and residue to his eldest son, Hugh, who, I think, died under age. He appointed Sir Ralph Gore, Dr. Henry Leslie, William Conolly, Captain

¹ See *U.J.A.*, vol. v, p. 207. She died 6 February, 1693-4.

² Certificate and grant of arms to Francis Armar of Bellford, Northumberland. Norroy, King-at-Arms, certified that he was descended from an ancient house, both on the father's and the mother's side.

Edmund Stafford, and John Corry his executors. All of these, except perhaps Conolly, were related to or connected with his late wife, whose sister Elizabeth was the first witness to the will. His wife was unmarried when her father made his will, shortly before his death; and as the Archdeacon does not mention her in *his* will, she probably died before him. Margetson Armar seems to have become, sooner or later, one of his uncle John Corry's family. He went to T.C.D. as a Fellow Commoner, like his cousin Leslie Corry did later. His college entrance runs thus:

[1716, Annus Acedemicus.]

Dies Mensis,	Margetson Armar	Filius	Annus	Natus,	Educatus,	Tutor,
May 7.	Soc. Com.	Gueliemi	Ageus	in com.	Enniskillen	Dr. Gilberts.
		Decani. ¹	16.	Antrim.	sub Mr ^o	Grattan.

He graduated B.A. Vern., 1720.

In further proof as to his family, it is, if I remember rightly, stated that in after days, when he was owner of Castlecoole (where he exercised a good deal of hospitality), a conversation arose after a dinner party there, at which the celebrated Rev. Philip Skelton was a guest, as to what constituted a "gentleman"—whether good behaviour or ancestry. The writer of the "Life" reports Skelton as arguing in favour of ancestry, and saying that none of those present had a right to the title except Mr. Tench.

Margetson Armar, although not of age when his uncle, John Corry, made his will in 1721, was so when he made a codicil to it shortly before his death in 1726. He made him his executor; and although only twenty-five, from that time he appears to have taken charge of the pecuniary affairs of the family, as shown by his accounts. His sister Mary married Alex. Gordon; and her son, Lieut.-Colonel Gordon, became in time agent for the Castlecoole estate. Her daughter Martha married a "Popkin."² His sister Elizabeth³ married Hugh Montgomery (whose elder brother assumed the name of Archdale); and to their son Hugh, Margetson Armar left the Blessingbourne estate of that family, which he had purchased from Lord Ferrard by auction at Omagh in 1731, and where he rebuilt Fivemiletown Church. He appears, however, to have gone on living with his Corry relations, both at Castlecoole and in Dublin. He married his cousin Mary Corry, in 1736, without any settlement; and Leslie Corry dying in 1740-8, left him, as before stated, a considerable part of his estate. Margetson Armar was High Sheriff of Fermanagh in 1742. He is mentioned in the Commission of Array, in 1744, as Colonel. He was a magistrate for Fermanagh and Tyrone. In or after

¹ A clerical error.

² She had a daughter Mary, who, in 1794, married the Rev. Alexander Leslie, Rector of Derrybrusk, to whom she brought a portion of £1,000. Leslie owned a fee-farm estate under Francis Stafford of Portglenone, County Antrim, and a church land lease in Fermanagh under Mervyn Archdall. He died very soon, and left her £1,500 in lieu of jointure. She remarried, in 1797, the Rev. Richard Montgomery, when Lord Belmore, the Rev. Joseph Stock of Portora, and her mother were trustees of her settlement.

³ There is no further trace of Sarah Armar.

1753, he purchased the extensive Bishop's land estate of the Gore family, containing 7,343½ Irish, or 11,896 English acres (of part of which he was already a *toties quoties* sub-tenant). Colonel Armar died in 1773, after a very active life as a country gentleman. He had held during Sir St. George Gore's minority a power-of-attorney to manage the Lisbellaw estate. He was for a time a trustee of part of the Florence Court estate, to reduce or pay off encumbrances. He administered the estates of John Dane in 1742, and James Auchinleck in 1749, after their respective deaths. He took charge of parish roads and bridges, having superintended the building of the bridges at Thomastown, Tanhousewater, etc. At his death, in 1773, he left to his wife, Mary Corry, the church lands' leaseholds absolutely. She sold them to my great-grandfather, Armar Lowry Corry,¹ M.P. for County Tyrone, for about £31,000 (on paper at any rate) before she died, in the end of the next year. The freehold estate at Castlecoole and in the manor of Clabby was left to Mrs. Armar for life; with remainder to Sarah Lowry, her sister, and her heirs, from whom I have inherited it; but the house and demesne at Castlecoole were to go to Mrs. Armar's niece, Mary Lowry Corry, for life. She, however, did not live to enjoy it. Had she done so, probably the present house would never have been built; but another house erected, and a demesne made near Omagh, between the Camowan and Drumragh rivers, as I have been told.

Colonel Armar did a great deal for the demesne; and as far as he could, no doubt, generally, for the neighbourhood. But could he return to this world, he would be much surprised at the general improvement in the outward aspect of Fermanagh and Enniskillen since his time; when turnips were a novelty; when a most exhausting course of cropping was adopted, as shown by Arthur Young; when cattle were not killed until four or five years old, and were left out all the winter with a little hay to live on; when mud cabins abounded; when duty men, duty horses, and duty fowls were still required, by leases to tenants; and when it was not etiquette for a candidate for the House of Commons to canvass tenants without permission from the landlord.²

The next family to be noticed is that of Auchinleck. The first of them was the Rev. James Auchinleck (b. 1645), Rector of Cleenish, one of the four college livings in Fermanagh. It may be, I think, presumed that he came from Dumfriesshire. His wife's name was Margaret, said to be related to

¹ Afterwards Earl of Belmore. I am not sure that there was not some implied trust. Church lands could not then be put into settlement; and I have some reason to think that Galbraith Lowry, Lord Belmore's father, had joined M. Armar in raising money towards their purchase. I do not know where my great-grandfather would have got so large a sum as £31,000 from at that time; and there is no trace of his having raised it by loan.

² Such was the case in Tyrone down to the beginning of Queen Victoria's reign, and no doubt the same etiquette prevailed in Fermanagh. Colonel Archdale, in an election address, rather later than Colonel Armar's time, made no mention of contemporary politics, but only of family claims to the representation; and in effect, the claims in that respect of Archdall and Brooke as against Cole and Irvine.

President Keith, and to be of the family of the Earl Marischal.¹ There is a monument to his wife and children, in good preservation, in Cleenish or Bellanaleck Church, about three miles from Enniskillen. Besides his eldest son James, he had William, three named Alexander, Sydney, Katherine (who married John Montgomery), Margaret, and Jeane, and four others who died young. His son James, at the Revolution, appears in the list of attainted persons as "of Enniskillen." I do not know when the latter was born, or married. If his father was born 1646, he could only have just come of age when attainted in 1688-9. He married Elizabeth Corry, who must have been born not later than 1679, probably about 1670. As their elder daughters Rebecca Leonard and Margaret Enery were respectively married in 1719 and 1721, whilst their four brothers were baptized between 170½ and 170¾, they must have been older. I should be disposed to place the parents' marriage about 1697. James had £480, which crops up repeatedly in deeds; she apparently nothing; but her father (Col. James Corry) took her daughter Margaret to live with him in his old age, provided Margaret and her four sisters (Rebecca Leonard, Mary Noble, Sarah Scott, and Elizabeth Dane) with marriage portions, and left Elizabeth, his daughter, £30 a year. £480 may seem to us now but a small fortune to marry on; but James lent it to his father-in-law, probably at not less than eight per cent.; and the latter about that time purchased his Longford estate of 5,000 acres (now the property of Mrs. N. Archdale) for less than £1,000, and which was re-sold about 1839 for about £80,000. James's brother, the third Alexander (Capt. Scots Greys), m. Miss Boggs, and left issue. I have been told that Dr. H. Auchinleck of Dublin is descended from him.

The only surviving son of James and Elizabeth, James (2), born in 1704, married Susanna Corry of Lisanock in 1734. She was probably his cousin, and had a fortune of £100 carefully settled. He died in 1749. He was apparently a militia officer (captain, I think, in Col. Armar's regiment), and his effects were valued at just over £1,000. He left a large family, who were wards of Col. Armar, whose hospitality he had much appreciated in life.

Mrs. Auchinleck moved from Thomastown to Killyreagh, adjoining, a few years after her husband's death. The two eldest children—(1) Elizabeth (known as "the Miss of Killyreagh") and her brother (2) Leslie—lived and probably died there (he in 1785, she in 1824). His name is on a large vault in old Derryvullan graveyard (erected, I think, by his sister). The youngest child—the Rev. Anketill Auchinleck—was posthumous. He was Curate of Cooley, or Sixmilecross, diocese of Armagh, and d. unm. in 1821. The second son, (2) Armar, owned a tannery in Enniskillen. He married a Mrs. McGregor (*née* Spear), and had issue two sons—Alexander and William.

¹ Burke, in the *Landed Gentry*, 1804, says that she was President Keith's daughter; and the Rev. Alexander Auchinleck adds, "Said to have been, etc., and granddaughter of the Earl Marischal of Scotland. She died 1680, aged 39." The monument in Cleenish Church throws a doubt on this. It is erected to her memory and that of her two sons, both named Alexander, and four daughters—Anne, Martha, Elizabeth, and Phoebe. But the arms on the sinister side are not Keith arms. Perhaps she was a niece of the Rev. Alexander Keith, Rector of Drumully, diocese of Clogher, in 1670.

Alexander had at least two sons—Alexander and James. Alexander, the elder, m. — Armstrong of Drumlone, and had issue John, d. November 1899; Alexander, d. *s.p.*; and Armar of Bundoran, d. 1902, leaving issue Armar, Alexander, and some daughters. The eldest of these children is the present head of the family. William (*supra*), who was of Cultiagh, had issue Mary, who mar. her first cousin, James (*supra*), and had issue, of whom Armar of Cultiagh d. unm. *circ.* 1880, and Daniel d. unm. in 1882. One of the daughters (? Mary) mar. — Charters of Maguire's Bridge, and has issue a son and a daughter (mar. John Irvine, now of Cultiagh). Another daughter of James was Alice, of Cultiagh, who d. about 1898. Another son of James and Susanna Auchinleck of Thomastown, (3) James, M.D., R.N., d. *s.p.* Another, (4) John, in the civil service, married — Aynsworth, and had Captain James, who married Lucinda Magill: their son John d. unm. One daughter of James, M.D., R.N., mar. — Ward of Vianstown, Co. Down; the other, Anne, d. unm. A second daughter of James and Susanna, Sarah, married — Cluff of Ratoran. James's sons, (5) William, M.D., d. 1803, leaving Mary and Margaret; whilst (6) George and (7) Corry apparently left no descendants. Burke, in the *Landed Gentry*, gives them a son Arthur also, who had a daughter Elizabeth. Their youngest child but one was the Rev. Alexander, b. 1749, d. 1833; mar., 1784, Jane, daughter of James Lowry Eccles of Shannock, near Clones, great-niece to Galbraith Lowry. There is a monument to him in Rossory Church, of which he was rector. His children were Rev. James E., Incumbent of Lisbellaw, b. 1786, d. 1829; mar., 1812, Caroline Fiddes, and had issue, of whom later; William E. J. C. S., d. unm.; Anna, b. 1790, mar., 1809, Richard Dane of Killyhevlin; Rev. John, Vicar of Dunboyne and Killesk, b. 1796, d. 1870; mar., 1824, Catherine, daughter of Rev. Thomas Johnston, Rector of Boho, by Catherine, daughter of Lieut.-Col. Gordon, and granddaughter of Mary Armar; Daniel, Clerk of the Peace for Tyrone, and agent for Lord Belmore's Tyrone estate, b. 1797, d. 1849; mar., 1833, Elizabeth Dorothea Stack, daughter of Rev. Thomas, Rector of Badoney, and was father of the late Thomas Auchinleck of Crevenagh, Omagh, and of Margaret Jane Stack, wife of the Right Rev. C. M. Stack, late Bishop of Clogher.

Thomas Auchinleck mar. Jane Loxdale, and dying, left Daniel George Harold, Lieut. R.I.F., mar., 1902, Madolin Scott; Bessie Sarah, unm.; and Norah Lilian, mar. Rev. Reginald Darling. Daniel Auchinleck had issue further; viz., Wm. Lowry, b. 1841, Brigadier-General, Calcutta, d. 1891; Daniel, Major R.S.F., b. 1847, killed at Taindah, Burmah, 1886; Anna Mary, mar. Colonel Constantine Read, R.S. Corps.

The issue of the Rev. James and Caroline Fiddes, above, were—Jane Eccles, mar. to Wm. Crozier, second son of John, of Gortra House, Newtownbutler, and had John and Wilhelmina, d. unm.; Susan Caroline, d. unm.; Elizabeth Ward, b. 1819, mar., 1855, Pierre Germain Hippolite Marlet,

Avocat and Juge de Paix, Haubourdin, Lille, France, and had (1) Eugenie, mar. Emile Lestre de Re of Semur, Burgundy ; (2) Henriette.

They had also a son, the Rev. Alexander Eccles, Vicar of Car Colston, Notts, b. 1825 ; mar., first, Fanny Crozier of Gortra House ; second, Sydney Spear, daughter of T. L. Spear, formerly Lieutenant in the Tyrone Militia. Another of the daughters of the Rev. John of Dunboyne (Henrietta Margaret Enery) mar., 1859, Rev. Thomas Lewis of Aberystwyth, Vicar of Udimore, Sussex. They have Caroline, m., 1889, Wm. Kyle, Barrister-at-Law, second son of Henry Kyle of Laurel Hill, Coleraine.

The Rev. Alexander, Rector of Rossory, and his wife Jane Eccles, had a second son, William, an officer, who died in India, unmarried. Alexander's brother, the before mentioned Rev. John, Rector of Dunboyne, Co. Meath, and of Ballyhack, Co. Wexford, b. 1796, mar., 1825, Katherine, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Johnston, and of Catherine, daughter of Lieut.-Col. Gordon ; and died 1870, leaving issue John Claude Alexander, Lieut.-Col. R.A., mar., 1874, Charlotte Eyre of Eyrecourt, and has a daughter. Also William, Major R.A. ; Daniel ; Jane Catherine, d. unm. 1883 ; Fanny, and Kather. The main particulars of the above pedigree, in the earlier part of it, I obtained some dozen years ago from the Rev. Alexander Auchinleck of Car Colston, Notts, for my *History of the Corry Family*. Some further items are the result of local inquiry.

James Auchinleck the younger was the last person mentioned by name in the entail of the Castlecoole estate under Col. John Corry's will of 27 October, 1721 ; but failing, John Corry's own heirs, the Moutrays of Favour Royal, sons of his eldest sister, Rebecca,¹ and their heirs would have come first. The final remainder to his own heirs would, I suppose, have passed the estate either to the Corrys or to the Crawfords of Carrowmacmea.

The next family to be further referred to is that of Dane. John Deane (said to have been a Captain of Dragoons on one side or the other,² but who was probably "John Deane of Hambledon" (in Hants or Surrey ; for there are two Hambledons) who came to Ireland in 1647-8—"he having been assessed by the Irish Committee" [*vide* also *The Book of Dune*, etc., by *Mary Deane* (Elliot Stock, 1899)]—and whose name appears in the old vestry book in 1666) made a nuncupative will as follows :

"Memorandum that in or about 20 January 1673, John Deane late of Iniskillen, gentleman, being sick and weak of body, but of perfect sound and disposing mind and memory, did in presence of the undernamed persons, utter and declare his last will and testament nuncupative ; being desired by the undernamed Patrick Veldon to settle his affairs, he answered—I leave £20 ster to my wife, the brike house³ to my son Paule, he paying the

¹ Rebecca does not appear to have been a family name, in either her father's or her mother's family. Possibly Rebecca Gore, an unmarried daughter of Sir Paul Gore, the owner of a neighbouring estate to the Castlecoole one, was her godmother.

² If he had been a captain on the King's side, he would have been "Esquire," not "Gentleman."

³ Paul Dane's (the Provost) original house was probably in Tonystick, and was burnt in 1688, on the day of the Battle of Cornegrade. But he is said to have lived near Eden, in the town, perhaps later.

debt due to Mr Rynd. And I leave £10 to each of the rest of my children, provided they shall goe to church. And to those of my children who goeth to Mass, I leave them only twelve pence apeace. The said Patrick Veldon demanding where the said John Deane had so much free goods as to pay the said legacies, he answer was that the most debt he owed was due to David Rynd, and to him the said Patrick. And that whatever other debts he owed he desired his wife and said son Paul to pay them out of his corne, cattle, and other goods. Being further demanded by the undernamed John Clarke what he would doe with the will Mr John Forbes had written, he answered he did revoke it; and so departed this life within 14 days, without altering the same in whole or part, for any thing we know or ever heard of. Signed by Patt Veldon, John Clarke, Paul Dane."

John Clarke had married his daughter Elizabeth 1673. One of the children alluded to "who goeth to Mass" was, no doubt, his daughter Catherine, who d. 1733. In her will she left to her brother Paul of Killyhevlin £10 and two cows. She left to James Ball of Levaughy (Paul's grandson), £25; to *Onner O'Neill*, her sister's daughter,¹ £25, together with her still and its utensils; also her household furniture, clothes, linen, etc. She left £20 for her funeral expenses—(to be buried at the discretion of her executors). Also £20 to Mary Brooks, together with the other cow grazing in Killyhevlin. She left £3 to Father Edward Maguire, her parish priest, and £3 to the said priest Maguire, to be divided amongst the clergy of the diocese; also £2 to the Roman poor of the parish. By a codicil she divided her household goods between Onner O'Neill and James Ball; reserving the still and wearing apparel to Onner. She was a markswoman. The witnesses were Edward Garvin, Wm. Kernan his mark, and James Rosborough. The executors were Robert Eliot, merchant, of Enniskillen, and Paul Dane. I presume that Richard Dane, who married Debora Cole in 1673, and had a wife Rebecca in 1681, was a son of John Deane, who went to church.

Christopher Dane, in 1627, left to his wife Mary half of the £600 which was payable at the death of her mother, and the other half to his children. This looks as if Mrs. Hamilton had at last succeeded in getting the compensation which she claimed for her husband's (Governor Hamilton's) losses during the war. Christopher left his lands, half to his wife for life, and the other half to be equally divided by her amongst his children. After her death, her lands were to go to his eldest son, Paul. If any child "transgressed," his wife should have power not to give him or her a farthing, but to divide amongst the others. Mary Dane proved the will 15 March, 1728-9.

The following notice respecting Paul Dane, the Provost in 1688-9-90, is from Lodge's MS. in the British Museum:

"Dane, Paul, Provost of Enniskillen [born 1646], died 4 Jan 1745, æt. 98—whilst Faulkener's Journal, for from Saturday 11 Jan^y to Tuesday 14 Jan^y 1746, has the following about him—"Saturday 7 night died at Enniskilling Mr Paul Dane, in the 98th year of his age. He was Provost of that town, three years together, during the late wars in this

¹ She calls her her niece, but in a draft family pedigree she is assumed to be her great-niece, daughter of her brother Paul's eldest daughter Mary, who was born 1681.

kingdom; and did in the execution of his office, such singular services to the Government, in which he spent his private fortune, as induced King William of immortal memory to send for him, and to say that such of his family as were capable of serving the Government should be provided for.' ”

As a result, probably his son John (by his first or *Martin* wife) received a commission in Wolseley's horse, “broke in Ireland in 1698,” when he was a lieutenant. He (John), however, saw further service in the low countries under Marlborough, and was a captain. The Provost received £1,500 compensation as “a suffering Loyalist.” It is believed that Paul the Provost acquired Killyhevlin, which was bishop's land (under the Gore family), in exchange for some corporation property. Paul Dane's children were (1) John; (2) Mary¹; (3) Margaret, who mar. James Ball in 1707, and had James; (4) Christopher; (5) [possibly, but not registered at Enniskillen] Martin, who entered T.C.D. 1699; Rector of Roddanstown; died 1741-2; mar. ? Eleanor Donlevie, and had issue Paul, killed in Spain; Martin (or Fras.), killed in Spain; and Eleanor, mar. Wm. Graham, and had issue Wm. Graham of Dublin, who left issue; and Eleanor, mar. Col. Bland, and had Eleanor. (6) Catherine, mar. — Moore; (7) Richard, buried 20 August, 1713; (8) Wilhelmina; (9) Elizabeth; (10) Jane; (11) Eleanor; (12) William; and (13) Paul [both the latter were in the army, and are said to have been killed in action]; (14) Rev. Thomas.

Paul Dane, in his prerogative will, 5 March, 174⁴/₅ (proved by his son, the Rev. Thomas, 10 February, 174⁵/₆), mentions his deceased son John and his wife Elizabeth Auchinleck; his deceased daughter Catherine and her son Paul Moore, a minor, to whom he leaves £100; his three grandsons, called by his own name; his granddaughter, Elizabeth Bull, alias Dane, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Dane. To each of these four he leaves £25. He gives his residue to his daughter Margaret Ball [whom apparently he lived with at Levaghy]. He seems to have already settled Killyhevlin on John Dane, deceased, who had disposed of it by will. His executors were his kinsman John Martin, and his son the Rev. Thomas Dane. The witnesses were Frans. Ball, James Ball, and Robert Frith.

Captain John Dane, Paul's son by his first wife, — Martin, must have been old enough to have been his wife's father. She is said by tradition to have been an extravagant lady; and to have sold a jewelled sword given to him by the Duke [of Marlborough: I presume after his death]. He had by her an only son, Paul, of whom later. His younger daughter, Sarah, was born in 1735. His eldest daughter, Elizabeth, was, I suppose, the cousin Mrs. Elizabeth Jones, to whom, and to whose daughter Elizabeth, Mrs. Armar of Castlecoole left bequests at her death in 1774. John Dane, by his will, 28 April, 1742, desired to be buried in Enniskillen Church. He left his real and

¹ Born 1681, eldest child of the second wife, Eliza Story. I am not quite sure about the seniority of the others.

personal estate to his son Paul, who was to pay £20 a year to his mother, pursuant to marriage articles of 30 June, 1730; and the property was to be liable for two marriage portions of £100 each to his daughters, Elizabeth and Sarah, to bear interest at 6 per cent. till the majority of Paul. If either daughter married without her mother's consent, she was to have only £50. His debts were to be paid out of money due by bond from William Fitzherbert, deceased, then in the hands of William Dane, Esq,¹ of the Inns. Dublin. Should Paul die without lawful issue, his whole estate was to be divided between Elizabeth and Sarah. Failing them, he left it to his brother, Thomas Dane, clerk, and his heirs. His executors were to be Charles Grattan (Master of the Royal School), Margetson Armar, and the Rev. Thomas Dane in Co. Tyrone. His widow was to keep the family at Killyhevlin together during his son's minority. Margetson Armar proved the will 20 January, 1742-3. Killyhevlin (on Lough Erne, just above the Sligo railway bridge) was sold in the L.E.C. to the late George Hurst, after the death of (my former agent) Paul Dane, in North America, in 1872. The old house is now (1902) dismantled, and a new one is in course of erection. It was originally a long, low, thatched house, subsequently added to. The demesne is in the townlands of Killyhevlin and Slee, in Tirkennedy barony, and Drumsna, in Glenawley barony. It is on one of the narrowest parts of the lake; and formerly there were eel weirs about where the Sligo railway bridge is at present, which paid a rent to my family.

Of Paul Dane, grandson of the Provost, and only son of John and Elizabeth, there is little on record. From family tradition, we learn that he married a handsome wife of the middle class, from near Belturbet, Co. Cavan, by whom he had many sons. In his will, made in 1794, he provided for her the enjoyment of half the house at Killyhevlin during widowhood. But I gather that she is believed to have remarried. Paul Dane's burial in 1800 occurs amongst the early entries in the second volume of the vestry book. I may remark that, although this family runs all through the first volume, and is perhaps unique in doing so, many entries regarding it are wanting, which makes me think that the vestry book was kept elsewhere than in the church, and that it was written up from time to time. Neither Paul's (the Provost) burial nor his son John's (as far as I could see) is recorded in it.² As Paul lived latterly at Levaghy, he may, perhaps, have been buried at Derryvullan, although he must have passed Enniskillen to get there. But John expressly desired to be buried in Enniskillen Church.

The second Paul Dane's children were, according to his will of 10 Oct., 1794, Richard, William, Catherine, James, John, Paul, Elizabeth, Christopher,

¹ I am not sure who he was.

² Out of such a large number of entries, I may have overlooked these two; but I think not: and I suspect that entries which ought to have been in the book have from time to time been forgotten to be made.

and Alexander. His tablet in Enniskillen Church gives Richard's age at his death, 29 January, 1842, as 72. Paul and Margaret Swords must, therefore, have been married not later than early in 1769; and their son Paul must apparently have been still a minor when named as executor in his father's will; for he could hardly (unless there were twins) have come of age before 1797.

Richard succeeded his father in 1800, and married his second cousin, Anna Auchinleck, in 1809. Their issue were—

1. Paul, mar. Eugenia Sanderson; no issue. He died, aged 62, 1872, in Canada. She died *circa* 1890.
2. Juliana, mar. Wm. O'Brien of Drumsilla, Co. Leitrim.
3. Richard, C.B., M.D., Inspector-General of Hospitals, died 27 March, 1901; mar. Sophia, daughter of Doveton Crane. He had been P.M.O. in China 1858, and in Ireland; retired 1873. He had issue—
 1. Edward Adrian (*in Australia*); b. 1846.
 2. Arthur Henry Cole, M.D., Col. I.M.S.; b. 1852; mar. Isabella Campbell Yates; and d. 1903.
 3. Richard Morris, C.I.E., 1896; I.C.S., Comp. of North India, Sau Province; late Deputy-Commissioner Ajmere. Has been Boundary and Settlement Officer in Central India; Superintendent-General of Registration, etc.; b. 1854; mar. Emily, daughter of Sir Edward Leeds, Bart.
4. Louis William, I.C.S., was Chief Secretary in the Punjaub; a Commissioner, etc.; R.M. in Co. Kerry, whilst on leave; Secretary to the Foreign Department of the Indian Government, 1903; b. 1856; mar. Edith, dau. of General Sir F. B. Norman, K.C.B., late Commandant 24th P.I.
4. Alexander, died young.
5. Henrietta, mar. William Macartney.
6. Anna Maria, mar. John Charles Doveton Crane.
7. Somerset, Army Medical Department; died of fever at Demerara.
8. Elizabeth, unmarried.
9. William Auchinleck of Killyreagh, solicitor, mar. Sarah Foster. He died 27 April, 1873, aged 56. They had issue—
 1. Paul, Clerk of the Crown, Co. Wicklow; mar., first, 1877, Charlotte Elizabeth Palmer;¹ and had issue William Auchinleck, d. 16 Jan., 1881; Thomas Spinner Palmer, b. 1881; mar., 16 August, 1901, Sarah Williams. Paul mar., secondly, Frances, dau. of T. Hubert Moore, who remarried Dr. McLeod. He died 9 Dec., 1886.

¹ The dates of her death and of that of her son are taken from a stained glass window to their memory in Derryvullan Church; and those of William, Florence, and Anna Dane from another window in the same church.

2. Elizabeth, d. 1851.
3. Rev. Benjamin Friel, b. 1850.
4. Florence, d. unm. 19 July, 1873, aged 22.
5. Richard Martin, Barrister-at-Law, K.C., M.P. for North Fermanagh, County Court Judge for Mayo; mar., first, Kate, dau. of the Rev. F. E. Barnes, and had issue James Auchinleck, b. 1883, 2nd Lieut. R.G.A.; secondly, Annie Eleanor, only dau. of William Thompson of Rathnally, Co. Meath, and had a daughter. He died 1903.
6. Anna, d. unm., 15 August, 1874, aged 20.
7. James Whiteside, D.L. Fermanagh; Clerk of the Crown and the Peace, Co. Kildare.
8. Sarah Gertrude, mar. R. A. Ross Todd, solicitor; and secondly, Thomas Bradshaw.

Richard Dane was D.L. Co. Fermanagh, and for many years agent for Lord Belmore's estates in Fermanagh and Longford; also Sovereign of the borough of Belturbet, of which the first Lord Belmore was patron at the time of the Union. His son Paul, who succeeded him as Fermanagh agent, gave me the corporation seal, which his father had retained when Belturbet was disfranchised. I gave it to the Royal Irish Academy.

Continuing the children of Paul Dane by Margaret Swords. They were—

2. William, in the army, died in the West Indies during a rebellion.
3. Catherine, mar. Dr. Trimble.
4. James, mar. a daughter of James Armstrong of Enniskillen, and had issue—
 1. Paul, Clerk of Enniskillen Union, mar. a R.C. wife, and had issue—
Paul, mar. Margaret Dunne; Somerset, mar. ———. Both sons emigrated.
 2. William, a dispensary doctor, of Dromard; d. unm.
 3. John of Glasmullagh, mar. Ann Dunne; no issue.
 4. Christopher, Riding Master Inniskilling Dragoons; had an appointment in the West Indies; died unm.
 5. Richard, Inniskilling Dragoons; afterwards a Barony Constable. Lived in Glasmullagh and in Dromard, and finally emigrated; married Ann Smith, and had issue—1. Armar, bapt at Derryvullan, 1827, and was buried there. 2. Paul of Michigan, U.S.A., merchant. 3. John of Michigan, wine merchant. 4. Another son, died in Ireland. 5. A daughter.
 6. Alexander of Dromard, drowned en route to the U.S.A.
 7. A daughter, Mrs. Lloyd; whose daughter, Mrs. Freeman, had a son, R. B. Freeman.

5. John, Capt. 6th Foot ; A.D.C. to H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester ; mar. a daughter of Major Humphries, 6th Foot ; and had—
 1. John, Captain in the army ; afterwards a Gold Commissioner in Victoria ; mar. ———, and had issue—1. John, d. 1860, b. at Mount Jerome. 2. Juliana, mar. — Cropper of Hawthorne, Victoria, and has issue. 3. Another daughter.
 2. Martin, Lieut. 4th Foot ; mar. ———.
6. Paul, Ensign in the Tyrone Militia.
7. Elizabeth, mar. Capt. George Willis, and had issue George Paul Willis (deceased).
8. Christopher, lived in Enniskillen, d. unm.
9. Alexander. His head was cut off when playing “commons” on the ice at Killyhevlin.

Paul Dane, who died in 1800, appears by his will to have held the church lands of Killyhevlin, Slee, and Drumsna ; and also the glebe land of Portnasnow, under the Rev. Dr. Smyth ; as well as about $5\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land in Standingstone [a sub-denomination of Gortgonnell], under Lord Belmore. This latter, lying between the second and third Dublin roads, came again into Castlecoole demesne by lease after the present road was made, about 1813. He had also the lands called Altmore, in Tyrone (near Pomeroy), in fee simple ; and a leasehold called Lisdeverick, in Fermanagh ; two tenements in Enniskillen—one called Barnwell's tenement, occupied by John Johnston and his under-tenants ; the second, Birchill's tenement, occupied by Widow Crooke and Wm. Hudson and their under-tenants ; also the lands of Aughlish, held by virtue of a lease from Mervyn Archdall to Baptist Gamble of Graan. All these, from Altmore to Aughlish inclusive, were to be sold for the benefit of younger children. He left Curragh and Tully, held under Lord Belmore, to Christopher and Alexander, etc. His executors were Richard and Paul, Lord Baron Belmore, and Hugh Montgomery of Derrygonnelly.

At Somerset House are many wills of Deanes and Danes—a race which seems to stretch back to the Norman Conquest. Some of these families seem to have called themselves Adeane : and Deane of Hambledon, to which family I conjecture John Deane of Enniskillen to have been a younger son (son of John ; d. 1626), had as an *alias* the name of Collins. John, who died 1626, left—1. Richard Dean, *alias* Collins, d. 1640, leaving Thomas, George, and Francis. 2. John. 3. Robert. 4. George, who left property called “Deane's Lane” (or Land) in Great Marlow to his son Edward. 5. Francis. 6. Elizabeth, mar. Adrian Graye. John Collins was buried at Fingart, and left a legacy to the poor of Tewknor. I gather from *The Book of Dene* that he was son of John Collins, *alias* A'deane, of Great Marlow, whose will was proved 1592 ; “and in 1594 a grant is given out of the estate to Juliana, wife

of his son, John Collins, als. A'Deane." "In 1587 Richard Collyns, als. Deane, mar. Elizabeth, daughter of William Stephens, of Stevington, Bucks."

Of the Somerville or Somerwell family, I need say but little. James (second) Somerville of Tullykelter married Anna Catherina Grubbe Sternfelt, widow of Baron Ludovick Hamilton, of Richard Dunbar, and of Captain William Shore; and had by him a son, who was the ancestor of Lord Athlumley, and a daughter Sydney, who married Col. John Caulfeild, son of Viscount Charlemont. I have met with only one person of the name in Fermanagh, who used to come to me "for assistance," which meant one shilling; and I have had a genealogical correspondence with a Somerville in or near Dublin, who, I think, had been an officer in the Royal Irish Constabulary. James Somerville (second) was one of the trustees of the first settlement of the Castlecoole estate in 1679.

Of the Dunberry family, who were town tenants of the Corry family, I know nothing further.

The Cole family appear to have lived little, if at all, in Enniskillen in the latter half of the seventeenth century. Florence Court demesne was made by John Cole, who married Florence Wray, early in the eighteenth century; and the present house was built by his son John (afterwards Lord Mountflorencia) about the middle of it. The family became connected with my own in 1763, by the marriage of Wm. Cole (first Earl of Enniskillen) with Anna Lowry of Ahenis, sister of the first Earl of Belmore.

I am not certain whether the Magees of the seventeenth century were direct ancestors of the Archbishops of Dublin, and York, of that name; but I remember that three sisters—Mrs. Britain and two Magees—were living at Enniskillen in my younger days, who were, I believe, nieces of the Archbishop of Dublin. The Archbishop of York was Rector of Enniskillen from 1860-3 or 4.

Edward Smyth, late agent of the Enniskillen estate, was grandson of the Rev. Dr. Smyth, in whose time Chanter Hill rectory was built. Previously, Carleton House, next the church, was the rectory. Dr. Smyth was also Incumbent of Swords, and resided there after 1798, when the rectory was let for some time to Col. Magenis, M.P. for the borough, and husband of Lady Elizabeth Cole. Major-General Henry Magenis of Finvoy, Antrim, is their grandson.

Of the Corry family of Carrowmacmea, I have not much more to add. Some of their descendants seem to flourish in North America. Captain Robert Corry,¹ killed at Newtownbutler, was, I think, third son of James, the first to settle in Carrowmacmea. I have some reason to think that he married a daughter of Gabriel Montgomery, and had Mary Corry. I also suppose that the Mr. James Corry mentioned by MacCarmick in his *Further*

¹ Pedigrees are inserted in my *History of the Corry Family* opposite pp. 22 and 27.

Account of the Actions of the Enniskilleners was an elder brother of Captain Robert; and I think it probable that he was the father of John Corry of Lisanock, Newtownbutler, who made his will 13 February, 1739. The latter was the father of Susanna Auchinleck. Her eldest brother, Allan of Lisanock, had four sons and one daughter—Allan, John, Ann, Arthur, and Samuel Corry; and a brother John, of Newtownbutler, who had Mary, Margaret, and Ann Corry. The late Wm. Corry, J.P., Adjutant of the Fermanagh Militia, and formerly Lieutenant 27th Regiment, was one of two brothers (the other being named Somerset, I believe), who I suppose to have been descendants of Allan of Lisanock. He owned the site of the court-house at Newtownbutler, and died in 1862. (He was a frequent visitor at Castlecoole in my father's day, and lived in Enniskillen.) If so, he was the last in Fermanagh of the Corrys of Castlecoole and Carrowmacmea, the latter family having survived the former in the male line for more than 120 years. There are descendants of Alexander Corry in Canada and in the U.S.A.; and I have no doubt that there are plenty of people living who have female descents from both families.

As regards the descendants of the Crawford of Carrowmacmea, they are in much the same case as their cousins the Corrys. There are probably many persons who can trace female descents from them; but in the male line there can be but few representatives. I see, by a pedigree which I made a few years ago,¹ that Andrew Jones Crawford—at that time the male representative of this family—had then a first cousin once removed (George Reginald) who, after his death, would become the representative of James, High Sheriff of Fermanagh 1739; fourth son of Lawrence of Carrowmacmea. His father was George Arthur Crawford, Major 4th Lancashire Militia, deceased, who was born 1827. The Newporten estate has gone in a female line to Whitney Upton Moutray. From Major George Crawford I obtained my original information of the relationship between Crawfords and Corrys, and of the existence of the MS. History of Fermanagh at Cheltenham.

I believe that there are still Spears connected with Fermanagh; and there are also Irvines, Johnstons, and Blacks; but I do not know whether of the families of the Crawford sons-in-law.

Of the name of Caldwell, James Caldwell was the ancestor of a line of baronets, of whom he was the first; some of the latter of whom became Counts of Milan in the Holy Roman Empire for military service to the Empress Queen Maria Theresa (see vol. v, p. 32). The first *Countess* of Belmore was sister of the last baronet, whose coheiress married Bloomfield and Hort, Bart. One of them was ancestress of the late distinguished Cambridge theological Professor—Hort, father of the present baronet of that

¹ Inserted opposite p. 62 of my *History of the Corry Family*, 1891.

name. Most of the Castle Caldwell estates has been sold; but the demesne remains to a Bloomfield. Sir Henry, the second baronet, is stated in the Cheltenham MS. to have been an extensive merchant in the north-west of Ireland, as well as a considerable landed proprietor. His father bought the estate of one branch of the Blennerhassets.

Of the family of Shore, I lose trace in Fermanagh after 1710.

Of the family of the Curate of Enniskillen—the Rev. Gustavus Hamilton, who married Jane Cathcart, niece of Captain Allan Cathcart—none remains in Fermanagh; but his descendants include Everard Hamilton, solicitor, Dublin, who has compiled an elaborate pedigree of his family (formerly of Ballyfatton and Caledon, Co. Tyrone), descended from the Hamiltons of Priestfield, in Scotland, in common with the Earls of Haddington.

I do not think that the family of Beacom was in Killenure so early as 1747, when William of John and Rebecca was baptized.

I am not sure how the Collums, whose names appear from 1772 to 1788, were related to the family now at Bellevue. They both have the family name of Hugh.

The Graham family of Killenure (no doubt descendants of John Graham, appointed sidesman for the country part of the parish in 1748) still remains connected with the same townland.

William Frith of the Cross, who died in 1794, aged 99, is still represented there. I suppose that he was son, or perhaps grandson, of the Frith whom *Harris* mentions as having been taken prisoner in the action at Cornegrade in 1688-9, at the same time that John Wilson (who, I understand, is still represented in Enniskillen) was very severely wounded, but succeeded in making his way, notwithstanding, back to the town; and who gave *Harris* an account of it long afterwards. This family were “freeholders” under the Coles, and were, I believe, contemporaneous with Sir William Cole’s becoming a patentee.

There are, no doubt, many names which I have passed over, having no special reason for making notes of them.¹ It may be observed that this old record deals only with the portion of the population of the parish belonging to the Established Church. It would be interesting if some subscribers to the *Ulster Journal of Archaeology* belonging to other churches would deal in like manner as I have done, with the early records of the Presbyterian and Roman Catholic congregations.

I have made this paper longer than I expected or intended; but I found that I had an accumulated mass of genealogical information, both from the Public Records as well as local information, and from private correspondents in Ireland, England, Canada, and the United States of America, received since I published my *History of the Manors of Finagh and Coole* in 1881;

¹ Comparatively few of them are now represented in Enniskillen itself.

and some of it even whilst this volume has been in the press. It showed me how many people take an interest in such matters, and it seemed a pity not to make extensive use of it.

I may fittingly conclude this paper with noticing some of the monuments and tombstones in Enniskillen Church and churchyard mentioned by Canon Bradshaw in *Enniskillen Long Ago*. He gives a specimen of one of the oldest. The first he mentions is the Cole tablet, already described. He could decipher the date 1627, but this I find, by personal inspection, is no longer legible. Canon Ovenden has only succeeded, by rubbing, in making out about three letters.

The next is a very curious stone. Bradshaw says (p. 50):

"A singular inscription, in capitals, occupies the centre of the stone, which is 40 inches long by 21 wide, having a small border with an unusual legend, that is continued on the lower portion of the slab. The words are cut in the opposite direction from those that record the name of the deceased, and so they meet in the middle. Thus the reader must change his position from foot to head of the stone, in order to read the whole inscription. Within a circle are sculptured (basso relievo) a skull and crossbones, beneath which are the words, 'Here lyeth the Body of William Pokrich swn unto Richard Pokrich who departed this life the ^{last} April 1628.' The legend on the border and lower end is defective, as two pieces near the corners have been lost; . . . the following words¹ are legible: 'Gravt me mer [t]hat now Death shu Body, yet the eyes of my Sovle may stil behold and loke vppon Thee. When Death hath taken away the vse of my tovgng, yet my heart may cry and say Lord, into thy hands I commend my Sovle. Lord Jesus receive my Spirit.' 8291."

In the porch are three mural tablets. The Latin inscription on one of these records that "Daniel Eccles, Esq., born 7 May, 1646, was distinguished for piety, prudence, propriety, gentlemanly bearing, and simplicity of manners, and died in March 1688." At the top is a figure of an angel, and below "Memento mori," and an hour glass and coffin on either side of a skull and bones. This must have been the Daniel Eccles of Shannock, near Clones, who warned the Enniskilleners, in December 1688, of the approach of King James's troops; and the tablet is a memorial of the defence of Enniskillen; probably now the only material one.

The second tablet is to a Mrs. Rynd: probably the wife of one of the Derryvullan family now represented by the Dennys. There is a stanza of four lines following this inscription: "To the memory of Margaret, the wife of David Rynd sen^r, who being about LXVII years of age, departed this life the 6th of the Ides of August MDCLXXV."²

The third tablet is to the wife of the Rev. William Vincent, the rector.

¹ He says that these were the last expressions of Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex, at his execution on Tower Hill, 28 July, 1540. [But they were not the exact words.]

² David Rynd of Enniskillen was a patentee. He mar. Margaret, daughter of Christopher Irvine, and relict of Col. Richard Bell and Capt. Thomas Maxwell. He was bur. 1 Dec., 1677. His son David, of Derryvullan, J.P., was High Sheriff in 1681, Provost of Enniskillen in 1682, and died 1723. His daughter Margaret mar. (Rev.) John, youngest son of Lawrence Crawford, and had issue Elizabeth and Margaret.

The inscription is in Latin. The Canon translates the last four lines (very difficult to decipher) thus :

“ Brief portion of past life my share has been,
But I was held by Wedlock's gentle rein :
Th' Almighty snaps the tie—aloft I soar,
And gain my country—exiled thence no more.

Elizabeth Vincentis

Obiit xv Kal. Dec^r an Dom. 1675.

Factum valuit reipsa

Fieri non debet.”

The arms of Vincent are at the top of the stone ; viz., three quarter-foils, with the crest above a helmet, a bear's head out of a ducal coronet. The motto is “ Vincenti dabitur.” The burial entry in the old book is 19 Nov., 1675.

There is a marble bust and tablet to the Hon. and Rev. John Charles Maude, A.M., for thirty-five years rector, who died 21 June, 1860. [He had exchanged Carrickmacross for Enniskillen with Dr. Romney Robinson (F.T.C.D.), the Astronomer at Armagh, and Canon in St. Patrick's, to represent Armagh and Clogher. He outlived Mr. Maude by some twenty years or more.] Mr. Maude was, *ex-officio*, Precentor of Clogher. Dr. Robinson had succeeded Dr. Smyth in 1821. He was more than fifty years a governor of Vaughan's Charter School.

There is a stone to Elizabeth Jones, d. 1714 ; to John Crozier, d. 1717, æt. 67 ; to Mary Roberts, 1720-1, aged 64 ; to John Boyd, 1724, aged 19 ; to Margaret Gallogly, alias Caldwell, 1726, aged 35.¹ The foregoing are all cut in raised letters. Also to Stephen Price, 1733, aged 72. The Rev. Andrew Mitchell, rector, d. 1742, æt. 81. These two have sunk letters, not all capitals. The Rev. Chas. Lucas Bell, d. 1799, aged 48 (curate at Tempo), with a Greek inscription ; Margaret Bell, his wife, d. 1817, aged 60 ; also with a like inscription ; Mary Denham, wife of the Rev. J. Denham, March, 1793—“ O, Quam molliter ossa quiescant.” On a stone cut in the shape of a coffin are the words, “ To commemorate the remains of Frances Penelope Beake, who died March 23rd, 1812, aged 20. And also on the following day her infant daughter. Finis.” Luttⁿ Hudson, d. 1781, aged 81. There is a stone with this inscription, “ Erected by the Presbyterian Congregation of Enniskillen in memory of their late much beloved minister, the Rev. Thomas Berkeley,” died 1836, in the 9th month of his ministry, aged 23. One to the memory of Robert Bell, aged 23 years ; John Davis, aged 26 years ; and John Starbrook, aged 23 years, privates 2nd Batt. 19th Regt., drowned in Lough Erne, Feb. 1863 ; the Rev. Richard P. Cleary, A.M., curate of the parish for 19 years, d. 1845, aged 56 ; and to Private Robert Gibson, 26th Cameronians,

¹ There is a later stone to this family, one of whom was living in my own memory in Enniskillen, and held a townpark from me.

drowned 1846, aged 24, native of Gratney Green, N.B. I have found also an old stone, with raised letters, to John Evans, died 1698, and James Crawford, d. 1717. I do not know who they were. There is also an ordinary stone to Mary, the wife of Robert Spiers; born at Wincanton, Somersetshire; died at Castlecoole Feb. 1795. Robert was the foreman carpenter when the present house was being built.

As to the succession of rectors, the earlier part of the list is of course imperfect. They were Nehemiah O'Howen, d. 1389; Mathew O'Howen, d. 1393; Giladowney O'Howel, d. 1394; Niall, son of Mahon Magrath, d. 1467; Fergus, son of John, son of Mathew O'Howen, anchorite of Iniscacoin, d. 1490; Cathal Oge, son of Cathal Maguire, died of smallpox, 1498, æt. 60; James Slacke, presented before 1622;¹ John Smith, 1633; Robert Sheidow,² or Sheridan, 1661; William Vincent,* 1666; Richard Crump,* 1683; Ezekiel Webb, 1684; Thomas Smith,* 1692 (appointed Bishop of Killala 1695); William Greene, 1695; Andrew Mitchell, 1696; Caleb Cartwright,* 1743; Samuel Virasel,³ 1743; Samuel Lindsay, 1750; William Dobbin,* 1768; Thomas Smyth, 1772; Thomas Romney Robinson,* 1821; Hon. J. Charles Maude, 1825; William Connor Magee, 1860 (afterwards successively Dean of Cork and of the Chapel Royal, Dublin Castle; Bishop of Peterborough, and Archbishop of York); Samuel Greer, 1864; Charles Ovenden, 1886 (Canon of Monmohenock, in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin).

There is in the chancel a statue to the memory of Sir Lowry Cole. The inscription runs thus:

"Sacred to the Memory of General the Hon. Sir Galbraith Lowry Cole, G.C.B., Commander of the 4th Division of the British Army during the Peninsular War; Governor of Gravesend and Tilbury Fort; and Colonel of the 27th or Inniskilling regiment of foot. Born May 1st, 1772. Died October 4th, 1842. His history may be found in that of his country; his character in the devoted attachment of his friends, and the deep affection of his family, by whom this monument is erected.

"As in Adam all die, even so, in Christ shall all be made alive."

Amongst other tombstones, etc., noticed by Canon Bradshaw, are those in memory of the Rev. Wm. Armstrong, a native of Enniskillen, Curate of Cabry, Sligo, d. 1840; the memorial window to Jane Casanajor, Countess of Enniskillen, who died 1855, aged 39; brasses to John Viscount Cole, d. 1850, aged 5½ years; the Hon. Arthur Cole, M.P. (formerly an Indian civilian), d. 1844, aged 64; a statue of John Willoughby, Earl of Enniskillen, K.P., b. 1768, d. 1840; Capt. Wm. Hy. Wood, 10th Hussars, died at Florence Court, 1834, aged 29; Lieut. Chr. Stewart Betty, 35th Regt., d. 1838; Paul Dane of Killyhevlin, d. 1842, aged 72; and James Gunning, 1871, æt. suæ

¹ From Report of Commission on T.C.D., 1878, p. 90.

² So spelt in 1663 by Primate Bramhall in the visitation book, but the other way in 1666. He held another living simultaneously.

³ I think that this rector's tombstone was found when the chancel was rebuilt about 1887.

* Ex-Fellows of T.C.D.

21. Amongst the earlier tombstones, he notices one to Richard Crooke, d. 1687, aged 56. [Rather more than thirty years ago the late Henry Corry, M.P., when First Lord of the Admiralty, got an Enniskillen Portora boy of this name into the Paymaster's department of the Royal Navy. His father (deceased) had been one of the Enniskillen Church officers, and a merchant in the borough.]

As far as Canon Bradshaw ascertained, the following are the curates' names. In 1622 the Rev. James Slacke "keepeth a sufficient Curate" (Ulster Visitation Book). The vestry book shows James Duncan, 1676; Alexander Moutray, 1683; from 1701-20, Alexander Steel; "from 1723, Gustavus Hamilton, up to 1729; when Thomas Higgin Botham begins to sign at Vestry meetings as Curate." [This looks as if the gap between 1728-34 was of comparatively recent origin.] John White, 1641; Henry Dunkin,¹ 1752-68; afterwards, Wm. Weir, as curate of the town division (ultimately Rector of Trory). In 1768 Andrew Stewart was curate of the Pubble (or Tempo) division, and Charles Lucas Bell² succeeded him in 1776. In 1795 Thomas Johnston became curate of the town division, vice Weir, till 1821, when he became Rector of Boho.³ Henry Leard was curate of the Tempo division 1798-1826. Mark Whittaker was curate of the Enniskillen division from 1821-25.⁴ In 1826 Richard Cleary became curate of the town, and Richard Webb, of Tempo, who was succeeded at Tempo in 1838 by Nathaniel Hone till 1843, when John Whittaker was appointed. In 1843 Newport White was appointed junior curate of the town, till Mr. Cleary's death in 1845, when he was sole curate till George S. Greer became junior curate. In 1847 [Canon] W. Bradshaw became senior and John Mathias junior curate. In 1853 Mathias became a Government chaplain in Ceylon, and afterwards Archdeacon of Colombo. In 1853 Robert Wilson became junior curate. In 1855 John McLaurin succeeded him. From 1860-62 [Canon] W. Bradshaw was sole curate for the town division. In 1862 Bennet Davidson became junior curate till 1864.⁵ After *Disestablishment*, John Whittaker was declared an Annuitant Incumbent of Tempo, and was granted a curate by the Church Commissioners. In 1870 Thomas Hughes [afterwards LL.D.] was appointed junior curate, W. Bradshaw having been again sole curate from 1864. Bradshaw was also garrison chaplain. He became Rector of Kilskeery in 1872. Later, he removed to Inniskeen (in Louth), and became a stipendiary canon of Clogher under the Diocesan Scheme, which he retained after his retirement from Inniskeen till his death. In 1872

¹ Son of the Rev. Dr. William Dunkin, master of Enniskillen Royal School.

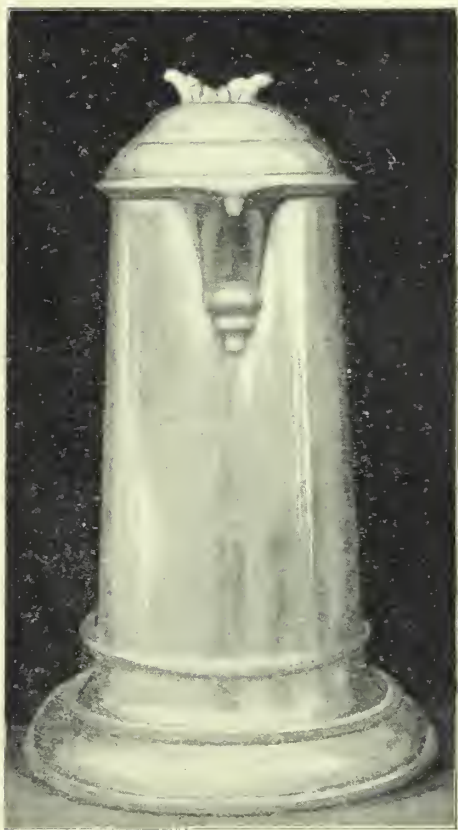
² See p. 180.

³ See p. 168.

⁴ He was promoted to the rectory of Boho from the curacy of Carrickmacross some years later. Perhaps he accompanied Dr. Robinson when he exchanged with Mr. Maude in 1825.

⁵ Subsequently Incumbent of St. John's, Sandymount.

David O'Leary (now Canon and Rector of Magheraculmony) became junior curate. In 1886 John Pim, now Rector of Christ Church, Kingstown, became curate, and was succeeded in 1887 by Thomas Palmer. In 1888 William de Burgh became curate until 1894, when Merrick Maturin succeeded him until 1895. In 1896 Francis Townley was curate for a few weeks; after which, in 1896, John Crosbie Oates, now Incumbent of Crossduff,



DERRYVULLAN COMMUNION PLATE.
THE FLAGON.



DERRYVULLAN COMMUNION PLATE.
THE CHALICE.

became curate, and remained until 1903, when the present curate, Webb Jones, was ordained in Enniskillen Church, on Trinity Sunday, by the Right Rev. Charles D'Arcy, Bishop of Clogher.

An illustration of the chalice belonging to Enniskillen Church is given on page 140. Bradshaw says that the large tankard, or flagon, of the communion plate was the gift of [Captain] Allan Cathcart, who died 1720. Two large silver vases, with lids and handles, were presented in 1834 by Charles Ovenden, M.D.,

then Provost: grandfather of the present rector. With his consent they were melted down in 1873, and converted into sacramental cups and a paten, under the direction of the rector (Archbishop Magee). The paten was made after the pattern of an antique one presented to the church in 1743 by the widow of the Rev. Andrew Mitchell, rector from 1696-1743. The late Lord Enniskillen presented a wine strainer, and £5 towards the cost of converting the plate. In 1789 Viscountess Enniskillen (Anna Lowry) presented a communion cloth and desk and the pulpit cloth. The church was rebuilt in



DERRYVULLAN COMMUNION PLATE.
THE PATEN.

1841-2, and improved and the chancel enlarged in 1889. The annuity awarded as the value of the living after the passing of the Irish Church Act, 1869, was £563 5s. 2d.; the compensation to Trinity College for the advowson, £5,274 14s. 1d.

I append illustrations of the church plate belonging to the adjoining parish of Derryvullan. It was the gift of James King, Esq., of Gola, who probably (the parish church of Derrybrusk being in ruins since the Reformation, as it is said) was a member of the congregation of Derryvullan Church, situate on a hill at the opposite end of Drumcullion Lough, near the shore of which are the ruins of old Derrybrusk Church.

I may conclude this article with a few extracts relating to families formerly connected with Enniskillen, taken from the oldest extant Derryvullan parochial register (the earlier one, it is said, was cut up into tailor's strips by a parish clerk or sexton who followed that trade).



THE ARMORIAL BEARINGS OF JAMES KING, ESQ., OF GOLA, ON THE COMMUNION PLATE OF THE PARISH CHURCH OF DERRYVULLAN; INSCRIBED "EX DONO JACOBI KING DE GOLA, ARM^G, ECCLESIE DE DERRIVOYLAN, A.D. 1727."

Drawn by Lady Edith Lowry-Corry.

- 1804, June 22—Henry son of Richard and Ann Dane (Slee) bap^t
 1824, Jan 8—Buried, Elizabeth Auchinleck of Killyrea. ["The Miss of Killyreagh," *vide* p. 167.]
 1827, Armar, son of Richard and Ann Dane alias Smith, of Drumard, Bap^t¹
 1828, Nov 20—Buried, Dorothea Corry of Castlecoole.²
 1831, — Buried, Alexander Corry of Carrowmacmea, aged 76.³
 1834, Nov 2—Buried, Alexander Corry of Killenure, aged 62.
 1842, May 6—Florence Elizabeth Lowry-Corry, bap^t.⁴
 1844, Mar 12—Emily Margaret Lowry-Corry, Bap^t.⁵
 1845, July 29—Henry William Lowry-Corry, Bap^t.⁶

¹ Richard of the 6th Dragoons (*vide* p. 174).

² I do not know who she was: perhaps one of the Carrowmacmea Corrys.

³ Younger son of Laurence Corry and Ann Walsh.

⁴ One of my sisters. Married, 1876, Wm. King-King of Staunton Court, Herefordshire.

⁵ Another of my sisters. Died unmarried 1864.

⁶ Colonel in the army, retired list; formerly M.P. for Tyrone, 1873-80; now of Edwardstone, Suffolk, and Chairman of Bury St. Edmunds Quarter Sessions.

Of my own children, Florence was bapt. in Derryvullan Church, 1864; married there, 12 October, 1893, to Lt.-Col. John Eden, now one of H.M.'s Inspectors of Constabulary in England; Madeline, bapt. 1865, bur. 1898; Mary, bapt. 1866; Cecil, bapt. 1873; Ernest, bapt. 1874; Winifred, bapt. 1876; Edith, bapt. 1878; Margaret, bapt. 1883; and Kathleen, bapt. 1887, are registered in the Derryvullan vestry book. Of the remainder, Theresa, bapt. 1862, is registered at St. Ann's, Dublin; Armar, Viscount Corry, at Sydney Cathedral, N.S.W., 1870; Violet, 1882, and Dorothy, 1885, at St. George's, Hanover Square, London, in which church my own baptism (private), and my father's (1834) and my own (1861) marriages, are registered.

FINIS.

ERRATA.

PAGES 150 and 151—Further searches in the P.R., and also inquiries, have shown that on these pages I made an error at first. I think that Alexander, born 1716 (fourth son of James and Margaret, married 8 April, 1711), was the ancestor of the Corry family in Canada, the descent being *probably*—1. James Corry and Margaret Crawford. 2. Alexander of Enniskillen. 3. John and Ann Wilson. [But there was another John, son of Charles and Frances, contemporary, who may have been Ann Wilson's husband.] 4. Alexander, born 1771, probably the man buried at Derryvullan, aged (said to be) 62, in 1834, as of Killenure; and John, married Isabella Thompson, and had Alexander, born 1807, emigrated to Canada (St. Mary's, Ontario) about 1838, and there married Elizabeth Kenny (still living), and died 1886, having had issue twelve children, of whom Cornelius Corry of Pontiac, Michigan, is the eldest son; married Jeremia Bryant, and has issue Edward, Albert, Frederick, and Arthur. James, son of Laurence of Carrowmacmea, married, first, Sarah, and had Laurence, born 1794, married, æt. suæ 18, in 1811, Jane Black, and had several children (*vide* the E.P.R., vol. ii). He was a labourer on his father's and brother's holding. James Corry married, secondly, Cherry Welch, sister of Dr. Welch of Monaghan. and had Alexander, who emigrated to North America after the death of his uncle Alexander, who died unmarried, aged 76, in 1831, and who lived with his sister-in-law when a widow. The younger Alexander dying a few years ago, left a legacy to a friend in Ireland, who is an official in the Provincial Bank of Ireland.

Page 186, line 4, for 1866 *read* 1867; line 8, for 1882 *read* 1881.

Descriptive notes on the Irish main

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